



SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Colonel Corcoran on his way to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The War Department has received highly satisfactory reports from General Wool, on the part of the United States, and General Lee, of the Rebel Army, respecting the exchange of prisoners of war. It is expected that an arrangement will be made which will speedily release all the United States prisoners and regulate the exchange in future.

The last accounts from General Corcoran received by the War Department, represent him to be on his way from Columbus, South Carolina, to Richmond, to be exchanged.

A great change has already occurred in the political feeling of the people of Tennessee. The War Department has authorized the raising and arming of volunteer troops in this State, and the indications are that a large force of loyal Tennesseans will soon be on the march to aid the United States forces.

The policy of the Government is energetically directed toward supporting the loyal feeling in all the Southern States, and thus bringing them into the attitude of resistance to the Rebel Authority. Abundant evidence is afforded that a truly loyal feeling exists, which, although for some time overpowered and silenced, is now ready to avail itself of the presence of the United States forces for its manifestation in meeting the enemy in battle.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HAMBURG, March 1.—It is reported that the Tansman had arrived at Gibraltar, where the Rebels still remained without cost.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The French papers think that the question relative to American affairs might lead to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet. It is believed that England will withdraw from the expedition should its aid be abandoned by Spain and France, and should they interfere with the foreign policy of Mexico.

The Emperor of Austria will make another journey to Vienna.

The bulle continues in Italy that Austria meditates war against Piedmont. The emigration of young men from Venetia continues.

The journey of Victor Emmanuel to Naples, has been postponed. His son, Prince Humbert, will go to Rome.

The Prince of Wales has left Vienna.

It is generally believed that Prussia will recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Victor Emmanuel is to send a frigate into the Mexican waters for the protection of Italian.

IMPORTANT FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Gunboat Engagement with a Rebel Battery.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following despatch was received at the Navy Department to-day:

Ham, Georgia, Wm. H. Adams, March 3, 1862.—Lieutenant commanding ship has, this morning, arrived from the Tennessee river, and brings full despatches from Lieut. Commanding Gun, of the gunboat Tyler, a synopsis of which is, that the two gunboats proceeding up to Pittsburg, near the Mississippi line, when a Rebel battery was opened upon them, consisting of six guns, one of them being riddled, which were soon silenced by the gunboats.

Ninety mounted men landed under cover of the gunboats, and charged upon the enemy, driving them some distance. They were strongly reinforced, when our party withdrew to the boats. Three rebel regiments opened upon the gunboats, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

The casualties on our side amounted to five killed and missing and five wounded. Lieutenant commanding ship has, with great gallantry and judgment.

An election for town officers has just taken place in Harding county, Tenn., which resulted in two hundred votes for the Union and thirteen for secession.

(Signed) A. H. FOSTER, Flag Officer.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

COLUMBUS, Ky., March 4, 1862, via Cairo, Mo.—Columbus, which is the strongest Rebel position in the Valley of the Mississippi, has been evacuated, burned, and otherwise destroyed. No incoherence were the Rebels, that they spared nothing in their work of destruction except a portion of private property.

The evacuation commenced on Thursday last, but all the Rebels did not leave until a late hour yesterday afternoon.

The torch of the incendiary was first applied on Friday, and the conflagration raged with great fury until Sunday. Even now large sections of the city are still burning, and other quarters are still burning, sending up heavy clouds of smoke and ashes.

The Rebels did not destroy the fortifications which have cost them so much labor, but left them unoccupied.

Everything which they could not carry away with them they either burned or threw into the river.

A great many cannon of the most effective range have been dismantled and sunk in the river. In one place I saw five heavy guns, and in another seven, which had been thrown from a high bluff on the bank of the river. But in their descent they had been stopped by the trees which overhang the stream below.

It is yet impossible to ascertain how many cannon the Rebels have thrown into the Mississippi, supposing that in so doing, they would render them useless to the Rebels.

There were, at the time of the evacuation, fifteen thousand troops in and around the place the entire force commanded by General (Humphreys) Polk. Generals Cushman and P. H. Low were in command of Brigades. General Heintzelman was not there, but was hourly expected, his arrival having been delayed by his attack of sickness.

The Rebels, when they evacuated Columbus, not only went by railroad, but also availed themselves of the facilities offered by twenty transports.

New Dates.—On or before the first of next month the "American" will appear in an entire new dress, having engaged beautiful new type for the same, during our late visit to Philadelphia and New York. We had contemplated doing so last spring, but postponed it on account of the war.

Some editorial and other matter has been unavoidably crowded out of this week's issue.

THE WEATHER.—The month of March has thus far appeared in a sullen winter garb, though the sun is beginning to assume its power.

The February number of Blackwood, by L. Scott & Co., N. Y., has been received. It is filled with the usual variety of interesting literary matter.

DANVERS COUNTY.—altered \$2 notes of the Bank of Columbia, are in circulation.

KILLED.—Mr. Peipher, the well known proprietor of the freight line from Philadelphia through this place, was killed at Harrisburg a few days since, having been run over by an engine.

The rebels are everywhere panic stricken. At Richmond, the present Capitol of Jeff. Davis' government, martial law has been declared, and it is reported that John M. Botte a leading Union man has been imprisoned.

At Nashville, the presiding Mayor invites the citizens and others to resume their business under the protection of our flag. The city is quiet and a Union feeling is beginning to develop itself. The rebels highly commend our soldiers for discipline and soldierly bearing. Col. Wilcox and Corcoran have been released and have arrived at Richmond.

The VOLUNTEER MINISTERS gave their first concert in the Court House, on Wednesday evening. The house was crowded, and we think we never saw an audience more delighted than the one assembled to hear the first company of negro minstrels organized in this place. The dress and appearance of the actors,—the music, dancing, acting, &c., were all that could be desired, and more than we had a right to expect from amateur actors. At the close of the performance it was announced that another exhibition would be held on Thursday evening.

The fund for the benefit of the families of Volunteers in the army, and as to complimentary tickets were issued, even to printers, who furnished tickets, bills, &c., and, we presume, to merchants, who furnished oil, the receipts must necessarily be considerable.

SUNBURY BOYS IN THE WESTERN ARMY.—Chas. C. Martin, son of the late Gen. Martin, of this place, and Michael Slough, also of Sunbury, participated in the late battles in the West. One belonged to an Ohio, and the other—Slough, to an Illinois regiment, which was in action at Fort Donelson. They fortunately escaped without any injury. The Sunbury boys seem to turn up in every section of the Union in the prosecution of this war, and wherever they go we hear a good account of their conduct.

Three of the sons of Equipe Martin, are in service. William, late Lieutenant in the Mexican war, is now Paymaster in New Mexico. George, who has had ten or twelve years experience in the Quartermaster's Department, is now keeper of the Arsenal at Philadelphia. Lotter, Printer and late an editor in New Jersey, was also in service as a Lieutenant, but resigned on account of ill health.

VAN WYCK'S SPEECH.—Our neighbor of the bogus Democrat asks us to publish Van Wyck's speech. We have already published extracts from his report, and would have no objection to publishing his speech based on the report. We cannot, however, endorse the motives which induced our neighbor to publish it, namely, to palliate the conduct of the rebel leaders, or to show that they are not so bad after all when compared with some unscrupulous men of the North.

Not every Otello in us lend a strain. Keered for the handkerchief that caused his pain.

The sore-headed sympathizers with Breckinridge, Floyd and other arch traitors, are exceedingly sensitive on account of the lampooning which these traitors have received from the loyal press. The mis-called or bogus Northumberland County Democrat and other traitor seminare sheet—the Salina Grove Times—both find fault with us for castigating Floyd & Co. as they deserve—That they should feel sore when they find their quondam friends impaled by the loyal press, and posted by them as the vilest scoundrels that ever disgraced a civilized community, is very natural; but that they should have the imprudence, to say nothing of impudence, to complain of this through their columns, shows a degree of recklessness and meanness that one would hardly expect in a loyal community.

The editor of the Democrat feels annoyed that we should so frequently refer to his attempted defence of Floyd. We intend to refer to the fact that the editor of the N. C. Northumberland County Democrat volunteered his services to whitewash the traitor Floyd after his indictment by the Government, and called on the press to "do Floyd the justice to publish his innocence," until that fact is patent to every man, woman and child in the county.

It is not the abuse of Floyd that annoys our neighbor so much as the reference to his openly expressed sympathies for that traitor. We do not intend that he shall cover up these sympathies by loud and extraordinary professions of Democracy. A majority of our officers and soldiers are Democrats, but they would scorn to place party above patriotism or endorse such traitors as Floyd.

THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The stockholders of the Northern Central Railway had an election on the 25th ultimo, at Calvert Station, Baltimore. The amount of voting capital shares is \$5,855. The old board was composed of the following gentlemen: On the part of Baltimore, Peter Mowell and Peter Sawewin; and on the part of the stockholders, Simon Cameron, J. S. Gittings, E. C. Biddle, Wm. Walters, William Colder, A. E. Kapp, J. R. Eby, William J. Palmer, J. A. Wright, James D. Cameron, J. S. Haldeman and Alex. Small. The new board is composed now of the following gentlemen: Simon Cameron, E. C. Biddle, Wm. T. Walters, William Colder, Jos. D. Potts, J. R. Eby, John A. Wright, Alex. Small, Fairman Rogers, James D. Cameron, Henry Welsh, A. E. Kapp and Frank Newcomer. The full amount of the capital stock was represented. Jos. D. Potts, Fairman Rogers, Henry Welsh and Frank Newcomer are new directors, and represent, with John A. Wright and E. C. Biddle, the Pennsylvania Railroad interest. The directors elected A. B. Warford, Esq., their President, and J. D. Cameron, Vice President. The Secretary and Treasurer are not elected annually. Mr. John S. Leib has been Treasurer for a long period, and remains in his position. He is a faithful, honest and hard working officer. Mr. R. S. Hollis is the Secretary, and J. N. Du Barry, Esq., the General Superintendent, and Geo. A. Hathaway, Esq., the Gen'l Freight Agent. The finances of the company show the following items, as laid before the stockholders, by Mr. Leib, the Treasurer, for the past fiscal year of 1861:

From Freight \$655,450 57
" Passengers 289,761 98
" Mail 26,100 00
" Express 24,885 02
" U. S. Service 336,835 43
" State Service 24,939 34
" Sundry 20,203 76

Total Revenue 1,417,977 06

EXPENSES.
Expenses for transportation \$206,023 00
" repairs & machinery 149,295 52
" " railway 179,117 09

DAMAGES \$6,899 09
W. Y. & G. R. R. Co. 300 00
Ground rent 4,169 47
Insurance 429 06
Incidentals 1,265 56
Legal Expenses 3,473 74
Office Expenses 4,423 13
Office rent 203 00
Salaries 10,772 99
Tax on Capital stock 5,634 02
Tax on real estate 233 51

Net revenue 1,417,977 06

ANDREW JOHNSON.—The appointment of Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, as Military and Provisional Governor of that State, backed with fifty thousand stand of arms, is a most significant fact. Gov. Johnson was formerly Governor of Tennessee, and is one of the purest patriots, as well as one of the ablest men in the Union. If we are not much mistaken he will occupy a still higher position.

LETTERS FOUND AT FORT HENRY. The following is an extract of a letter to Capt. Emmon Thompson, Fort Heiman, Kentucky, from a lady friend, his cousin. The lady had not written him before, because she did not know his address. She hopes now to be able to "keep up with him." "If so, she will be faster than our cavalry."

Your letters found us in the most gloomy state imaginable. Our late defeat at Mill Springs has affected us terribly, and you can imagine our feelings in regard to the Tennessee River. We certainly think you are in a most peculiar situation. The war has experienced such conflicting feelings of excitement and melancholy as I have this week. I hope and cannot but feel that this reverse must be a turning point for us.

The following is an extract from a letter from a lady to her husband, dated, "Brandon, Miss., Jan. 23."

"Oh! I fear we are going to see trouble and I hope for the best. My darling, what will I do if you have a fight at Fort Henry? I am so uneasy for you; but we must put our trust in Him who ruleth everything. I hope you have everything fixed up at Fort Henry, and are safe. If the enemy should come, I do hope and pray that they will be able to kill the very last one of them; and if not, to fight them so they will never attempt the same game any more."

The weather has been just like Spring for the last two or three weeks, today it commenced raining, and is getting quite cold. The plow and plow team will be in season, and everything looks like Spring; but I expect it is going to freeze before long."

Another sensible letter from a good old lady regrets that they had not submitted to Mr. Lincoln's Government at once. They might have saved something. But now the rebels will be left. Some of the letters from ladies are very affecting, and excite one's commiseration, and an inward curse from the heart's depths upon the heads of Jeff Davis, Yancey and company, who have brought, by their ambition, so much sorrow to the hearts of the fair daughters of the South."

EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE RIVER. Washington, March 5.—Despatches were received at the Navy Department to-day from Commodore Foote, enclosing a report from Lieut. Gwin, in which he says he returned to Cairo on the 23d, after having gone up the Tennessee river, in the gunboat Taylor, as high as Eastport, Mississippi.

It is happy to state that he has met with an increased Union feeling in South Tennessee and North Alabama. He saw few Mississippians in Hardin, McNary, Wayne and Decatur, and a portion of Hardman all of which bordered on the river.—The Union sentiment is strong, and those who do not express themselves openly loyal are only prevented by their fears of the military tyranny and coercion which is practiced by marauding bands of Georgia companies of cavalry.

Learning that a large quantity of wheat and flour was stored in Clifton, Tennessee, instead of being shipped to the South a large portion of it having been bought for a firm in Memphis, on his way down he landed there and took on board about a thousand sacks and one hundred barrels of flour, and some six thousand bushels of wheat. He also considered it his duty to take possession of the store, in order to prevent its being seized by the Rebels, or disposed of in the Rebel country.

The glorious successes of our arms at Forts Henry and Donelson, he says, have been most beneficial to the Union cause throughout South and West Tennessee and Alabama. The Union men can now begin to express their loyal sentiments without fear of being mobbed, especially along the banks of the river. He brought down, under arrest a man named Wm. P. Poole, who has been active in expressing the Union men in his community. He has warned the inhabitants of the different towns along the banks of the river, that he would hold secessionists and their property responsible for any outrages committed on the Unionists in their communities, and had enlisted seventeen men and brought down a portion of the rebels."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ATMOSPHERE.—Air is a substance. Invert a tumbler and press it into a full of water.—The water will not rise into the glass; the air keeps it out. An empty vessel is full of air.—The atmosphere has weight. Immerse a glass in water, invert it and raise it slowly. The pressure or weight of the air is removed from the water under the goblet, and not that from around it. The weight of the air on the water forces it up where it has been removed. Water will follow an inverted vessel 33 feet, or will rise in a vacuum 33 feet. The weight of the air must be equal to that of a column of water 33 feet high 14.7 lbs to every square inch.

The air is a compound body. Its constituents are oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, watery vapor, and a trace of ammonia, the aroma of flowers and almost every volatile substance.

Nitrogen constitutes about 77-100 of the air. It is a very inert body—and its chief office seems to be that of the more active, energetic, element oxygen.

Nearly 23-100 of the air is oxygen. This is an active substance, and readily unites with all other substances. The oxygen of the air unites with all of our organs, produces heat and light; with the wood and coal in our stoves, and in the best; with iron it forms rust, and it combines with and purifies blood in the lungs of animals.

Carbonic acid forms from 3 to 6-10,000 of the atmosphere. The watery vapor varies with the temperature, but seldom exceeds 1-24 of the whole atmosphere.

These substances are not chemically united like the elements of water, but are simply mingled together. Were they chemically united, the air would be very inferior medium for the transmission of light and sound. In that case, neither heavy nor harmony could exist in any high degree.

100 cubic inches of air weighs 304 grains.—Were it of the same density at all heights, it would be very easy to tell how far it exists above the surface of the earth. It has an elastic nature, and its volume is inversely proportional to the pressure, so that the lower portions are more dense than the upper. So rare is the air, where the pressure is removed, that it is doubtful whether there is a regular limit to its height, like the surface of the sea. The height of the atmosphere is about 45 or 50 miles. Yet more than one-half is within 3 miles of the earth.

We condense the following decisions of the State Superintendent, from the official report given in the "School Journal":

Directors have the right to exclude children from the schools, when small pox or any other contagious disease is in the family.

Teachers must give their monthly report to the county clerk, and if they fail to do so, their name should not receive their pay.

Twenty five days in a month is the limit that Directors should require a teacher to keep school, and 20 days is the least that should be asked by the teacher.

Parents have the right to call if their pupils decline to school, but if they are by nature too timid to do so, he will not show much knowledge of his profession by forcing them.

When night schools are held, the teacher in charge of the building during the day, has the same right to refuse admittance, as he would have if the disturbance had occurred during regular school hours.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH. JEFFERSON DAVIS' NEW CABINET. We copy the following items from the Norfolk Day Book of Friday last:

THE CABINET. A Richmond paper says that the following will, in all probability, constitute the Cabinet of President Davis:

J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
General Lee, Secretary of War.
G. G. Meade, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.
C. G. Meminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Henry, M. C. from Kentucky, Post Master General.
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, Attorney General.

WORK IN THE REBEL COUNTRIES. RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—The Senate to-day confirmed A. B. Hill and J. J. Pettigrew, both of North Carolina, as Brigadier-Generals.

A resolution was unanimously passed to entertain no peace propositions excluding any territory of the United States, and declaring that the war be continued until the enemy be expelled entirely from the Confederacy.

FROM GEN. HENRY'S COLUMN. CHARLESTON, Va., March 2.—The main body of General Bank's division rests in the vicinity of Charleston. No disaster or accident has occurred since its concentration at and a pasture from Sandy Hook, to cause any anxiety to friends at home.

The rebel rancorous rascals now pay marked respect to the United States uniforms. The citizens who had been compelled to succumb to Rebel force are elated with the prospects of the future. It is gratifying to perceive that the country throughout which the army passed bears marks of the war, and agricultural industry. It is apparent that the future cereal crops of this prolific region have not been neglected.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1862. General Lamb, who has been unwell for some time past, died at 4 o'clock P. M. at Constantinople, the brain at his camp in Northern Virginia. His wife, formerly Miss Davenport, an actress of celebrity, is here and learned the sad intelligence about 5 P. M. He was not considered dangerously ill till 1 P. M. to-day, and his wife received the first tidings at 10 o'clock, and of his death at five by Secretary Stanton's person, who, with much feeling and delicacy, acquainted her with the facts. She is at the National Hotel, and is prostrated with grief.

Secretary Chase and other distinguished friends subsequently visited her in her affliction. Gen. Shields succeeds Gen. Lander in command.

Commodore Foote telegraphs from Cairo that this morning he sent a party on a reconnaissance down to Columbus, and found that the Rebels have been several days evacuating the place, and that they have gone, but their camp was still there, keeping up appearances. Their barracks, and a large number of stores, have been burnt. The guns on the bank have been taken, but those on the water batteries still remain.

On learning that the Rebels have been using flags of truce for several days, to cover their retreat, Commodore Foote ordered out his fleet, and sent them down to take the place and whatever has been left.

Gen. Buell telegraphs that the Rebels are evacuating Murfreesboro' and are fleeing across the Tennessee river into Northern Alabama.

House Judiciary Committee have concluded not to report any confederation bill, as they cannot agree upon any one, nearly every man having different ideas about it.

Letters received by the last steamer from Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, announce the rapid success of friendly feeling toward the United States.

Over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of cotton is now on its way to New York, taken in Nashville.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1862. DESTRUCTION OF THE OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL. The Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, running up the Potomac on the Maryland side to Harper's Ferry, which has been used to transport provisions and munitions of war to our troops, was opened last night about half way between Georgetown and Chain Bridge, and all the water was let out, washing away the embankment which was across the river.

LEGISLATION BY THE SENATE.

The Senate today confirmed General McClelland, Buell, Fordise, McDowell, C. F. Smith and Lew Wallace Sign as Major Generals, and the following as Brig Generals: South of Tennessee: Col. John Cochrane, of New York; Col. Logan, of Illinois; Colonel McArthur, of Ohio; Lawrence, of Iowa; Col. Wallace, of Indiana; Col. McCook, of Ohio; Col. Berry, of Maine, and Col. Ferry, of Connecticut.

SENATOR JOHNSON APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE. Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, accepts his appointment as Military Governor of that State, and will repair at once to his post, having been furnished by the Government with fifty thousand stand of arms for the loyal Tennesseans, who are flocking to our camps.

IMPORTANT TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYERS. The engraving and printing of the new Treasury notes will not be awarded till Wednesday the 5th inst., and it is calculated that several weeks will elapse before they can be furnished. The first fifty millions issued will be used to pay debts due by the Quartermaster's Department, fourteen millions of which are owing in Philadelphia.

After this next batch issued will be used in paying the Western and Southwestern troops, and then the troops on the Potomac will be paid.

The troops of this division will, therefore, not receive their pay before the first of April, if so soon.

THE REBEL STEAMER NASHVILLE. We hear, via Norfolk, that the steamer Nashville, owned by Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, having run the blockade at that place, DIVORCE CASE.

The Circuit Court of this city has ordered the petition for divorce of General John M. Brannan (Captain Fifth Artillery, U. S. A.), now commanding at Key West, to be published. It sets forth that he was married in 1850, that in 1858 his wife mysteriously disappeared, (it is remembered that it was thought she had been murdered on Staten Island), and that in 1858 he learned that she was alive, and living in Florence with Powell D. Wyman, as man and wife. Mr. Wyman was an officer in the same regiment with General Brannan, and is now Colonel of a Massachusetts Regiment at Fortress Monroe. It will be remembered that when Gen. Andrew Johnson was appointed to the position of Military Governor of Tennessee, he was recommended by General Butler, on the ground of immoral conduct of the appointee, the General referred to this case. It is understood that Col. Wyman has been married abroad to the lady formerly mentioned in this case. They are divorced, and that he was recommended by his present position by Edward Everett and other prominent Bostonians.

NO MAILS TO THE PACIFIC. The proprietors of the New York and California Steamship Line have given notice that they will not carry a mail to Panama after the 21st of March. This will cut off all correspondence with our commerce on the South Pacific, and cause great inconvenience. They also refuse to carry the newspaper mails to California, the object of all this being to obtain the letter mails, now sent overland.

MAIL MAILS TO CALIFORNIA. The refusal of Commodore Vanderbilt and the others who control the lines of steamers between New York and San Francisco, to carry the newspaper mails, unless they can have the letter mails also, is to be provided for by special legislation. Meanwhile the letter mails are regularly carried by the overland route, there being but one failure to arrive in schedule time at every point up to January last.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY. The New Yorkers are evidently determined to have the proposed National Foundry established on the Hudson river, as they oppose Mr. Woodhead's report, establishing it wherever a Commission shall locate it, east of the Allegheny mountains. Congress may not agree with them.

THE TAX BILL. WASHINGTON, March 3. The following is an abstract of the Tax Bill as reported to the House to-day:

It provides for the appointment, by the President, of a Commission of Internal Revenue, with a salary of five thousand dollars. His office is to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable number of clerks. The country is to be divided, as the President may direct, into convenient Collection Districts, with an Assessor and Collector to be appointed by the President for each District, who shall have power to appoint such Deputies as may be necessary. The bill provides for a duty

On spirits liquors. 15 cents per gallon.
On stem and leaf tobacco, 3 cents per pound.
On wine and other manufactured liquors, 5 cents.
On cigars, 5 to 10 and 20 cents per pound, (according to value).
On lard and lard oil, tallow and tallow oil, 5 cents per gallon.
On refined coal oil, 10 cents per gallon.
On gas per 1000 cubic feet. 25 cents.
On Book Note Paper, 5 cents per pound.
On Writing Paper, 2 " "
On Printing Paper, 3 mills " "
On Soap, 5 " "
On Salt, 4 cents per 100 pounds.
On Sole Leather, 1 cent per pound.
On Upper Leather, 2 " "
On Felt, 10 cents per barrel.
All other manufacturers, 3 per cent ad valorem.
Railroad passengers, 2 mills per mile of travel.
Steamboats travel, 1 mill per mile.
Omnibuses, Ferry boats and Horse Railroads, 3 per cent, on gross receipts from passengers.
On advertisements, 5 per cent on amount of receipts annually.
For sale of cargoes, annually, from \$1 to \$10, according to value. \$1 per annum.
On Gold Watches, 50 cts. " "
On Silver Watches, 50 cts. " "
On Gold Plate, 50c. per ounce.
On Silver Plate, 30 " "
On Billiard Tables, 20 " "
On Lighted Cattle, 50 cents each.
On Hogs, 10 " "
On Sheep, 5 " "

Auctioneers, 20
Wholesale Dealers, 20
Retail Dealers in Liquors, 20
Retail Dealers in Goods, 20
Pawnbrokers, 20
Recliners, 100
Brewers, 50
Hotels, Inns and Taverns (gratuated according to rental), from 25 to 20
Eating Houses, 10
Commercial Brokers, 20
Bank and Savings Institutions, 3 per cent.
On payment of all salaries of Officers in the Civil, Military and Naval service of the U. S., (including Members of Congress), 3 per cent.

On Legacies and Distribution Shares of personal property of deceased persons, (according to the degrees of relationship) from 10 to 100 per cent.

And Stamp Duties on all kinds of legal and Commercial papers, all Patent Medicines, Telegraphic Messages and all goods by Express.

The Tax Bill contains one hundred and five sections, and is one of the longest of any kind ever before prepared—months of preparation having been bestowed upon it:

To Destroy—Rats, Mice, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Cloths, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

See Costar's advertisement in this paper for the destruction and extermination of all forms and species of Vermin.

Sold in Sunbury, Pa., by Friling & Grant, and by the Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers generally.

A GENERAL SCARECROW.—A country lad says his Uncle Ben once made a scarecrow so very frightful that one of the feathered thieves actually sought him out in the corn, he had it stolen several days. There are some talismans which their customers look like just such objects as Uncle Ben's nephew describes. We would suggest to the victims of such unskillful workmen to mend their habits by procuring their suits at the Brown Street Clothing House, 111 Chestnut Street, Nos 603 and 605 Chestnut Street, above 31st, Philadelphia.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. JOHNS & CROSLLEY, New York, in another column.

The numerous experiments made for the last few years, to produce a substitute for tin, have not succeeded, and the use of tin for roofing is still the best. The Gutta Percha Cement Roofing offered by these gentlemen.

Possessing in a great degree, the features of elasticity, (which is a qualification of a Cement Roofing actually necessary and long after) durability and cheapness, combined with the fact that it is weathered by fire proof, its general adoption cannot be too earnestly desired. Their Gutta Percha Cement for coating and repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds and for preserving all metals from rust and corrosion—from its great durability and cheapness, is fast superseding pieces of every other material used for such purposes.

These materials (for which the First Premiums have been awarded by the American Institute and many of the principal State Fairs throughout the country, are recommended in the highest terms by the New York & Erie R. Co., and many of the principal Railroad, Navy and Steamship Companies, and by the officers of the leading Insurance Companies throughout the country.

Given under my hand at Sunbury, the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the Independence of the United States of America the 5th.

God save the Commonwealth.
DAVID WALDRON, Sheriff.
Sunbury, Pa., March 3, 1862.

JURY LIST of Northumberland County April Term A. D. 1862.

CRIMINAL JURORS.
1 Daniel Fee, Lewis.
2 Thomas Pando, Chillisqueague.
3 David Hoopi, Sunbury.
4 David Montgomery, Lewis.
5 J. C. Heller, Turbotville.
6 Andrew Bennett, Northumberland.
7 Charles Arman, Turbot.
8 George H. Haus, Turbot.
9 Joseph Nisly,