



# The Democrat.

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S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row New York, & 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in these cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest Rates.

We wish to remind our delinquent subscribers, that next week is Court week; that we still continue to eat victuals and wear clothes; and that we have not, yet, devised any way of getting them, except by the use of money, "A word to the wise &c."

### The War.

The news by the last night's mail confirms the news published elsewhere, of the repulse at Charleston, and dispels any hope of an easy victory on a renewal of the attack. Gen. Foster's situation at Washington, N. C., is very critical, as he is said to be completely surrounded and without provisions. All troops sent to relieve him have been driven back by superior numbers. It is rumored that Admiral Farragut's fleet is entrapped in the Red river between two rebel batteries; this rumor however does not seem to be credited. It is quite certain that the rebels are making arrangements to drive our forces from the peninsula. Yorktown and Suffolk, Va. are said to be threatened by them. Skirmishes between the pickets occurred at Williamsburg on Saturday last. Gen. McClellan is said to have tendered his resignation.

### "The Berks County Mares Nest."

We publish in another column, an account of a successful raid, by an abolition spy, on what some of the Philadelphia papers term, a "big mares nest" in Berks Co. The narrative is from an abolition sheet—the *Inquirer*, which sets out the affair with such startling headings as, "Treasonable organization;" "The President to be abducted;" "A north-western confederacy established;" "Grips;" "Signs;" "passwords, &c."

When the matter comes to be sifted, these plain Dutchmen, will, in all probability, be found to have met, as they had the undoubted right to do, for the purpose of making up a fund to test the legality of the draft. The "Treason," "abduction," "Grips," &c. which the over zealous spy, who was hidden in the straw or manure, "thinks" he heard, exists only in his excited imagination. Three of these "rank conspirators," were released on their own recognizance; and have already prosecuted some of the "Leaguers" for injuries to them while under arrest. Huber, the great "nest egg," gave bail for his appearance to answer.

If ancient Abram really fears that one of these proxy dutchmen will carry him away from Mrs. Lincoln's bed, one of these dark nights, we think he had better don that scotch cap (the one in which he fought his way so gallantly, through Baltimore) and take the field, in person, against these Berks Co. copperheads; his campaign, would doubtless revive the now almost obsolete story in rhyme, of the contest in which, "The Dutch, the Devil, and the brown cow fit."

Our friends by a little individual effort can if they would, add very largely, to our list of subscribers. Every one, upon a moment's reflection, will see the importance of sustaining the home paper. We are publishing the Democrat under very adverse circumstances. Paper has doubled in price; ink is fifty per cent higher than ever before; wages are high, provisions are high, indeed every thing has increased in cost—except the Democrat. That, is only \$1.50 (less than the price of a bushel of wheat) per year.—We offer to take all kinds of produce and grain at the market price, on subscription.—Who then can say that the times are so hard that he can't take the Democrat?

Give us enough paying subscribers and we will give you a better paper, than we are now able to do. Let every one of our subscribers, consider himself appointed as an agent to get such subscribers. Send in the names, accompanied with the money, or a guaranty that it will soon be forthcoming;—and we will perform our part of the contract: We shall be at home next week; and hope to be able to enter all new subscribers names on our books and give receipts for all monies received.

COPPERHEAD, MULLATTO AND GREENBACK DEMOCRATS.—There are now three kinds of Democrats, according to the newspapers: 1st. The Copperheads—the original, simon pure kind—who are so called from the copper head of liberty on the old cent of the United States, which they have adopted as a fitting badge of their principles. 2d. Malatto democrats, so called from the fact that they are a faded type of black republicans. 3d. Greenback Democrats, a set of political camp-followers, who follow Lincoln for whatever spoils he may, from time to time throw down to them.

### THE CASE OF SIMON CAMERON.

Investigation into the Election of U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania—Report of the Committee of the Legislature in the Reported Attempt to Secure Cameron's Election by Bribery—Strong Probability of the Guilt of Mr. Cameron.

The following is the report of the committee appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to investigate the charges against Gen. Cameron of attempting to secure his election to the United States Senate by bribery:

The committee appointed under the resolution of the 20th January last, to inquire whether unlawful means were employed to secure the election of a United States senator, with authority to send for persons and papers, beg leave to offer the following report: That they have held forty three sessions since that time and examined thirty witnesses.

The first witness was T. Jeff. Boyer. (He testified precisely as he wrote in his letter published after the election.)

Now if this statement of Mr. Boyer is true there can be no doubt about the employment of unlawful means to secure the election of General Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States. But the committee had other testimony before them in regard to the transactions related by Dr. Boyer; and it becomes necessary, in the sight of that testimony, to examine his claims to truthfulness.—That there were, within a few days previous to the senatorial election, repeated interviews between Mr. Brobst and Mr. Boyer cannot be doubted, because they not only both testify to this fact, but their testimony is corroborated by that of Captain Chritzman, Dr. Early, Michael R. Boyer, and Mr. Vaughan. They also agree in regard to the private interviews had between Dr. Boyer and General Cameron, first at the State Capital Bank and afterwards at Dr. Boyer's room, in the Pennsylvania House; and in this they are sustained by the testimony of Captain Chritzman, Dr. Early, and Mr. Vaughan. They agree, moreover, as to the arrangements and preparations which were made to visit General Cameron at his own house at the request of Mr. Bright; and as to the fact that such preparations were made we have the testimony of Dr. Early. There is also a marked agreement between the testimony of Dr. Boyer and that of John J. Patterson. They both testify that they met in Harrisburg on the Friday immediately preceding the senatorial election; that they went to Reading in the afternoon of that day, on the Lebanon Valley cars, and that General Cameron was on the same train; that arrangements were there made between Mr. Patterson and Dr. Boyer to meet General Cameron at the house of his son, J. D. Cameron, on the next evening; that they met according to appointment, and that on the following Tuesday morning, the day of the senatorial election, Dr. Boyer, at the request of Mr. Patterson, went to Patterson's room in Herr's Hotel, where he found General Cameron, and afterwards met Dr. Fuller. These are only a few of the numerous points of coincidence between the testimony of Dr. Boyer and that of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson. Indeed, there is almost a perfect agreement between them, except in regard to the alleged money transactions. It must be evident to every one that in the interviews which Mr. Brobst and Mr. Patterson had with Dr. Boyer, their only object was to influence him, by some means or other, to vote for General Cameron for United States senator. But by what means did they attempt to accomplish this object? Here the testimony of these three witnesses involves a direct contradiction.—Dr. Boyer asserts that Mr. Brobst told him he was authorized by General Cameron to offer five thousand dollars for a vote, which Mr. Brobst denies, and that General Cameron and Mr. Patterson positively agreed to give him twenty thousand dollars, and finally twenty five thousand dollars, in order to secure his vote for Simon Cameron, which is emphatically denied by Mr. Patterson. We are, therefore, bound to conclude either that the statements of Dr. Boyer, on the one hand, or those of Mr. Patterson and Mr. Brobst on the other, in regard to the pecuniary considerations, are downright and deliberate falsehoods. Men always act from motives. It is, therefore, legitimate to inquire what motive could have influenced Dr. Boyer in this single case, while all the other leading features of his statement are shown to be true, to bear false testimony? It could not have been fear, for surely he had no more to fear from telling the truth than from a declaration of falsehood. It could not have been the hope of gain, for it is impossible for any one to see how he could have expected any benefit from the utterance of any such false statement. Nor could he have been actuated by a malevolent or revengeful feeling, for there is no evidence of the existence of any such feeling on the part of Dr. Boyer against General Cameron or any of his friends. Moreover, to suppose any man could falsely and knowingly charge upon his fellow man, without some strong motive, a crime which would forever blast the reputation of its perpetrator in the community, and then call upon God in the most solemn manner in attestation of the truthfulness of his charge, would be to ascribe to him an unaccountable degree of moral depravity. Here another question will naturally arise.—Can any motive be discovered on the part of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson which might incline either of them to a denial of the truth in regard to this money transaction? The answer is easy. If this feature of the statement of Mr. Boyer is true, they have both been guilty of attempting to bribe a member of this Legislature, which is, under our laws, a high misdemeanor, subjecting the offenders to a severe penalty. But who does not know that the fear of exposure and punishment, and of the odium that must necessarily result from the commission of such a crime, would be one of the strongest motives to impel men to falsehood. It is not reasonable

to expect men to criminate themselves. Let us look at this testimony from another standpoint. Truth is always consistent with itself. The statement of Mr. Boyer is a plain, straightforward, circumstantial, and natural story of such events as might occur, and bears upon the face of it no apparent discrepancy. It is corroborated in nearly all its leading details by the testimony of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson, and in several particulars by that of Captain Chritzman, Dr. Early, Mr. Vaughan, Michael K. Boyer, and Dr. Fuller, all of which may be seen by a reference to the testimony of these gentlemen herewith submitted. But now let us take a brief survey of the statements of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson. Mr. Brobst met Gen. Cameron some weeks before the meeting of the Legislature, but no conversation passed between them in regard to the election of a United States senator. Subsequently, without any request from any one, and of his own accord, he came to Harrisburg, went to the same evening to see General Cameron, and offered him his services, without being asked to do so, to secure his election to the Senate of the United States. He again returned to Harrisburg, stopped at Herr's Hotel, but soon removed to the Pennsylvania House, where Dr. Boyer had his room. He there met with Dr. Boyer, and had repeated interviews with him; invited Boyer to go with him to Gen. Cameron's house; provided horses and carriages on two occasions to convey him there; visited the general three or four times at his residence; became the medium of communication between him and Boyer, and made the arrangements for several meetings between them. All this was done by Mr. Brobst, be it remembered, at considerable both of time and money, and without any arrangements whatever with Gen. Cameron, or any body else, by which he was to be reimbursed. This is possible, but is it at all probable? But again: Mr. Brobst is positively implicated on other testimony than that of Dr. Boyer, in alleged bribery.

Mr. John Hancock testifies that Mr. Brobst told him he had the authority of General Cameron to use money to secure his election, and that any arrangement he might make, within a reasonable amount, would be immediately complied with by General Cameron. He could make an independent fortune; that he would guarantee to him five thousand dollars in hand, and a position worth forty thousand dollars; that if he would name a day he would bring General Cameron down to Berks county to make a final bargain, and that he had better let party go to the devil and make his money. The testimony of John J. Patterson, as already intimated, corroborates that of Dr. Boyer in nearly every point. They agree as to their trip to Reading on the Lebanon Valley Railroad; their interviews on the cars; their arrangement to meet General Cameron at the house of his son previous to the senatorial election; a meeting, according to this arrangement, to have an interview between General Cameron, Dr. Boyer, and Senator Fuller in Mr. Patterson's room in Herr's Hotel. But Mr. Patterson denies most emphatically that he or General Cameron offered Dr. Boyer money or anything else as a means of inducing him to vote for Cameron. This, whether true or false in itself, is what might be expected under the circumstances, and is, according to the statement of Dr. Boyer, what Mr. Patterson said he would testify if the investigation should be instituted. There were other statements in the testimony of Mr. Patterson that are worthy of consideration. He says he came to Harrisburg at the request or suggestion of no one.

That he arrived there on the 8th of January, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon. That after supper he met General Cameron by accident at the post office, and was informed by him that he was not a candidate for United States senator. On the next day he sought an interview with Dr. Boyer, in order to ascertain whether he really intended to vote for General Cameron that afternoon having some conversation with Dr. Boyer on their way to Reading, he had no faith in him, and concluded that he would advise General Cameron, out to trust him; and that General Cameron said he would have nothing to do with him. Still, however, as the testimony of both Dr. Boyer and Mr. Patterson shows, they persisted in holding interviews with Dr. Boyer and Mr. Patterson performed without fee or reward from any one. There is one other point in Mr. Patterson's testimony that may be noticed. He says that he was present during the whole time of the interview between Senator Fuller, General Cameron, and Dr. Boyer, at his own room in Herr's Hotel. Accordingly he related in his testimony the conversation which took place between the parties on that occasion. But the testimony of Senator Fuller is that Mr. Patterson was not in the room while he was. Here then is a flat contradiction between these two witnesses; but the committee have no doubt from the evidence before them, and from all the circumstances of the case, that the testimony of Senator Fuller is literally true. It appears from the testimony before the committee that there were other members of the Legislature besides Dr. Boyer, to whom offers of money and place were made to induce them to vote for Simon Cameron for United States senator. Those who would come to an enlightened judgment in regard to this question may consult the testimony of Messrs. Graber, Wolf, Thomas, and Hammar. Mr. Graber testifies that Mr. Henry Thomas at his own house, and in a private interview between them, urged him to vote for General Cameron for United States senator, and asked Mr. Graber to make his own figures if he could do anything. He moreover, insisted on Mr. Graber to go with him at a late hour of the night to see General Cameron at his own house, and proposed to take him in his carriage, but Mr. Graber did not consent to any of these proposals.

Mr. Wolf's testimony is that Mr. Henry Thomas said to him, "Go for General Cam-

eron and you shall be well paid; state how much you will take to vote for General Cameron: put down the figures." It is also in evidence that Mr. John T. Hammar told Mr. Wolf that he could make \$5,000 by voting for General Cameron, and again that he (Mr. Wolf) could make a nice thing of it. The report concludes with the assertion, that if the testimony of these men is true, then General Cameron and those already implicated are guilty. The testimony in this case as taken before the committee is very voluminous, occupying over 132 pages of large bill paper.

### The Rate of Stamps for Notes.

The law which passed Congress on the 3rd March, and which took effect from the date of its passage, materially varies the rate of stamps on promissory notes and drafts. The length of time a note or draft has to run is considered, as well as the amount. The following are the rates on the smaller amounts:

AMOUNT OF NOTE OR DRAFT.	Over \$20	Over 20	Over 30	Over 40	Over 50	Over 60	Over 70	Over 80	Over 90	Over 100
Over \$20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Over 20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Over 30	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Over 40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Over 50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Over 60	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Over 70	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Over 80	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Over 90	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Over 100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

### The Connecticut Election.

The latest and most complete returns of the election on Connecticut give the following result:

Counties.	Seymour.	Buckingham
Hartford.....	7,930	7,992
New Haven.....	8,453	7,599
New London.....	4,320	5,453
Fairfield.....	6,589	5,429
Windham.....	1,948	3,503
Litchfield.....	4,212	4,770
Middlesex.....	2,753	2,595
Tolland.....	1,936	2,325
Total.....	38,141	40,666
Majority for Buckingham,		2,525.

### Rhode Island Election—A Great Democratic Gain.

While the Republicans call the result of the recent election in Rhode Island a "great Union victory," (meaning thereby Abolition) if we glance over the record of the past, we will find that it is like the victory of Pyrrhus against the Romans, a few more of which would utterly overwhelm them.

In 1855 their majority was,	8,337
1856 " " "	4,787
1857 " " "	4,498
1858 " " "	4,352
1860 Lincoln's " "	4,537
1863 their " "	2,800

These figures show a clear Democratic gain of about 2,000, and indicate, unmistakably, that in Rhode Island, as elsewhere, the power of the destructives is waning, that the Democratic standard is being advanced at every successive charge, and gives the fullest assurance that at an early day the Abolition cohorts will be routed throughout the entire North—horse, foot, and dragoons. However they may crow over the result in Rhode Island to keep their courage up, they no doubt, in their saddened hearts, exclaim with Pyrrhus, "another such victory would ruin me."

### FAITH IN THE LORD AND GEN. McCLELLAN.

The Washington Star of March 31st, contains the following: On Sunday evening, Rev. Mr. Pitcher, assisted by other ministers, held divine service in the Soldiers' Rest, which was attended by a large number of soldiers, Mr. Pitcher, after preaching an appropriate discourse exhorted his hearers to enlist on the side of the Lord, and proceeded to inquire, "Who has faith in the Lord?" when an old soldier slightly the worse for liquor, rose in his place and said, "I'm d—d if I haven't faith in the Lord, and General McClellan too!" to which several responsive "amens" were given. The soldier of large faith was forthwith taken out.

We warn our readers against confounding the Rev. Mr. Pitcher above mentioned with a Rev. gentleman, not a thousand miles from this place, who has exhibited such a decided penchant for pitchers; we assure them the two, are not identical. The one if we may credit the story, preaches the gospel the other, gives practical lessons, under the confiscation act. We make this explanation for the benefit of the peculiarly sensitive wig, of pitcher No. two; which might otherwise be subjected to sundry vigorous scratches of its wearer should construe this as an allusion to him, and as the wicked are said to "flee when no man pursueth." We hope, therefore, that the Rev. conficator will not get up a "tempest in his tea-pot" when anything that has a spout on it is pointed at his Reverence.

## War News

### FROM CHARL' STON

#### SUCCINCT ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT LAST TUESDAY.

#### THE KEOKUK SUNK HALF A MILE ABOVE FORT SUMTER.

#### TEMPORARY DISABLEMENT OF THE NAHANT.

#### Our Whole Loss Two Killed and Seven Wounded.

#### General Hunter Gone Up the Bay

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12. The steamer Flambeau arrived here this afternoon with Lieut.-Commander Rhind, as bearer of dispatches from Admiral Dupont to the government. The reports from the several commanders had not been received up to the time of the departure of the Flambeau, viz: Wednesday night. From other than official sources it is ascertained that the vessels composing the fleet advanced upon Charleston on the 7th in the following order: Weehawken, Captain Rodgers; Passaic, Captain Drayton; Montauk, Captain Worden; Patuxent, Capt. Ammen; Ironsides (the flagship.) Commander Turner, with Admiral Dupont and his staff on board; next followed the Catskill, Capt. George Rogers; Nantuxet, Capt. Fairfax; Nahant, Capt. Downs, and Keokuk, Capt. Rhind.

In this order they proceeded up the main channel, arriving within 1,700 yards of the main forts. The Ironsides became unmanageable, owing to the tide and the narrowness of the channel, and she was therefore obliged to drop anchor to prevent drifting ashore. Owing to these circumstances she signalled her consort to disregard her motions. The remainder of the squadron continued on its course, and soon came within easy range of the rebel fire from all points. The obstructions of the channel from Forts Sumter to Moultrie interfered with the progress of our ships. In consequence of this, and the position of the Ironsides, as above stated, the plan of operations or battle was deranged, and the space for maneuvering being only from 500 to 1,000 yards, the vessels were obliged to prepare, and at once engage the forts and the adjacent batteries. The signal had been made for action at 3 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon by the Ironsides, but the rebels had previously opened fire on the leading vessels. The contest is represented as in the highest degree exciting; presenting a fearful scene of fire belching from all points on the land and water—a continuous roar of cannon. In the course of thirty or forty minutes the Keokuk was in a sinking condition, and was obliged to withdraw from the fire and seek an anchorage below the range of the enemy's guns.—A few minutes afterward one of the vessels withdrew from a signal of the flagship, it being deemed impracticable to continue any further hostilities. The Keokuk was within 500 or 600 yards of Sumter and was completely riddled; struck from all the batteries within range, at least ninety times in thirty minutes. The shot was from rifled cannon of the heaviest caliber. Capt. Rhind, her commander, received a contusion on the leg from a flying fragment of his vessel, which only slightly lamed him. Twelve of the men were wounded, together with acting Ensign Mackintosh, who had charge of one of the guns. The injuries are supposed to be fatal. The next morning, finding it impossible to save the vessel, Captain Rhind called a tug, which took all his men on board. A few minutes thereafter the Keokuk sunk. The persons belonging to the ship lost all their private effects.

On Wednesday the squadron remained at anchor in the main ship channel.

It is said the number of men in our fleet was only about 1,100, with thirty guns, while the enemy had, it is supposed, at least 300 guns, the best in the world.

The injuries to the vessels, excluding the Keokuk, are represented to be of such character as will require but a short time for repairs. The casualties among our men were remarkably few, including one killed and 3 wounded on the Nahant.

The advantage of our fleet being in possession of the main ship channel narrows the circuit of the blockade two-thirds of the former distance. None of the batteries fired upon our vessels until the latter reached the vicinity of the main forts.

### FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

#### Unsuccessful Attempt to Reinforce Gen. Foster.

#### THE TROOPS DRIVEN BACK WITH LOSS.

GEN. FOSTER THIRICE REFUSES TO SURRENDER WASHINGTON.

#### FORTRESS MONROE, April 12.

The R. S. Spaulding arrived to day from Morehead City yesterday.

No communication has been received at Newbern from General Foster since Wednesday night. Women and children are leaving Newbern. Seven thousand troops, attempting to reach Washington from Newbern, were driven back on Wednesday eight miles, with the loss of about fifty men.

The last accounts from General Foster state that the rebels had sent in three flags of truce for him to surrender Washington. Foster's reply to the last was to send no more flags; if they did he would capture them, and if they wanted Washington to come and take it.

#### WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 9th inst is received. It contains the following particulars in regard to the siege of Little Washington, N. C.:

"We have news from Little Washington, N. C., as late as Sunday. Our troops have captured the federal batteries at Hills, situ-

ated on the bank of Tar river, seven miles below the town, which position gives us an open field and a fair fight with the Yankee shipping.

"Two federal gunboats followed by several large transports, loaded with troops from Newbern, to reinforce Little Washington, attempted to run our blockade at Hills Point on Friday, when they were fired upon by our batteries and so badly damaged as to be forced to put back. They could not pass our guns, and at last accounts the Federals were landing troops below our works at Hills Point.

"In the attempt to go by our batteries the steamer Louisiana was sunk by our guns. There are about 2,000 negroes in Little Washington which the federals tried to get off, but failed in the attempt.

"The Federals have refused to surrender or allow the women and children to leave the place. It is presumed, therefore, that General Hill will shell it.

### NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

#### Gen. Granger's Report of the Fight Van Dorn.

OUR LOSS LESS THAN 100; THAT OF THE REBELS AT LEAST 300.

CINCINNATI, April 12. A special to the Commercial from Murfreesboro' says:

Van Dorn attacked Granger with 15,000 men. The battle lasted nearly all day. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of 300. Our loss was about 100. General Stanley's cavalry, led by him in person, charged and captured a battery and 200 prisoners, but being unsupported were compelled to relinquish the battery and all but twenty of the prisoners. The enemy was pursued until dark.

#### Dispatch from General Granger.

WASHINGTON, April 12. The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

MURFREESBORO', TENN., April 11. Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

The following dispatch was received from General Granger on the 10th:

"Van Dorn made his promised attack to-day at one o'clock directly in front and on guard town. The infantry regiments on guard in town, with the cavalry pickets, held him at bay until their ammunition was exhausted. The dense smoke and atmosphere favored their operations, enabling them to approach very near without our being able to observe them. Our siege guns and our light batteries opened upon them with murderous effect, literally strewing the ground with men and horses. I had halted Stanley four miles out on the Murfreesboro' road. He at once crowded his forces over at Height's Mills, vigorously attacking Forrest's divisions, moving down the Lewisburg pike, capturing six pieces of artillery and some two hundred prisoners, but owing to the unfavorable nature of the country was unable to hold them, being attacked by greatly superior numbers, outflanked, and nearly surrounded. Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is less than three times that number. They were repulsed on all sides and driven until darkness prevented the pursuit. Captain McIntyre, of the Fourth Regulars, took the battery and prisoners, bringing off thirty odd of the latter.

(Signed) G. GRANGER, Major General.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General."

### THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

#### RETURN OF THE ENTIRE TALLAHATCHIE FLEET TO HELENA.

#### Seven Iron-Clads to Run the Batteries Saturday Night.

CHICAGO, April 12. A special to the Times from Helena, Arkansas, 9th, says:

The entire Tallahatchie fleet, consisting of the divisions under Generals Ross and Quincy, and numerous gun and mortar boats, arrived last night. The expedition, which has been absent forty-three days, left Fort Greenwood Sunday. As soon as the bustle was observed by the enemy they opened a brick battery upon the woods where batteries had been planted, which continued till the last boat steamed up the river. On the passage the boats were frequently fired on by guerillas. A number of soldiers were wounded and twenty-five or thirty killed.

The division under Quimby and Howe have been ordered to Vicksburg.

#### CAIRO, April 12.

The dispatch boat New National has arrived from Vicksburg, which place she left Wednesday. She brings the news that the iron-clad Louisville, Mound City, Carondelet, Benton, Lafayette, and two others, are prepared to run the blockade. They expected to execute the movement Friday or Saturday night. It was also said that transports had been prepared with log and cotton bulkheads to run the batteries.

The reported arrival of General Osterhaus at Carthage, ten miles below Wrennont, on the Louisiana side, with a heavy force, is confirmed.

#### CINCINNATI, April 11.

The Gazette of this city has a special dispatch containing the following:

There is nothing new from Vicksburg. The health of our army is improving rapidly.

The weather is very fine. General Grant has moved his headquarters to Milliken's Bend.

Adjutant-General Thomas arrived at Helena on the 6th instant, en route to General Grant's head quarters.

A flag of truce went to Vicksburg on the 4th instant, accompanied by Gen. Grant's person. His mission is a secret one.

Rebel advices from Fort Pemberton to the 5th instant says: "The federal troops commenced embarking on the night of the 4th instant, and are rapidly retreating. We shelled their camps and transportation and disabled one of their boats."