craven carcasses. They are found, not with the Grappling vigor, and rough frown of war," but in lecture room, upon rostrums, and in editorial chairs, babbling about "negro regiments," that only have an ideal existence, and hurling anathemas at those who fight for the Union. Take, for example, a clergyman who perpetrates an annual anniversary oration in honor of the "Jerry Rescuers, urging the farmers of Ondaga to devote *their* sons to the war, while his own sons are engaged in peaceful occupations.

And here let me do justice to one gentleman whose position I misapprehended. Gerrit Smith, I am happy to learn, has the sense to see that if we preserve our country, slavery will get the the reward due to rebellion.

While on the the one hand, owl-like fanaticism is loosening its hold upon the people, it is gratifying to see, on the other, secession madness purifying the atmosphere of Connecticut. The scarcely suppressed disloyalty of the Democratic State Convention, and the ill-concealed disunion proclivities of its nominee for Governor will save it and the country from the humiliation which his election would bring upon both.

Our Government and Union, if dependent upon party, will surely perish. No such organization is strong enough to save either. And ruler and people should lose no time in accepting and realizing this truth. I care not what party prevails, of how elections result, if the "Stars and Stripes are nailed to the mast head." Loyalty to the Union—fidelity to its government, are the only tests worth preserving. And when, in good faith, all true men rise to this measure of duty—crushing out of their way the net work of party, forgetting that they were, under other circumstances, "anti-slavery" men, "Americans," "Whigs," "Republicans," or "Democrats," and remembering, only that they are brothers banded together to uphold a government and Union richly worth all the riches of blood and treasure their preservation may cost—then, and only then, shall we be assured the republic will live to confer again its blessings upon a people whose waywardness provoked chastening rather than destruction.

THURLOW WEED.

DEMOCRATS DISCHARGED.—We learn that early last week one of the Abolition workmen at the State Arsenal was required, by an official connected with the adjutant General's office, to furnish a list of names of all Democrats empoyed in and about the Arsenal. The order was promptly complied with, and some twenty or more Democrats, as we are informed, received notice that their services would not be required after last Saturday. All of these men, some of them heads of families, are thus thrown out of employment at an inclement season, simply because they belong to the Democratic party and will not sacrifice their manhood and political principles by tamely and basely submitting to the dictatorial mandates of the Abolition tyrants who hold carnival on Capitol hill, and denounce every man as a "traitor" who refuses to swear by the negro and endorse the unconstitutional and treasonable measures of the charcoal dyanty at Washington. If proscription of all Democrats is to be the game of the Abolitionists, as the late wholesale decapitation at the Arsenal would seem to indicate, it is to be hoped that when the Democrats come into power they will play at same game and make a clean sweep in every department.—*Pat & Union.*

UNION SENTIMENT AT THE SOUTH.—We cannot estimate the Union sentiment at the South as very great, but that it exists there to some degree still is beyond question, and that which does exist needs to be fostered. If we could divide the South, we could conquer rebellion and restore union very rapidly. We must not forget that it is only a short time since the Southern vote for secession was had, and that there were large minorities, if not actual majorities, in some States, opposed to the secession movement. These opponents yielded to the presure, but, in yielding, they must have retained a lingering hope that their wisdom would in the end be proved greater than that of their secession opponents. This hope would naturally give way to the excitment of the war; but as that excitment grows more familiar, we have no doubt that thousands on thousands of Southern men look back with deep regret to the course pursued, and long earnestly to see some way opened by which the error can be retrieved and the wisdom of their original advice be established.

The philosophy of reaching such men's minds and giving them strength has been too much left out of the plan of war of our side. We see a glimmering light in the suggestion of Mr. Seward that they should come into Congress and discuss the whole subject there; but men at the South who want to accept such a suggestion cannot, so long as the popular voice is against them. If, however, the next Congress of the United States should present, in the House of Representatives at least, as it seems likely to do, a body where the Southern Union men might hope to have their views treated respectfully, even if they were pro-slavery views, there would be an additional inducement to them to send representatives. Of this there may seem little hope just now. Nevertheless, it is a strong argument in favor of the election of conservation men to Congress, for within two years who does not hope that we may see Southern representatives at Washington?

The Union sentiment at the South should be encouraged, however small it may be now. It is a time of rapid revolutions, in thought, feeling, and sentiment. If the North proves itself strongly conservative, If Connecticut votes against radication, as New Hampshire has voted against it, we may expect some good effect to be produced in the way of increasing that feeling at the South which, after all, must exist before the Union is restored to power there. However dim our hopes, however distant our expectation, we who are true Unionists must constantly bear in mind that there will be no true union until the men of the North make it. "And when we look to the glory of the future Union, that union of feeling is the chief, the only effulgency." How earnestly is it to be prayed for and labored for!—*Journal Commerce.*

Gen. Stoughton, who was recently surprised and captured by the rebels at Fairfax Court House, it appears was betrayed by a young woman with whom he supposed he was having a nice little intrigue. She has been arrested and placed in the Old Capitol Prison. On her person were found communications with the rebel authorities at Richmond, and a letter apprising her of another contemplated raid.

The Haytien minister dined with Secretary Seward on Monday night. Several other diplomats were present, including the French minister. In giving this dinner it is said the Secretary follows an established custom in honor on the arrival of any new minister. We hope he finds the custom an agreeable one.

M'Kean County Democrat.

Saturday, March 28, 1863.

We have several "soldier's letters" which will appear next week.

The farmers of M'Kean county have a golden opportunity to make money. Let every rod of ground be cultivated. Prices are high and will increase for a year, at least.

We were unable to to print the DEMOCRAT last week, the date on the outside will be found a week behind time.

On the first page, will be found an intensely interesting article—the Conscription Law—which interests every family in the land.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.—The Olean Musical Society will hold a musical convention, commencing Monday, March 30 and continuing five days; three sessions each day, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., from 2 to 4 and 7 to 10 p. m.—The services of Prof. A. N. JOHNSON, of Boston, the celebrated author and teacher, have been secured, and no pains will be spared to make it an instructive and entertaing session. The Convention will close with a grand Concert, on Saturday evening, April 4th; doors open at 7 o'clock; admission 25 cents.

For the full course of 10 lectures, $1 will be charged. Guests from abroad will be entertained by the citizens, free of charge.

SOLD OUT.—FRED EATON, our Supervisor elect, has sold out his store to Messrs. BLAKE & GIFFORD, both formerly partners in the store of Butler & Co. Fred. thinks he will give up his business pursuits and attend to the duties of his office without deviation, and battle for the interests of our town for the next year.—We do not like to part with Fred from our little mercantile world, but as we are to have an industrious and enterprising firm to take his place, we have no reason to complain. Messrs. Blake & Gifford are reliable men, and will receive a liberal patronage.—*Olean Times.*

M'KEAN COUNTY RAILROAD.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that we communicate to our readers the fact that the prospects of an early completion of a Railroad to the coal fields on the head waters of of Potato creek, in this County, were never so flattering as now. On Thursday, the 19th instant, the charter of the M'Kean Railroad and Navigation Co. was transferred to the hands of a Company, of which the Messrs. Butterfields, of England, are the principals. As early as last July these gentlemen commenced investigating the extent of the coal deposit in this region, the feasibility of mining and delivering the coal to the markets which would naturally be supplied from these mines, and the consumption and permanency of these markets. Satisfying themselves upon these various points they attempted to negotiate for lands owned by parties who had been greatly, if not wholly, instrumental in directing their attention to this object. Not succeeding in procuring the lands at what they considered a reasonable figure—in fact, believing, after making the effort to purchase the lands spoken of, that no coal lands could be procured without paying exorbitant prices, they abandoned the idea of building a Railroad or doing anything to develop the mineral resources of this county

Some time elapsed before it was known to any one here what had caused the Butterfields to give up the project, which they had taken hold of with so much alacrity. As soon as the facts became known, the resident Directors at once determined to counteract the impression which had been made in reference to the sale of coal lands. S. A. Backus, Esqr., the President of the Company, immediately repaired to New York and labored to convince the English Company that there were other, and equally as valuable coal lands, that could be purchased at a reasonable figure. Relying upon these assurances, and being satisfied that McKean county presented a much greater extent of mineral lands than they had first supposed, and knowing that there would be more or less competion in their sale, they determined upon the completion of their original project.

The annual election for Directors of the M'Kean Railroad and Navigation Co. had already been held, and in order to change the board it became necessary that a special act of Assembly should be passed authorizing a new election. Special legislation was also necessary to authorise the board of directors, or a majority at least, to be non-residents of the State of Pennsylvania, and further to grant the holding of the meetings of the board outside the State limits. Unless this legislation could be procured, the parties objected to taking hold of the project. Those who understood the general Railroad laws of the State, and how utterly in contradistinction to those laws the legislation required, looked upon its accomplishment as being almost hopeless. This new obstacle was however overcome by the exertions of Mr. Backus, who repaired to Harrisburg and by his indefatigable personal efforts succeeded in getting a bill through both brancees of the legislature and signed by the Governor, the second day of his arrival at the Capital, which contained every provision the parties required.

The bill provides that the election of directors for the road shall be held on the 19th day of March, each year. On that day the Messrs. Butterfields and their attorney were here, and a meeting of the stockholders was held, the old board of directors retired and the following named gentlemen were designated as the new Company: President, Frederick Butterfield; Directors Wm. Butterfield, Lyman A. Jacobus, G. J. Graves, S. A. Backus, John Miles and John Falconer.

The President and at least three of the directors of this new Company are wealthy men either one of whom could build the road, if necessary. Mr. Backus was designated as the resident director by the attorney of the Messrs Butterfields, without any solicitation on his part. The stock which had been previously subscribed was transferred and paid for by the new Company. Work will be commenced upon the road as early this spring as practicable.

We here wish to do an act of justice to a long-abused and much-slandered person. Whatever of benefit the people of M'Kean county may derive from a railroad and the development of our mineral resources, adding beyond estimation to the wealth and prosperity of the County, should be credited to the energy and tact of S. A. Backus. He was the father of the enterprise and has devoted years of time, and all of his available means in opening mines and endeavoring to induce capitalists to build an outlet and make these resources available. And how has his efforts been seconded by the citizens equally interested and who would be equally benefitted by the result? We look back with shame at the course of a portion of our would-be influential men, actuated, seemingly, with jealousy, they not only failed to do anything themselves but hindered those who would, by their innendoes and unfounded accusations. Time has shown that these causes have delayed the "good time coming" in M'Kean county, as well as proved to whom we are indebted for the realization of our hopes. As we now all "feel happy" let us forget the past, except to profit from its lessons.

We congratulate the people of M'Kean county upon the result. Those of us who have passed the most of our lives, and who have, for many years, known of the wealth which lay slumbering in our hills, have longed that some one who had the means would develop it: would take advantage of the easy access to it, and the magnificent market which to day goes a begging for what we might supply. We believe that our fondest hopes are about to be realized; we pray that such may be the case.

A report from St. Domingo had been received at Havana that the people of the district of Guayuallin and Monte Christie have risen, under Gen. Lucas. Troops have been sent from Porto Rico and Santiago de Cuba, and several vessels of war ordered there. It looks as though the Spanish protectors of St. Domingo were about getting into trouble.

A letter from Tybee Island, below Savannah, says that on the evening of the 6th instant a steamer came into the harbor, fired two guns, and left before the guns of the battery could be trained on her. It is supposed the steamer was the Alabama, Florida, a blockade runner, or some other vessel. Very likely.

A dispatch from Old Springs, Canada West March 16, says: A serious riot occurred on Saturday night between whites and negroes. The whites organized a force, marched to the negro quarters, and defeated them away; they destroyed their property and burned the houses in which they lived. The negroes fled to the woods. Several of the rioters were wounded and three arrested.

Gen. Stahl, recently confirmed as a Major General, has been placed, by Gen. Heintzelman, in command of all the cavalry in the Department of Washington.

An Indianapolis dispatch of the 16th says: Eight hundred paroled Union prisoners, en route for Chicago, were detained at Richmond, Indiana, last night, and while there completely demolished the office of the *Jeffersonian*, anti-war sheet. They arrived here to-night and threatened the *Sentinel* office, and the military authorities placed a guard to prevent a disturbance.

A dispatch from San Francisco, March 19, states that the last schooner Chapman when leaving that port was boarded by U. S. officials and taken in charge as a privateer. About twenty secessionists were captured aboard, well armed, and six brass Dahlgrn guns, with carriages suitable for use ships. Correspondence on the persons of the prisoners identified them, with the party recently negotiating for the steamer Victoria for a privateer. The prisoners were confined at the Fort Alcatras.

Many more arrests are likely to follow. The schooner arrived lately from New York, and was purchased here by secessionists. The prisoners confess that a full complement of men were to be taken on board at a rendezvous down the coast. They hoped to capture the steamer Oregon while *en route* for Mazatlan, transfer a portion of the Chapman's crew on board, and then use the Oregon to help capture the two California treasure steamers before the alarm reached San Francisco.

A long letter from Parson Brownlow, dated Nashville, March 6th, among other things, says:—I told the people of the North, in my speeches, as thousands of them will recollect, *what I now repeat—that is to say, one half of all the slaves in the seceded States will fight for their owners, and fight to perpetuate their own bondage.*

FORTRESS MONROE, March 19.

Last Tuesday Col. Spear of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and some artillery, attacked the rebel breast-works on the Blackwater, but failed to carry them. Our loss was 17 wounded and missing.

A detachment of mounted rifles, under Lieut. Hill, captured ten at the same time.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, March 19.

Capt. Julien of the 1st Tennessee cavalry, was killed yesterday by guerrillas near Hillsboro, Tenn. Sutler's wagons were attacked by guerrillas on the Murfreesboro pike to-day six miles from Nashville, and drivers and horses captured and wagons burned.

The army has not moved forward, but is occupying its old quarters at Murfreesboro.

The river is falling rapidly.

CHARLESTON, March 13.

Capt. Mickler, with a detachment, went to the observatory on Hilton Head last night, where the Yankee signal corps were stationed, and captured the whole company keeping watch there, consisting of one sergeant and seven privates. The prisoners have arrived at Haresville.

W. H. Dillard, from Spotsylvania, has arrived in Richmond with machinery for making cotton cards, and will commence operations in few days.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A despatch in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday states that the belief is general in Washington that Lee's army is falling back upon Richmond. This corresponds with the admission made in the Richmond *Examiner* of Thursday last, that the movements of Hooker would either compel a retreat or a decisive battle upon the part of the rebels.

At 11 o'clock on the night of the 14th inst., Commodore Farragut attacked the rebel batteries at Port Hudson. The steamer Mississippi ran aground, was abandoned and burnt. The firing on both sides was very severe. Our army was then within five miles of the rebel works and felt jubilant as to their chances of success.

A few days ago the rebel journals reported the capture, near Newbern, of a party of Buffaloes," a term which has given rise to conjecture in Northern minds. It now appears that a "Buffalo" is a citizens of the South who persists in clinging to the Constitution and the Union.

Water was let into the Lake Providence Canal on the 16th inst. The neighboring country was soon overflowed, and the safety of friend and foe alike threatened. The town of Lake Providence was under water by the following morning.

Gen. Rosecrans has reliable information to that there are seventeen regiments of rebel cavalry now encamped in Hawkins Country, Tennessee, making preparations for a raid into Kentucky.

A gentleman recently arrived at Washington from the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., says that it is uncertain when an attack will be made upon that place; that a heavy demonstration is a shortly to be made upon a point on the South Atlantic coast which it is not now prudent to mention, and that the officers of the Navy feel confident of ultimate success.

Gen. Burnside and staff, were expected in Cincinnati yesterday morning.

It is reported that the rebels have recrossed Duck River in force, their intention being to make another attack upon Rosecrans.

It is expected that Gen. Johnston will take immediate command of the rebel army at Tullahoma.

It is now stated, on the authority of the Port Royal *Gazette*, that Jacksonville was taken Colonel Higginson's black regiment in the 10 h inst. The people were in great fear of no discrimination, but the negroes are said to have behaved with propriety. On the 24 inst. Col. Montgomery, of the S. coude derod regiment, went with about 200 men some three miles out of town, and met some 200 rebels, with whom he had a sharp skirmish. Baldwinsville, the junction of the railroad from Jacksonville to Tallahoma with that from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, is supposed to be the point aimed at by the expedition. Here a base of operations will probably be established, which will also be a refuge for fugitives, and the headquarters for the organization of the colored troops.

We learn by way of San Francisco that $100,000 have been reached from the wreck of the Golden Gate. The U. S. steam transport Mississippi, Capt. Baxter, arrived at this port last from New Orleans Ship Island, Key West, &c. She brings a large number of passengers among her passengers are a number of officers belongs to the Harriet Lane and Queen of the West, who return as paroled prisoners. The Mississippi stopped at Key West for coal; nothing of importance has transpired at that place since last advices.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 6.

A collision between the military and the Mormon citizens is imminent. Gov. Harding and Associate Justices Waite and Drake, it is understood, have called upon Colonel Conner to arrest Brigham Young and Counsellor Kimball and Wells. The Judge of the District Court can serve any civil process, but the citizenage in arms determined to prevent the arrest of their leaders.

Other Federal officers and the Mormons citizens have telegraphed General Wright to restrain Col. Conner till an investigation can be had. A Colonel of the U. S. Army, who had left for Washington, has been arrested by Col. Conner and brought back. It is presumed that his intentions were unfavorable to Colonel Conner's military interference.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.

The Republican's Memphis despatch of the 20th, says advices from Greenwood to Monday last, are to the effect that the gunboat Chillicothe bombarded Fort Pemberton on Saturday and Sunday, but without decisive result. The rebel battery is so situated that it cannot be attacked by a land force on account of high water. The guns of the De Kalb had been taken ashore, and a land battery constructed near the rebel works. The rebel force is estimated at 6,000, under Gen. Loring. Reinforcements are being rapidly sent to the seat of operations, and it is expected that our fleet will soon be able to reduce all the rebel fortifications on the Yazoo.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 14th says the crew of the Indianaola, 92 in number arrived there the day before.

CINCINNATI, March 22.

A special despatch from Paris, Ky., to the Commercial, says: The rebel Col. Cluke surrounded Mount Sterling, Ky., at 2 o'clock this morning. Our forces, amounting to 200, fought from the houses for four hours, but were finally compelled to surrender. The rebels then burned the town. It is believed that Cluke intends to attack Paris to night.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.

An unauthenticated report has just reached here that a portion of Stanley's force encountered John Morgan's cavalry at McMinnville yesterday and whipped them badly, driving them entirely away.

BALTIMORE, March 19.

The Associated Press correspondent at Fortress Monroe sends the following fuller accounts of the late Southern news printed to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 19.

The Richmond Whig of the 16th says:—The bombardment commenced on Port Hudson at two o'clock on the 14th. At 12 o'clock in the night a desperate engagement took place, the enemy attempting to pass our batteries under the cover of the darkness.

"The firing was terrible. One gunboat passed in a damaged condition. The U. S. sloop of war Mississippi was burnt to the water's edge in front of our batteries. One large vessel was completely riddled, a third badly crippled, and the rest were driven back.

"Our victory was complete. There were no casualties on our part. Thirty-six men and one midshipman of the Mississippi were brought in by cavalry, several of them severely wounded. Farragut's flag ship went down the river disabled."

There is nothing further in yesterday's Richmond papers.

WESTERN MATTERS.

CINCINNATI, March 19.

The Gazette's Indianapolis special says on the arrival of the Cincinnati train a party of soldiers seized destroyed a package of Cincinnati Esquirers. General Carrington arrested the soldiers, paid the agent for the copies destroyed.

Osgood and Smith's peg and last factory at Indianapolis has been destroyed by fire; loss $15,000; insured for $5,050 in two companies.

Infanty were sent into Noble County, Ohio, yesterday, to arrest deserters. It is reported that the citizens have organized to resist them, and trouble is anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN.—The Bulletin has a special despatch from Willington, announcing the death of William H. Tremple, Democratic Congressman elect from Delaware.

PORT HUDSON FIGHT.

The account in the Richmond Examiner of the 17th, dated Port Hudson, is substantially like that of the Whig of the same date, with the additional facts that the bombardment on the 14th commenced at two and continued till five o'clock. Our vessels, it is said fired slowly, but the rebel batteries did not reply. The subsequent desperate engagements spoken of continued from midnight untill two in the morning. The boat that passed the batteries is, the telegram alleges, so much disabled as to render her achievement fruitless.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—An expedition sent out from this city, consisting of two companies of the One Hundred and Fifteen Ohio Regiment, to Noble County, Ohio, to arrest deserters, arrived at Cambridge last night. The expedition left for Hoskinsville this morning, where it is expected that resistances will be met from armed rebels, several hundred in number who at a meeting last Saturday resolved to resist to the last all attempts at arresting Brown or McFarren, two deserters. Marshal Sands of this city, heads the expedition. He learned at Cambridge that the Buttermuts were fortifying their houses, prepared for vigorous work. The excitement over the affair is intense, and the arrival of the troops was the occasion of great rejoicing. There is no question that should resistance be met, there will be bloody work in Noble county to day.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.

The Journal editorially recommends immediate preparations for the defence of this city by fortifications.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

The Navy Department has been informed that the gunboat Sagamore on the 8th captured, off Hillsboro, Fla. the sloop Enterprise, loaded with cotton, having run out of Mosquito Inlet

CINCINNATI, March 20.

The Gazette has additional particulars of Milton battle.

"Our forces were commanded by Col. Hall, of the 125th Ohio, who, finding that he was being attacked by superior numbers, fell back to a commanding posit on and sent a courier to Mottersshead for reinforcements, promising to hold his ground until they arrived.

Part of the rebel cavalry dismounted, and attacked our position with impetuosity, but were repulsed at every point. Section 1st of the Harris Battery kept up all the time a most effective fire. The enemy, charged at its execution, missed three regiments and charged the battery with hideous yells. The 1st Missouri regiment, who were lying concealed behind the battery, waited until the enemy were within 30 yards, when they opened a destructive fire, causing them to recoil, and finally to retreat in confusion from the field, leaving their dead and wounded.

Col. Hall's victory was complete before the reinforcements arrived. Among the rebel killed was one colonel, one captain and three lieutenants. Our loss was seven killed and thirty-one wounded. The battle lasted about 4 hours."

WASHINGTON, March 21.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army.

MURFREESBORO, March 21.

Maj. Gen. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

Gen. Reynolds reports from Col. Hall's brigade, on a scout near Milton on the road to Liberty, that he was attacked this morning by Morgan and Breckinridge's cavalry (about eight or ten regiments), and after a few hours fight whipped and drove them with a loss, to us, of seven killed and thirty-one wounded, including one captain. The rebel loss was thirty or forty killed, including three commissioned officers; one hundred and forty wounded and twelve prisoners, including three commissioned officers.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

CHICAGO, March 19.

A special despatch to the Tribune dated Memphis, 18th, says:—

"Intelligence from the Yazoo Pass expedition to Saturday morning last is received. The fleet consisted of the Chilicothe, De Kalb, five small gunboats of the mosquio fleet, and eighteen transports. The Chilicothe, in advance, came upon a rebel battery of five large guns at Greenwood, at the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Tallabusha rivers. The fight only ceased at dark, the battery and the Chilicothe fighting all of Friday.

The Chilicothe received sixty-four shots, one of which entered a port hole killing three and wounding fourteen persons. On Saturday morning but few shots had been fired. The Chilicothe was said to be short of ammunition.

Besides the Greenwood battery, the enemy are said to be strongly fortified at Yazoo City and Manchester. The fleet at last accounts was three miles above the junction of the Tallahatchie and Tallabusha Rivers, 200 miles from Helena and 150 from Yazoo City.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., March 17.

An intelligent gentleman from Texas arrived this evening; he represents the rebels in that State in most deplorable condition. The Union men openly denounce the Confederacy, and a large party are trying to raise the lone star flag. Colonies are being made up to go to Mexico. A prominent rebel officer who came to this place with a flag of truce this morning, also expressed the opinion that, should the cause of the South fail, they will retire into Mexico to establish a republic under the French protectorate.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The following was received to day at the headquarters of the army:—

MURFREESBORO, March 16, 1863.

Major Gen. H. W. HALLECK, Gen-in-Chief—I have the pleasure to report the gallant conduct of our cavalry under the brave Colonel Minty. They drove the rebel cavalry wherever they met them, captured one of their camps, 17 wagons, 42 mules, and 114 prisoners. They used the sabre where the carbine would delay.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj.-Gen.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—The Pennsylvania Canal is undergoing repairs. Quite a string of workmen are engaged in digging out the bottom and filling up the towing path. An immense trade will be carried on this canal the coming season.

NEW YORK, March 16.

Secretary Chase left this morning for Washington. Whatever effect may eventually proceed from his consultion, it is believed, says the *Commerical*, that nothing has been accomplished for the present, either in the way of establishing a bank under the new loan of Congress or towards placing the new loan upon the market.

Great apprehensions of a formidable rebel invasion of Kentucky are entertained at Louisville by all intelligent classes, civil and military.

The U. S. Senate, after an executive session, adjourned *sine die* at two o'clock P. M. on Saturday.

The rules and regulations for the enrollment under the conscription act are now making at Washington, and the appointment of enrolling boards and provost marshals for various districts will probably be announced next week.

The expedition to colonize persons of color has been indefinitely postponed by the President.

Gen. Tuttle received a dispatch at Cairo Fort Donelson on the 15th, which says: Our cavalry report 12,000 rebels within 28 miles of Donelson. The country people for miles around are coming to Fort Donelson with various reports. The rebels are reported to be well armed. Our troops are ready for any

OLD MEN FOR WAR; YOUNG MEN FOR OFFICE.—The Republican committees of this city are very much troubled at the retention of a few faithful old public servants in the Custom House and Post Offices, some of whom have grown grey in the prompt and intelligent discharges of their duties. Most of these men have been retained from one administration to another because their services could not be dispensed with without a real detriment to the public interests. There is always a large number of situations is government offices for which no special training its required, and these are always parceled out among the party that happens to be in power. To fill all the places with new men would be to throw things into inextricable confusion. Imagine what an entire set of raw hands would do at the Post Office or at the Custom House! Not satisfied with the bounteous treatment which the Republicans have received in the distribution of the government patronage in New York, the Republican associations are now resolving, petitioning and manoeuvering to procure the removal of the last vestige of the "ancient regime" of honest and hardworking officials. They are doing this, under the pretence that the men whose comfortable berths they want are disloyal," "unpatriotic," secretly or openly opposed to the Administration," all of which means that the persons is fooled to in their official duty, mind their own business, and do not contribute to the support of ranting Republican committees, though their greatest offence of all is that they stand in the way of those needy patriots.

At the last meeting of the Republican Central Committee this distressing subject came up again as usual, and elicited a great deal of ferocious eloquence and some savage resolutions. In the resolutions the old charges of disloyalty are brought against a "large number of persons" (names not mentioned) who are enjoying Federal patronage in the city and Brooklyn, and the President and members of the Cabinet are told that it is their duty to removal them. A committee of five has been appointed to present the resolutions to the President and the Cabinet, and to the heads of the departments in New York and Brooklyn. The able bodied young Republicans do not say so, but they evidently think that the proper place for these veterans is the army. They have no earthly objection to other people doing the fighting; but when it comes to sitting on three legged stools with pens behind their ears, and drawing couples of thousands a year from the Treasury, they become suddenly exacting on the subjects of "loyalty" and "patriotism," and admit the genuineness of nobody's but their own.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

ANOTHER "TRAITOR."—The Boston Commonwealth, which speaks for Mr. Sumner, denounces Gov. Banks as a false man, and demands his removal. The N. Y. *Tribune*, also dissatisfied, is laboring to produce the same result.

A PRETTY VILLAGE.—About ten miles east of Rochester, in the State of New York, where the grand Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad are side by side, is a pretty, bustling village in the midst of the richest agricultural section of the Union. This village is Fairport and here are located the extensive Chemical Works of D. B. DeLand & Co., where the celebrated Chemical Saleratus is alone produced. The cars and boats carry this saleratus away in large quantities, to all parts of the country, to be sold by grocers and to be used by all who desire light and wholesome bread and biscuits. Fairport is probably as widely known as any village of its population in the world.

DIED

At Cuba, N. Y., March 21, of Pneumonia, EDITH ADELAIDE, only daughter of H. D. and Sarah Ault, of Keating, aged 6 years and 8 days.

NOTICE.

All persons are forbid purchasing a Judgement given by JOHN KALLIHER to N. J. BREWER, no. 88 Dec't 1861 for $300; as the consideration for which the judgment was given has partially failed and the judgment will not be paid until the consideration is made good.

JOHN KALLIHER.

Keating, March 25 1863.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns for Dresses, and a sheet of new Braide-Work and Embroidering Patterns. Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

LOOK AT THIS!

All persons indebted to me for costs, in McKean county, are requested to pay the same to P. E. SCULL, or J. R. CHADWICK; and all in Cameron county will pay to P. E. SCULL, or JOHN M. JUDD—immediately.

All attending to this call will very much oblige me and save themselves costs.

JOSEPH MORSE, Late Shr'ff.

Smethport, Dec. 11th 1862.