

We regret that necessity compels us to refer to this matter again, not to defend ourselves, but to defend honorable men from the imputations of unscrupulous politicians in their attempts to screen one of their own number, whose character for veracity is not only doubtful, but is even damaged by their own admissions. We have not written a single sentence in regard to this matter which is not strictly true, and can be proved to be so, and will not do for Mr. Purdy to attempt to assail our veracity in this community, upon his own statements and those of his willing tool, Mr. James Bacheor, whom he, himself, makes out a falsifier, in the very card of Mr. Snyder, which he surreptitiously published to defend him.

Mr. Purdy either does not understand the nature of language, or willfully perverts what he does understand. The whole question is one of veracity resting between Mr. Isaac Campbell and Mr. James Bacheor, and where both are known, none will question Mr. Campbell's statement, which is not only consistent and truthful, but is sustained by other testimony. From this dilemma the friends of Mr. Bacheor seek to relieve him by attempting to get up a quarrel between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Snyder. In order to accomplish this Mr. Snyder has been, in turn, coaxed, threatened and intimidated by Mr. Purdy and others, and his last statement published unaltered, as Mr. Snyder has since voluntarily stated to ourselves, against his wishes and consent.

When Mr. Snyder and Mr. Campbell met in our office, soon after the note of Mr. Purdy had been handed to us, Mr. Campbell read over the statement he had published, and asked Mr. Snyder if there was a single sentence or word in the statement which was not true, and if so, he would alter it. Mr. Snyder admitted, in the presence of several persons, that Mr. Campbell's statement was correct and true in every particular. We then stated to Mr. Snyder that it was plain to be seen that the whole object was to get up a dispute and quarrel between Mr. Campbell and himself, in order to screen Bacheor. Mr. Snyder remarked that it looked very much like it, and requested of us, as a favor, to write the note, which the veracious Purdy says he "consented to sign for the sake of having no more trouble," and offered to pay us for so doing. Mr. Snyder is an honest, well-meaning man, and his attempt of pretended friends to involve him in a difficulty with his neighbors is both ungenerous and disgraceful. Common prudence would dictate silence on the part of Mr. Bacheor and his indiscreet friends. Mr. Snyder also stated that he did not see the notice in the Democrat, as he did not read that paper, for reasons not very flattering to any one who regards himself a good and loyal citizen.

We have no interest whatever in this matter, further than to see that justice is done to a respectable citizen whose character is wantonly assailed by political trimmers for selfish purposes. It will be seen that every statement of Mr. Campbell and ourselves, in regard to this matter, is fully corroborated by the testimony of Mr. Smith and Mr. Lawrence, in another column, and that it is also confirmed by Mr. Henry Haupt, who was accidentally present when Mr. Campbell and Mr. Snyder were in our office, and who will bear testimony that our action was neighborly, honorable and just, and that we stated distinctly to Mr. Snyder and Mr. Campbell that there should be no difficulty between friends and respectable neighbors in a matter that could be so easily explained. Mr. Haupt, who concurred with us in this advice, also heard Mr. Campbell read the published statement of himself (Campbell) and Snyder, to Mr. Snyder, sentence by sentence, and heard Campbell say if there was a single word or sentence that was not true, he should say so, and he would correct it at once. Thus we have the testimony of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Snyder, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lawrence, and all concerned, excepting the veritable Jimmy Bacheor, who stands solitary and alone, supported by no one except the white feathered knight of the Democrat, who will find that his attempt to whitewash another friend, with Southern proclivities, as futile and unfortunate as his efforts to prove "the innocence of Floyd."

Commodore Dupont, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, praises highly the colored pilot, Robert Small, who brought the valuable armed rebel steamer Planter from Charleston on the 13th inst., and delivered it to the Commodore. Since the war commenced, hundreds of instances of patriotic devotion and courage, on the part of the negroes have been made public. The case of another pilot, who rescued a prize after it had been taken by the rebels, at the commencement of the war, exhibited great bravery, is well remembered, and scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of valuable intelligence conveyed to our military leaders by contrabands.

Our iron-clad vessel the Galena, the Monitor, Naugatuck, and several other ships, proceeded up the river, silencing all the batteries, until they came within eight miles of Richmond, where there is a bluff upon which a series of strong batteries were erected. Our fleet immediately opened a terrific fire upon them. At first the shots rolled off the Galena, but the rebels finally used steel-pointed shot, which went through her sides. A shell burst on the Galena, killing 17 and wounding 19. The Naugatuck's gun burst, killing two and wounding three men, including her captain. The loss of life among the rebels was terrific. The Monitor was not hurt, and our fleet intend to renew the bombardment. Among the wounded on our side are Captain Rodgers of the Galena, Captain Morris, of the Port Royal, and Captain Constable, of the Monitor.

MR. CAMPBELL AND MR. BACHEOR, PURDY & CO.

The attempt of James Bacheor to screen himself from an unworthy act, through the Northumberland County Democrat, by falsifying the truth, is not more surprising than that the editor of that sheet should defend the friends of Jeff. Davis, North or South, when in trouble. As Purdy, Bacheor, & Co., have attempted to impeach my veracity, I submit the following affidavits of respectable and disinterested citizens, although, I trust, where I am known, my simple statements alone, of the facts, would be sufficient to refute their contradictory stories. Mr. Snyder does not, and will not, deny the truth of my statement, nor can the threats of Purdy, & Co., to intimidate him or by perversion of his language, mend the matter. Even Purdy admits that his friend Bacheor has falsified in part of his statement, and the public will not be slow to believe that the other is no more reliable, especially after being doctored and patched up in the publication office of the Breckinridge Bible.

ISAAC CAMPBELL. JOHN SMITH, of Upper Augusta township, being duly sworn according to law, declares that the statement published in the AMERICAN, on the 3d inst., in relation to a conversation between Isaac Campbell and William S. Snyder, about the Upper Augusta Auditors' Report, is substantially correct. In addition I will now state that Mr. Snyder said that he called to see Purdy on Monday, to get from him the note he signed on Saturday previous for publication, but he could not get it from him, and that he tried to get it from Mr. Campbell, but he would not give it up. Mr. Snyder further said that the Northumberland County Democrat was a paper he did not read, and that he had been fooled into subscribing for it. JOHN SMITH. Sworn and subscribed before me, May 19, 1862. FRED. LAZARUS, J. P.

WM. K. LAWRENCE, of Upper Augusta, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he was present and heard the conversation between Isaac Campbell and William S. Snyder, in regard to fixing the time for the Auditors of Upper Augusta to meet. Campbell said he understood that Bacheor had published the notice in the Northumberland County Democrat, but he had not read it. Mr. Snyder said he had not seen it either, and would have known it if Campbell had not told him, as he did not read that paper. He said he did not consider the Northumberland County Democrat the right kind of a paper for these times; that it was trying to divide the people against the war and the administration, and said a good deal about taxes. Mr. Snyder also stated that the time fixed by Bacheor's notice in the Democrat did not suit him either, and that he was in favor of setting another time, and giving notice in the AMERICAN, and getting together so that all interested could see. After the publication of the article of Messrs. Bacheor, Purdy & Co., in the Democrat, in regard to what Mr. Snyder had said, accusing Mr. Campbell with an attempt to conceal the fact that the notice had been published in the Democrat, and Mr. Campbell asked Mr. Snyder if he had not told him from the start that the notice was published in the Democrat, but that he had not seen it, and Snyder said that he (Campbell) had told him so, and had in no way deceived him, and requested Campbell to contradict Bacheor's statement, which was false. WM. K. LAWRENCE. Sworn and subscribed before me, May 19, 1862. FRED. LAZARUS, J. P.

I hereby certify that I went into the office of the Sunbury American, on Saturday, the 3d of May inst., for my newspaper, when I met Mr. Isaac Campbell and Wm. S. Snyder, discussing about the matter of the notice of the auditors of Upper Augusta. I heard Mr. Campbell read the statement of Mr. Snyder as published by Mr. Campbell in the American and Democrat. I heard Mr. Campbell ask Mr. Snyder if there was a single word or sentence in the article that was not true. If there was, Campbell said he would alter it and make it just as he said it should be. Mr. Snyder said there was nothing in the article that was not true. Mr. Campbell read the article sentence by sentence, and at the end of each asked if anything was wrong by stated to which Mr. Snyder replied that it was all correct. Mr. Snyder voluntarily signed the note written by Mr. Massey to Purdy, recalling the publication of his (Snyder's) card. HENRY HAUPT.

DEATH OF GENERAL W. H. KEIM.—Brigadier General W. H. Keim died at the Brady House, in Harrisburg, on Monday afternoon at one o'clock. He was brought to Harrisburg three or four days previous, laboring under a combined attack of typhoid fever and dysentery. On Saturday he commenced sinking so rapidly as to leave no hope, and his relatives were telegraphed for, many of whom were present when he breathed his last. At the breaking out of the rebellion Gen. Keim held the office of Surveyor General of the State, but accepted the position of Major General from Gov. Curtin, and was in Gen. Patterson's division during the three months' service. Last fall he was appointed a Brigadier General by the President, when he resigned his office. He was present at the taking of Yorktown, and also at the battle of Williamsburg, but too ill to participate in the latter.

Gen. Keim was a native of Reading, to which place his remains were taken on Tuesday for interment. He was 49 years of age, and leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

The iron gun on board of the Naugatuck, which is said to have burst, was loaded from below by depressing the muzzle, by means of pulleys ingeniously constructed for that purpose. The rammings was accomplished by a sort of piston rod, also worked by pulleys, thus affording the facility of loading and firing every half minute. The gun was capable of throwing a hundred-pound shot a great distance. The Lieutenant Morris, of the Port Royal, mentioned as having been wounded, was the commander of the Cumberland during her terrible engagement with the Merrimac. Eight miles below Richmond the James river is only about half a mile wide and the water very shallow. On both banks of the river are high bluffs, easily fortified. At this point the fort was located. After bombarding the place four hours, and finding our gunboats could not silence the battery, our gunboats withdrew. Our loss was thirteen killed and a number wounded.

LATEST WAR NEWS.—The rebels have evacuated Fort Wright and fallen back to Fort Randolph, twelve miles below General McClellan's within eight miles of Richmond. From the heavy firing heard it was supposed the gunboats were forcing their passage up the James river to Richmond. A battle was fought between the French and Mexican armies. The French lost most in killed and wounded.

CHARLES J. INGERSOLL.—The Harrisburg Telegraph contains some severe strictures on the character of this individual, whose death is recorded by some of the papers, with fulsome laudations that were not justified by the facts. Though professing to be a Democrat, he was in feeling an out and out aristocrat, and perhaps the greatest political demagogue in Philadelphia. On one occasion, when a candidate for Congress, he addressed a political meeting in a suit of old clothes got up for the occasion, although a perfect dandy in dress, and profuse in the use of jewelry. The Telegraph says:—

"He went into public life to speculate on the reverses of individuals and the changes of parties, while no statesman that ever pretended to a participation in the affairs of this government, had so few personal friends, and such a limited number of political confederates. He had a right to proclaim these facts, when a servile press attempts to cover the memory of this same man with a lustre to which, while he lived, he could make no just claim. It is only a few months since that Charles Jared Ingersoll attempted to show to the world that the fight in which we are engaged for the permanency of the government, was nothing more or less than a crusade against the rights and persons of the people of certain states of this Union. Had he died, such praise, however undesired, might have passed unnoticed."

Local Affairs. It has been reported that Henry Goodrich, formerly of this place, was killed at the battle of Williamsburg. His brother William Goodrich, a graduate of this office, also in the army, writes that Harvey was shot from his horse, but does not say that he was killed.

DELINQUENT TAX COLLECTORS.—Edmond Schindel, of this borough, is put down in the County Auditors' Report as among the delinquent tax collectors. Mr. Schindel requests us to say that this is not correct. He is not indebted one dollar to the county.

STRAWBERRIES from the South are now in the city market. A few boxes, Norfolk berries were received at this place on Thursday, price 75 cents per box or quart.

A. W. Fisher, of this place, Assistant Surgeon of the 5th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, returned home on Wednesday last, to recruit his own health. Mr. Fisher's duties have been heavy, almost the sole charge of the hospital having been devolved upon him.

A jam in the canal occurred on Monday last, opposite this place, caused by the sinking of a canal boat a short distance above the lock. A large number of boats were tied up for a day or two along the shore.

THE RIVER BANK.—We hear complaints nearly every day of the bad appearance of the river bank along Broadway. We believe it is the High Constable's duty to have obstructions and nuisances removed from streets, lanes and alleys. A "citizen," who asks for information, says:—"It is the duty of the High Constable, and too heavy a job for him, to remove them, he should ask the borough council to grant him privilege to erect a steam saw mill, and saw them into building material which would be very readily sold."

Every heavy rain a large quantity of water remains standing on Market square, forming a regular pond. Couldn't the borough council take some action to have it filled up and properly drained? It is the time that street should be repaired so as to become well packed during the summer season.

IMPORTANT FROM McCLELLAN. WASHINGTON, May 17, 11 o'clock, P. M.—The following despatch has just been received at the War Department:— WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.—To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Ansonhook, Naugatuck and Port Royal were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond yesterday. A portion of them have returned to James town island, near this place, in the afternoon. Lieut. Morris, commanding the Port Royal sent overland to us, this morning, for intelligence regarding the forts below the island and also to assist in burying the dead which he brought down with him. Seventeen bodies have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of wounded on board, including Lieutenant Morris himself. The 100-pounder of the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire. (Signed) DAVID CAMPBELL, Colonel Fifth Cavalry. [By authority of Gen. G. B. McClellan.] The Monitor could not elevate her guns sufficiently to reach the high battery, which rendered her useless. The banks of the river were filled with rifle pits, from which an incessant fire was poured upon the fleet a part of which was engaged at from six to one thousand yards from the main battery. After an action of four hours, the fleet finding it impracticable, under the circumstances, to silence the battery on the bluff, withdrew. Our loss was thirteen killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter was Lieutenant Morris, in the leg, by a Minié ball, but not severely. It is expected that all particulars will be received in the morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 19. HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION REPUDIATED BY THE PRESIDENT. The President has issued a proclamation repudiating the alleged proclamation of Gen. Hunter, as unauthorized, and of no validity and effect, and reserving to himself alone the right to determine whether he can constitutionally adopt such a policy if the contingencies of the war eventually make it necessary.

The following is the proclamation by the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit: HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves are, therefore, declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Commanding. EDW. W. SMITH, Acting Ass't Adj't Gen. And whereas, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding; therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby declare that no such proclamation, nor has it any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither General Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make a proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such a declaration.

I further make it known that, whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such a supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in the armies and camps. On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows: "Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be levied by such State, in discretion, and to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such a change of system."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands as a law of the nation, and solemnly proposed to the people of the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue; I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times, and beg of you to do me the honor of considering of them, angling, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates is not made generally as the deeds of heathen—nor robbing, or wrecking anything. Will you embrace it? So much good has not been in one effort in all past time, as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May your vast future not have to lament that you have neglected this.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Steamer Planter. WASHINGTON, May 16.—The following interesting report from Commander Dupont has been received at the Navy Department, having been forwarded by Com. Dupont: U. S. STEAMSHIP ANTONIA. OFF CHARLESTON, May 13th, 1862. Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that the Rebel armed steamer Planter was brought out to us this morning from Charleston, by eight contrabands, and delivered up to the squadron. Five colored women and three children are also on board. She carried one 32-pounder and one 24-pound howitzer, and has also on board four guns which she was engaged in transferring. I send her to Port Royal at once in order to take advantage of the present good weather. I send Charleston papers of the 12th, and the very intelligent contraband who was in charge will give you the information which I have. I have the honor to request you will send back as soon as convenient, the officer and crew sent on board. Commander Dupont, in forwarding this despatch, says, in relation to the Rebel steamer—She was the armed despatch and transport steamer attached to the Engineer Department at Charleston, under Brigadier General Ripley, whose large vessel, a short time since, was brought out to the blockading fleet by several contrabands. The bringing out of the steamer, under all the circumstances, would have done credit to any one. At 4 o'clock in the morning, she was taken by the Captain, who was on shore, she left her wharf, close to the Government office and headquarters, with the Palmetto and Confederate flags flying, passing the successive forts, saluting, by blowing her steam whistle. After getting beyond the range of the last gun, she made head down the Rebel flag and hoisted a white one. The Onward was the inside ship of the blockading fleet, in the main channel, and was preparing to fire when the commander made out the white flag. The armament of the steamer is a 32-pounder, a pivot, and the 24-pounder howitzer. She has besides on her deck four other guns, one 7-inch rifled, which were to be taken, the morning of the escape, to the new fort on the middle ground. One of the four belonged to Fort Sumter, and had been struck, in the Rebel attack on the fort, in the muzzle. Robert, the intelligent slave and pilot of the boat, who performed this bold feat so skillfully, informed me of this fact, presuming that it would be a matter of interest to us to have possession of the gun. This man, Robert Small, is superior to any who have come into our lines, intelligent as many

of them have been. His information has been most interesting, and portions of it of the utmost importance.

The steamer is quite a valuable acquisition to the squadron by her good machinery very light draft. The officer in charge brought her through St. Helena Sound, and by the inland passage down Beaufort river, arriving here at 10 o'clock last night. On board the steamer, when she left Charleston, were eight men, five women and three children. I shall continue to employ Robert as a pilot on board the Planter, for the inland waters, with which he appears to be very familiar. I do not know whether, in the views of the Government, the vessel will be considered a prize, but if so I respectfully submit to the Department the claims of the man Robert and his associates. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer Commanding, &c. From Port Royal.

By the arrival of the steamer Atlantic at New York on Saturday we have late news from Port Royal. The correspondent of the New York Herald thus describes the effect on the blacks of Gen. Hunter's proclamation: PORT ROYAL, May 14. On Saturday, the 10th, Major General Hunter's order of emancipation (dated 9th) fell like a bombshell upon the community black and white, of Port Royal. On Sunday morning it was seen by the men with delay in recruiting his "Zouaves d'Afrique," the general ordered a collection of all the able-bodied negroes on the plantations held by us to be made at Hilton Head. This was done on Monday, without any explanation on the part of the blacks, who submitted in considerable alarm, having the fear of a forced conscription held up to them. It soon came out however that the General's intentions were eminently humane and judicious.

The crowd of dark citizens were put into comfortable camp, well fed, and informed that they were registered and had their free papers for them and their families; and after proper explanation of the terms and object of enlistment, were to have their free choice to enlist or return to the plantation. I was of a party who visited their camp this morning, at General Drayton's plantation two miles from the Head, and I never saw a happier looking group. They were busy at clearing more camp ground, cooking food, and other necessary work, and all seemed activity and cheerfulness. Col. Kenzie, lately of General Hunter's staff, commands the regiment. The company was drawn from the non-commissioned officers and privates of our army, and those of the right spirit, and very sanguine of success, both in recruiting and in making a good regiment.

The 15th of May is the extreme date when it is safe for whites to be exposed in certain localities, and even on Hilton Head the ordinary duties (lessened as they have been by General Hunter's sanitary precautions) have caused a great deal of sickness. It is clear that, if the war lasts, we must profit by the example of England, in the East and West Indies, and the hot season keep white troops only for an emergency, and put as much of the needful work and exposure as possible upon our black fellow citizens, now made free as a military necessity. The following is an official copy of the free papers issued to the blacks by General Hunter and the terms of his proclamation. The deed of emancipation reads thus: "It having been proven to the entire satisfaction of the General commanding the Department of the South, that the bearer named _____, heretofore held in involuntary servitude, has been directly employed by the Government of the United States against the United States of America."

"Now, be it known to all that, agreeably to the laws, I declare the said person free and forever absolved from all claims to his services. Both he and his wife and his children have full right to go north, south, east or west, as they may decide. "Given under my hand, at the headquarters of the Department of the South, this nineteenth day of April, A. D., 1862. DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Commanding. The Charleston Courier, which reaches us by this arrival presents a sorry appearance. It is printed on rough and yellowish paper, reduced to one half its original size, and almost barren of advertisements; in fact, the concern is seedy and forlorn. Its editor seems to be among the camps, for we find "editorial correspondence," dated on the 17th of May at "Seconoville," (wherever that may be,) and describing the scenes witnessed from what the editor calls "the back of his war-stead." Here is a single passage from the letter, which is ingenious in its condensation of many lies in few lines: "I was received and welcomed on Wappoo creek by Captain J. E. Johnson and Lieut. Lee, Culpeper, and Rodgers, of the light artillery. * * * In the course of my remarks I took care to cheer them with the news of our fourfold victory, under Beaufort, the Washington of the existing rebellion; Stonewall Jackson, the Christian name of Bragg, and Van Dorn, and did not the commander at Sewall's Point, with which I came charged, not omitting to state that the Virginia (the old Merrimac) had put the Yankee fleet to a Bull Run on the water, and that Beauregard had put the Yankee soldiers to a sheep run on the land."

On the night of the choice passage are the "Yanks," in this choice passage are the editor's own. The speech he says was delivered on Saturday, May 10; so that he either falsified wilfully, or had not heard the latest news. The latter supposition is improbable. LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS. FORTRESS MONROE, May 20. The news from New Orleans is not of special interest. Gen. Butler commenced landing on the 17th of May, and established his headquarters at the Custom House. He took possession of the City Hall, Mint, &c., and compelled the St. Charles Hotel, which was closed, to open for the accommodation of himself and staff. A conference was had between General Butler and the authorities of the city with Pierre Soule, when the proclamation was discussed and modified in some particulars. As an act of humanity to the suffering inhabitants, boats and railroads were allowed to bring supplies to the city. The negotiation of Confederate script was forbidden, but other species of currency in circulation was allowed. The Delta was suppressed for refusing to publish the proclamation, but subsequently allowed to go on. Algiers was occupied by our forces, and forts Jackson and St. Phillip were garrisoned by troops from Ship Island. Opelousas and the Railroads were taken possession of, and approaches to the city cut off. General Phillips had advanced to Carrollton, twenty-five miles up the river, and occupied the place. There was very little demonstration of public feeling in the rejoicing of the uncertainty in reference to the future. A great deal of confidence prevailed, but under the firm course of Gen. Butler, business was reviving. The city was gradually becoming quiet, and affairs were generally in a perfectly satisfactory state. On the night of the 17th the enemy evacuated Pensacola, and set fire to the forts, the Navy Yard, barracks and marine hospital. General Arnold commenced a bombardment when the destruction of property began, with the hope of saving a portion of the best property.

A Story of the Merrimac—Statement of One of her Crew.

Two of the crew of the renowned Merrimac arrived yesterday at the Union Reformatory Seon. They came from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe, and were sent from that place to Baltimore by General Wool. One of them, who was impressed into the Southern army soon after the war broke out, and who resides in Massachusetts, gives the following account of the firing of the Merrimac, her subsequent explosion, and the escape of himself and two others from the Rebel yoke:—"At about 3 o'clock in the morning, after a night fraught with hard work and great excitement, the vessel was fired, all hands having previously left the shore, with the exception of Commodore Tatnall, First Lieutenant Jones and two of the crew, who were to fire the combustibles spread so profusely around. It was just at this time, when the first indications of fire emanated from the vessel, that about forty of the crew, who were all Northern men, and, like our informant, pressed into the Southern service, deserted. They left in double quick time, pressing a horse that had been left at a house near by, and intended for the use of Commodore Tatnall, he being unable to walk. During the time elapsed from the determination of the Commodore to burn the ship and the accomplishment of the act, the utmost confusion existed in all quarters on board. One-half the officers were drunk and seemed to have but a semi-consciousness of what was going on. The crew, of the Marines, of the ship, taken from him by one of the seamen, who deserted; the weapon was brought to Baltimore by the capturer of it, and remains with him as a relic. "At about five minutes to five o'clock, after the vessel had been burning for about an hour, the explosion took place, and is represented by our informant as being an occurrence that baffled description. The huge vessel was literally torn in pieces. The air was thick with large and small pieces of timber. Huge sections of red hot iron plate were torn off and whirled through the air like so much paper. The shore and water for miles around were covered with pieces of the wreck, in every conceivable shape and size. The noise made by the explosion was perfectly terrific, shaking everything, even the very ground, apparently, to its centre. The sight of the explosion is said to have been thrilling in the extreme, making an impression on the mind that is indelibly stamped there. The fated vessel sunk immediately after the explosion, not a vestige of her remaining above water one minute after the explosion took place. Philadelphia Inquirer, 19th inst.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF RICHMOND. The City Defended by Works Eight Miles Long, Mounted with the Most approved Ordnance. FORTRESS MONROE, May 18.—P. M.—The Stevens battery, known as the Naugatuck, has just arrived from the scene of action in front of Richmond, and I have some interesting details of the important operations of Commodore Rodgers' fleet in the upper waters of the James river. It seems that our iron-clad sloop-of-war Galena proceeded up the river, leading the fleet, and silencing the many minor batteries that lined the shore, until the fleet had arrived at a point in the James river about eight miles below Richmond, where there is a point where the water is so strong that the batteries have been constructed up to the city. The batteries were found to be mounted with superior guns of very heavy calibre. The Galena was moored in close to these shore batteries yesterday morning and sent a terrific fire upon them, assisted by the Monitor Naugatuck, and other vessels on the side of the Galena, making only dents in her mail, but gradually, after five hours' fighting, it was found that the steel-pointed balls used by the rebels were piercing her.

Thirty shells struck her and lodged, whilst two went entirely through her, tumbling out on the other side. A shell burst in the Galena during the engagement which unfortunately killed seventeen of the crew and wounded nineteen. The shot and shrapnel which did not dismember the brave Captain Rodgers and his crew. They fought on until dark, and until their ammunition had nearly given out. The Naugatuck was ably handed by Capt. Constable, but, after firing seven magnificent shells, her gun burst, and she was killed, killing two men and wounding two others, including Capt. Constable, who was struck in the head by piece of the flying metal. We are happy to learn that he is not seriously injured. A flaw was discovered in the metal, and there was no doubt, the cause of the explosion. Lieut. Morris, in command of the gunboat Port Royal, and late of the Cumberland, was slightly wounded. Commodore Rodgers was wounded painfully, not seriously, in the left cheek. These are all the particulars we have up to the sailing of the Naugatuck for Fortress Monroe. The slaughter among the rebels in the batteries is said to have been terrible, although had they the advantage of our gunboats in having the batteries situated on a bluff. The fight will be renewed shortly, when Com. Rodgers hopes to silence the rebel forts and if he can pass the obstructions known to be placed in the river above the batteries, he will take the city. A mortar boat was greatly needed during the action, as with it the batteries could have been taken quite easily. The Monitor was at last accounts ahead, no ball yet fired by the enemy having any effect upon her iron-clad turret. Secretaries Welles and Seward took a trip up the James river, yesterday, on the steamer Baltimore, as far as Jamestown, accompanied by Commodore Goldsborough and Captain Dahlgren. The latter party returned this morning looking a little troubled after reading Commodore Rodgers' private despatches, which are said to reflect a little upon certain dignitaries heretofore.

Senator Lane, of Indiana, Hon. Joseph Segar and several other Congressmen and distinguished gentlemen from Washington, accompanied by a few ladies, arrived this morning, and paid a visit to Norfolk and Portsmouth. The Naugatuck will take another gun on board, and proceed up the James river to renew the fight as soon as possible. The reports from Gen. McClellan's army to-day, place his advance within ten miles of Richmond, and he is moving on. All is quiet here and at Norfolk. L. W. W.

Formal Occupation of Suffolk. STAFFORD (Va.), May 18.—This place, which is seven miles from Norfolk by rail and twenty-five by road, was occupied by the Union troops at eight o'clock this morning. No rebel troops were found in the vicinity, and no opposition was made to the occupation of the city. Many of the inhabitants have left, and those remaining are very bitter in their feelings and expressions. Suffolk is a beautiful town, the streets being wide and pleasantly shaded with trees. Taunton and New Bedford papers chronicle an immense catch of herrings this year—60,000 at one time, and 20,000 at another. So plenty are they that farmers use them for manure.

The Doings of Gen. Butler. A REBEL ACCOUNT.

The Memphis Appeal of the 16th, contains the following dispatch, addressed to the Rebel Secretary of State, dated Camp Moore, May 11th:—General Butler yesterday took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, searched the person of the Consul, and took from him the key of a bank vault in which there were \$900,000, which had been transferred to by the Citizens' Bank to Hoes's Bank, Amsterdam, and was intended for the payment of the interests on the Confederate bonds. Gen. Butler also took possession of the Offices of the French and Spanish Consulates in the old Canal Bank, and placed a guard there. He also seized the Canal Bank and Smith's Bank, and has issued an inflammatory proclamation, to cite the poor against the rich, promising to distribute among them a thousand barrels of beef and sugar captured in New Orleans. He is recruiting in New Orleans. The poor will soon be starved to death. "The enemy sent a force up to Bonne Carre, which are marched through the stamps and destroyed the railroad bridge." The despatch is not signed. The Vicksburg Citizen of the 13th says that the latest we can learn of the gumballs below is that they are between Fort Adams and Bayou Tunicas, and are supposed to be in or about the Red river.

THE OCCUPATION OF PENNSACOLA.—On our forces occupying Pensacola, the Mayor promised that the citizens would behave peacefully. The rebels evacuated the place, on hearing that our steamers the day before were going to run in Mobile bay, and that the squadron and the mortar boats would soon follow. Commander Porter left Ship Island on the 7th, with the steamers belonging to the mortar fleet and the Schem, for Mobile bay, for the purpose of fixing a place for the mortar vessels, to lie and plant bombs for the ships to run in by when they should arrive. Great excitement seemed to exist within the forts at the progress of the fleet. SHAMOKIN Coal Trade. SHAMOKIN, May 17, 1862. Sent for week ending May 17, 53,579 18. Per last report, 59,714 09. To same time last year, 59,714 09. Increase, 66.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c. To Destroy—Mice, Mole 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. To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin. See the advertisement in this paper, for the destruction and utter extermination of all forms and species of Vermin. Sold in Sunbury, Pa., by Filing & Grant, and by the Druggists, Grocers and Stockkeepers generally.

MARRIAGES. In Shamokin on the 29th inst., by Rev. A. D. Hawn, Mr. JERRY WOOD of Troy, to Miss SALLIE E. HAAS, of the former place. On the 1st inst., JEFFERSON LITZ, M. D., to Miss SALLIE J., daughter of the late Rev. R. C. Mainly, of Clearfield, Pa. In Williamsport, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Wm. Sterling, Thomas S. DORRIS, U. S. A., and Miss ELIZABETH GIBBS, all of Williamsport.

DEATHS. On Thursday morning, MARY EVEL CLEMENT, daughter of John Kay and Mary S. Clement, aged 2 years and 7 months. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon. SUNBURY MARKET. Flour, 6 00. Wheat, \$1 15 a 1 25. Corn, 62. Rye, 62. Oats, 50. Buckwheat, 50. Potatoes, \$1 12. Cloverseed, \$4. Dried Apples, 25. Dried Peaches, 35. Dried Apples, 35.

ESTATE OF Elizabeth Wallis, dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that letters Testaments, duly having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Elizabeth Wallis, late of the borough of Northumberland, Northumberland County, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons claiming to be entitled to the estate are requested to present their claims duly authenticated for settlement. Rev. WILLIAM SIMONTON, Executor. Williamsport, Pa. May 21, 1862.—64.

HAGS WANTED!! THE highest cash price paid for mixed or white and colored Hags by J. S. D. MARKER, PAPER AND RAG WAREHOUSE, N. E. Cor. Fifth and Commerce Sts. Philadelphia May 21, 1862.—3mo.w JUST RECEIVED!! J. H. ENGEL Has just returned from Philadelphia with a

SPLENDID STOCK OF Spring & Summer Goods. For Men's Wear. Cloth, Cassimere, Vesting, Italian Cloth, Linen Coating, Linen Check and Cottonade. Ladies' Wear. A large assortment of Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Silk Tissues, Fancy Berages, Shawls, all Wool Delaines, Mosambique Goods of all prices, Silk Lisle, Delaines, Lawns, Gingham and Prints. A full line of Irish Linen and White Goods, Stella border and Fancy Summer Shawls, Silk and Lace Mantillas, &c. Ready Made Clothing. A good assortment of Hats and Caps. A large assortment of Boots and shoes. A full stock of Groceries, Molasses and Sugar. Hardware and Building Material. A full stock of Queen and Glassware. A full stock of Fish, Salt, Oil and White Lead. A large stock of New Wall Paper. A new stock of Stone and Earthware. And thousands of articles not enumerated. All the above will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce. J. H. ENGEL. Sunbury, May 17, 1862.