The Constitutional Union is the title of a new paper just started at Philadelphia, by our old friend Col. Thomas B. Florence. It is a political paper, of course, and professes to be Democratic, but not of the Jefferson or Jackson school. We need hardly say that it is of the Breckinridge and Vallandigham stamp, as its name will readily suggest to every intelligent man. Good patriots and good Democrats go for the Union as our forefathers established it and any one qualify his support of the Union, by the word constitutional or any other prefix, you may rely on it, the Breckinridge cat is lying concealed at the bottom of the meal tub-that the illustrated nigger, which our neighbors of the Breckinridge Democrat so characteristically and appropriately introduced into their editorial columns last week, will spring out in due time. Breckinridge was the chief and leader of the so-called Constitutional party, that party which has been the life and support of the rebels in the North, by giving them hope, aid and encouragement. Breckinridge preached that doctrine until the last hour of his departure or desertion to the ranks of Jeff Davis, where he now figures as a General, using all his energies and power to shoot down and slaughter the Jackson and Jefferson Democrats in the Army now fighting for the Union. These Constitutional Union men, who are for the Union under certain restrictions-who denounce the suspension of the Habeas Corpus-all who complain of taxes -who endeavor to thwart and complicate the affairs of Government by introdu. I do not believe they can ever raise another eing political schemes instead of acting from patriotic motives, in order to crawl into some petty office, these men would, this day, feel perfectly at home under the lead of Breckinridge, if it were not so unpleasant and uncomfortable to live in Dixie.

The visit of the President and Gen. Pope to General Scott, at West Point, has excited no little interest and curiosity. The New York journals suggest various reasons for this sudden and unexpected visit. No doubt the visit has something to do with long letter received by Mr. Aylett last night. the movements of the Army, now before Richmond.

The impression is that the rebel force at Richmond has been greatly exaggerated.-75,000 effective men can be mustered by the rebels, the balance being sick and raw recruits. The rebels admit that if General river, Richmond would not hold out two hours.

EF LATEST WAR NEWS .- General Mc-Clellan, from his Headquarters near Richmond, reports that on the 25th, General Hooker's Division advanced on a new position. The result was an obstinate resistance from the enemy, which lasted from 10 about 200.

A BEAUTIFUL APPEAL.-We copy the following beautiful appeal from the Nashville (Tenn.) Union of the 17th inst. The appeal is applicable not only to Tennessee, but also to those from every other State who are now fighting under the banner of rebellion :

"Wanderers from the fold of patriotism, who have gone from the protecting shadow, of the shadow of the flag of our country, come ch, come home! Thousands of your neighbors stand with outstretched arms and cager eye tearfully awaiting your return. Do you not hear the clansmen of the Union ralying once more along the hills of Tennessee Break not on your car the familiar strains of Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia and the Star Spangled Banner ? Do you not behold the same old flag which floated over Lundy's Lane, and Lake Champlain, and Montery and Chepuitepec, and Buena Vista, flying at the head of triumphant legions and victori ous navies? Do not your hearts warm within you at the recollection of a thousand hely and patriotic memories (Come back to the Union. Desert the black flag of falling and ignominious rebellion. Fly from the rebel camp as from a city cursed with the leprosy or the plague,"

THE NATIONAL CREDIT. The New York Times thus refers the

power to sustain its credit while conducting a war that would Bankrupt almost any other nation on earth.

"The nation has survived the discredit of its first war issues—survived the ban of the English Press and the disfavor of all European bankers and capitalists-survived the weak faith of its own people; and now, at the end of a year's war, is stronger and richer than when the war began. Loans, both State and National, can now be obtained with more case and at less rates of interest than ever before since the foundation of the Government. Is this not a miracle in the history of nations? The more we are shaken by war, the more confidence we have ; the more we expend in military defences, the more fruitful the resources of the Gov-

ernment." "Why are the bonds of the United States eagerly bought now, when they were so heavy on the market one year ago ! Simply because the war has developed the lite-pre serving power and the inexhaustible resour ces of the Government, entitling it to popu lar faith and confidence. It is not to be denied that, for thirty years before this rebellion broke out, our national existence was a state of continual nightmare. The Union was the object of continual denuncia tion from thousands of unbridled traitors An entire State, that of South Carolina, had for years preserved a sullen isolation from the sister States-not joining any National party, not sympathizing in any contests for Presidency—the people of the State, indeed, never having voted directly for Presidential Electors as the people of other States did. It stood aloof from the National Government, deliberately and seornfully, The baneful influence of South Carolina extended, and a school of politicians, basing its principles on that State's practice, rapidly overspread the South, and by professing Democracy, gained National power. The animating spirit of this heretical school was contempt for the Union, its traditions and

We publish in another column the prospectus of the New York Eccuing Post, one of the ablest papers in the country.

The Sunbury American. From General McClellan's Army. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JULY. Henry J. Raymond, Esq., editor of the New York Times, and now with the advance of the Potomac army, writes as follows: CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Thursday Night,

June 19, 1862.—I thought yesterday that a fight was inevitable to-day. Everything seemed ready for it, and, in point of fact, we escaped it last evening by the skin of

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS. The reports received here as to the trength of the Rebel army continue to be conflicting. One of the prisoners taken yes-terday, who says he has been attached to the Commissary Department, says that rations were issued on Tuesday for 102,000 men. This may or may not be true. If it is, their effective force cannot exceed 75,000. The general belief here is that they have enough Union as our forefathers established it and men to make a very severe fight, and that fought for it. Whenever you hear or see they are determined to do it. No one in the army now expects to have a short and easy murch into Richmond. They expect to light their way, and it is but simple justice to say that they are ready and eager to do it. The whole army is tired of inaction, and will welcome most heartily the order to advance whenever the General may see fit

We hear from pretty good sources that the same feeling pervades the Rebel army. The troops from the Gulf States have been North a long time, on hard fare, with poor clothing, and without having accomplished anything of the least importance. They are getting tired of it, and are anxious to have the contest ended, one way or the other .-Very many of them are losing their interest in the war, and are far more anxious to get home than to reap any laurels they are likely to win in this war. Gen. Stoneman says that he asked a squad of prisoners who fell into his bands, a few days since, what they were fighting for. They replied, "To support the gentlemen who got us into it."— An hour's speech could not better have ex-plained the general motive of the mass of the Southern army. How long they will think it worth their while to support "the "the gentlemen" who have pushed them into the war, at such a cost of life to themselves, remains to be seen. If we beat this army,

There can be no doubt whatever that not only the army, but the people of Richmond suffer greatly from lack of provisions and clothing. The Richmond papers are full of discussions on the subject, urging various modes of relief, and seeking to calm the apprehensions of the people.

The following letter from Richmond, of a

recent date, gives important testimony on the same subject. It is from a gentleman whose name is well known, and who, I trust, will excuse this diversion of his letter

from its original destination :— RICHMOND, Friday, June 13, 1862.—Dear Mary: I am more than grateful for your A single line from you is more consoling than all the news and messages that may be otherwise brought me. So many persons had come over and brought me no that I had begun to think very hard of it Some accounts state that not more than but am glad to find you still hold me in

remembrance. I do not blame you for breaking up, if you had asked my advice at the time should not have known how to give it or Burnside should capture Fort Darling, and | what to say, and was all the time willing to our gun-boats be enabled to pass up James leave it to your decision. But it galls me sorely to have what we have been for years gathering together, hauled away and scattered, and perhaps never gathered together again. I am attached to everything at or belonging to Pisgah, and so fondly looked

to it as a place of rest.

I am opposed to selling our furniture or anything else, except such things as you think we can do without, should we ever go to housekeeping again, because they cannot be replaced for five times what they would to 4 o'clock. The rebels were forced to sell for for years to come. You have no give way. The position gained is impor- idea of the destruction of property and the tant. Our loss in killed and wounded is scarcity of everything. It is with great soldiers now, and it is getting worse every day, and I expect we shall need even our bed clothing to clothe ourselves and our negroes. I do not wish to sell the hogs or anything else unless you think we shall lose them. Corbin and Lot will, I hope, with encouragement, keep off the negroes. Give Corbin, Lot, William, Henry and Nancy a dollar apiece for me, and tell them I sent it and desired to be remembered to them .-Tell Henry to let Jimmy and Peter Hoomes have corn whenever they want it, and get them to assist in trying to make a crop. He

had better take care of what wheat is on hand, for it is doubtful whether the growing crop will be saved. You speak of wishing to get to Richmond. let me advise you not to come. Friends that were glad to see you before would not be now. It is near upon starvation here with every one. Board \$3.50 per day and nothing to eat at that. Mr. Dudley was kind enough to give me a room at the depot, and he and I, and four or five others, are messing and doing our own marketing and cooking. I will give you a sample of what we pay for what we have to Bacon, 60 cents per pound: beef and lamb, 60 cents per pound; coffee, \$1.50 per pound; sugar, 60 cents; greens, 50 cents per head; bread, 10 cents per loaf; molasses, \$4 per

I saw Eugene day before vesterday. He is stationed five miles below here, immediately on the railroad. I send him bread wonderful resources of the country, and its every morning by the cars. Claiborne was in to see me last Saturday. He stands it manfully. Ben is well and hearty, and is about three miles from here. I have provided them all with clothes, and will attend to their wants as long as I am here. Beverly left here yesterday for Brunswick, but will be back again in a few days to take the captaincy of a company in Col. Chambliss' Regiment. The Colonel is an intimate

Both armies are entrenching themselves round this place, and I do not think a fight will take place for some time. The advance of the enemy in the direction of Hanover Court House, in the last two or three days, will prevent my getting to King William, as I expected. As soon as the way is clear I expect to go to the upper parts of Hanover, King William and King and Queen, to purchase provisions for the army. Give my love to Henry, and tell him to take care o Government so much in demand and so Phis. I have given Frank to Ben, and would like to have Phis here if I could get anything to feed him on. With much love,

Yours, most affectionately, THOS. ROBINSON.

From the Army in front of Rich-

mond. GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS. SUNDAY, June 22 .- This has been a remarkably quiet day, considering the close proxof the two contending forces. Brisk skirmishing occurred all day yesterday, and last night everything indicated that a general engagement was at hand. The Rebels advanced in strong force on our lines during last night, but, being promptly met,

The Richmond papers of yesterday contain a despatch from Montgomery, Ala., dated the 17th inst., stating that Gen. Beauregard and staff had arrived there on their way to Richmond, and it was said that they to be followed by a large portion of the army of the Mississippi, and that a sufficient force had been left under the invincible Bragg to check any advancement of the

Vandals under Halleck. The Charleston Mercury of the 18th, gives a graphic description of an engagement on James Island, the previous Sunday, in which it acknowlenges a severe loss on both sides, without any material change in position.

with the July number, a copy of which is before us. The number is not only rich in actual contents, but rich in promises for the rest of the volume, and the time is opportune for new subscriptions. The contents of the July number are as follows :-

Some Soldier Poetry, by John Weiss; Froude's Henry Eighth, by C. C. Hazewell; Why Their Creeds differed; Presence by Mrs- S. M. Davis; Chiefly About War Matters, by Nathaniel Hawthorne; The Minute Guns; Originality, by D. A. Wasson; Ericsson and His Inventions, by Epes Sargent; Moving; Methods of Study in Natural History, by Louis Agassiz; Lyrics of the Street; The Wedding, by Julia Ward Howe Friend Eli's Daughter, by Bayard Taylor; The Poet to His Readers, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Taxation no Burden; The Children's Cities, by Elizabeth Sheppard, author of "Charles Auchester."

The article called "Some Soldier Poetry," gives numerous specimens of war-lyries, chiefly translated from the German. The very readable. Hawthorne's article, "Chiefly about War Matters," is a delightful sketch of scenes witnessed by him recently in Washington and Virginia, "Friend Eli's Daughter," by Bayard Taylor, is a pleasant story of Quaker life, the scene of which is in Penn'a. Dr. Holmes's poem is graceful and elegant. Miss Sheppard's story, "The Children's Cities," is a clever allegory for young readers The paper "Taxation no Burden" is comforting in these times. The other articles are all up to the average mark.

In succeeding numbers, the Atlantic will contain a new story by the author of "Life in the Iron-Mills" and "Margret Howth ;" a journal of travel by the late Major Winthrop, called "Life in the Open Air," and other contributions by distinguished and popular writers.

Local Affairs.

17 NEW JOB TYPE.-We have received some handsome new Job Type, for Posters, Bills, Circulars, and other jobbing, and will be prepared to do all kinds of job work at short notice, and at the

Locals.-We will be thankful to our friends throughout the county for reliable information in regard to all local occurrences of general interest.

Horses Killer, Two horses belonging to ol. John Hans, of Upper Augusta township, were killed by the locomotive attached to the evening train coming west on the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad, on Thursday of last week. The horses were on the public road, and as the train approached they became frightened and attempted to cross the track when both were knocked off and killed

----Rev. A. E. Hottenstein, formerly of Turbut township, has become paster of the German Reformed Church at Selinsgrove, Snyder county.

-Many persons are now traveling the country who are agents of worthless insurance companies. It is unsafe to trust any only those representing companies you know to be trustworthy and good.

The Treasurer's office of the Northern Central Railrond will be removed from Harrisburg to Calvert Station, Baltimore, its former location, on the lat of July next.

We are requested to state that the stores in this place, will be closed on Friday the 4th of July, next. Our country friends will attend to their marketing on the day before, or postpone until the day

following-As our patriotic merchants have concluded to let us do our part and get up a real old-fashioned celebration to exult over our victories and show that we appreciate the grand achievements of our noble

Lost .- A lady's cuff and gold sleeve button, was lost between Miss Shissler's Millinery store and the Railroad in Market Square, on Wednesday evening the 18th inst. The finder will be rewarded by

leaving them at the store of Miss Shissler. ----

STRAWBURRIES .- This delicious and favorite cerry has yielded an abundant crop the present season. Many of our citizens have been very successful in cultivating this fruit in their gardens. It is surprising what a large quantity can be produced from a small patch of ground. A bed in our garden twenty feet square has already yielded us nearly one hundred quarts. The surest and most prolific bearers are. perhaps, Wilson's Albany, though they are more acid and not so highly flavored as some other varieties. The Triumph de Gand is a large dark red berry and a good bearer. The Lady's Finger, is a new variety of excellent character. It is a long berry and rather flattened in shape. It is probably the driest and most solid of the different varieties, mealy and of of excellent flavor, but does not produce well in a cold or dry season. We are pleased to see that some of the farmers are beginning to cultivate this fruit for sale. Mr. Jno. Good of this place, has been supplying our citizens the present season. He receives them every day from the farm of Mr. Hammel, in seventy-five, escaped from injuries. Enyder county, nearly opposite Sunbury.

The frequent rains during the past week have thoroughly saturated the ground. Fortunately our farmers have not yet out much of their grass, but we observed, last week, that the farmers of Lebanon and Berks had already commenced making hay, much of which must have suffered from the recent wet weather. The crop of hay as well as all other crops this year, will be abundant.

Captain Gobin's Company, from this place, who were stationed at Key West, Florida, for some time past, have been ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina. The boys will, no doubt, be pleased at the prospect of getting into active service. Grant's Regimental Band from this place, who have been in that State since last full, it is rumored, were in the late battle on James Island, near Charleston.

---THE COAL THADE never was in a more prosperous condition than now, and our operators are as happy as lords just come into possession of their titles. The great destruction of the late flood in the valley of the Lehigh has advanced the price of coal in the eastern markets about \$1.50 per ton. The advance at this place is, perhaps, about 50 cents per ton. The result is that our operators at Shamekin are sending most of their coul east by the Mine Hill road. This company is taking advantage of this state of things, and is extending every facility to the operators. We are informed that a locomotive passes up the grade at Locust Gap every half hour with loaded cars for the trains east.

While these prices continue, our operators are reaping a harvest, as welcome as it was unexpected. While we regret the causes we are pleased to see the good fortune of our friends. The coal trude has been a most precarious business, involving a large capital and much labor, and the operators, as a general thing, have been poorly compensated for their labor, time and money. A wind-fall, or rather a waterfall, like the recent one in the Lehigh valley, will Bowen, of this place, who are vigorourly working three collieries at Shamokin, are sending the greater part of their coal castward, and this we believe is with repowed exergy

MISCELLANEOUS.

Late from New Orleans. Fire Burglars to be Hung by Order of General Butler.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamship Roanoke has arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 15th.

THE ORDER FOR EXECUTION. HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, June 13, 1862.— Special Orders No. 38.—Wm. M. Clary, late second officer of the United States steam transport Saxon, and Stanislaus Roy, of New Orleans, on the night of the 11th of June instant, having forged a pretended authority of the Major-General Commanding, being armed, in company with other evil disposed persons, under false names and in a pretended uniform of the soldiers of the United States, entered the house of a peaceable citizen, No. 93 Toulouse street, the hour of 11 o'clock in the night time, and there, in a pretended search for arms and treasonable correspondence, by virtue of such forged authority plundered said house and stole therefrom eighteen hundred paper on "Froude's Henry the Eighth" is and eighty-five dollars, in current bank notes, one gold watch and chain, and one

This outrage was reported to the Commanding General at 12 o'clock, A. M., on the 12th day of June instant, and by his order Clary and Roy were detected and arrested on the same day, and brought before the Commanding General at 1 o'clock, P. M., of this day, when and where it appeared by incontrovertible evidence, that the facts above stated were true, and all material parts thereof were voluntarily confessed by Clary and Roy. It further appeared that Clary and Roy

had before this occasion visited other houses of peaceable citizens in the night time, for like purposes and under like false pretences. "Brass knuckles," burglars keys and a portion of the stolen property, and other property stolen from other parties, were ound upon the person of Roy, and in his

Whereupon, after a full hearing of the defence of said Clary and Roy, and due consideration of the evidence, it was ordered by the Commanding General that Wm. M. Clary and Stanislaus Roy, for their offences, be punished by being hanged by the neck until they were dead, and this sentence be executed upon them and each of them, be tween the hours of eight o'clock, A. M., and twelve M., on Monday, the 16th of June instant, at or near the Parish Prison, in the

city of New Orleans.
The Provost Marshal will cause said sen tence to be executed, and for so doing this order shall be his sufficient warrant. By command of Major General Butler,

Commanding Department.
R. S. Davis, Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

. MORE MEN TO BE HUNG.

Yesterday General Butler examined the eases of George W, Crage, first mate of the United States transport ship New York, Frank Newton, priyate in the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, and Theodore Leib, a citizen of this city. Leib stated that that was not his true name. The defendants were charged with belonging to the same gang which robbed the house No. 93 Toulouse street, of \$1485, on the night of the 11th instant. After a patient hearing of the testimony, General Butler sent acced all three of the accused to be hung by the neck until they are dead, at a time and place hereafter to be made public, - Delta, 15th.

Expedition to White River, Arkan-

Engagement at Charles City-Explosion of the Boiler of the Mound City-Terrible Loss of Life Total Defeat of the Rebels.

CHICAGO, June 21 .- The following fuller account of the fight with the Rebel batteries on White River has just been received.

MEMPHS, June 19, —The gun-bont Conestoga has arrived with despatches containng the particulars of the engagement at the

Rebel fortifications below St. Charles. On the 17th, the gun-boats St. Louis Mound City, Lexington, and Conestegs, and transport New National, having board the Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment, Col. Fitch, which left here a week ago to open communication with General Curtis' irmy, and remove the obstructions from White River, ascended that stream. The gun-boat Mound City, Captain Kelty commanding, was about a mile and a half in In a bend of the river near St. Charles, two concealed batteries opened on the Mound City. Her decks were immediately cleared for action, and as soon as the range of the works was obtained, the guns

Captain Kelty signaled to Col. Fitch to and his force below the fort, which was successfully accomplished. The Lexington and St. Louis shelled the woods, under cover of which Col. Fitch gained the rear of the

Rebel position. At this juncture a ball from a siege gun on the bluff struck the forward and port side of the Mound City, penetrating the casements and passing through the steam drum. The vessel was filled with the escaping vapor, and nearly every one on board was scalded; only twenty-three of the officers and crew, ont of one hundred and scene which ensued was horrible. Many of the crew, frantic with pain, jumped overboard, and some of them were drowned. Boats from the Conestoga, which was coming up at the time to support the Mound City, were sent to their relief; but the Rebels fired on the men in the water with grape and canister from their field-pieces, murdering most of those who were attempting to es

Being apprised of the state of affairs in the river, Colonel Fitch's regiment pushed forward and carried the fort by storm at the point of the bayonet. The Rebel works consisted of two batteries, the lower one mounting six field pieces, and the upper one three heavy siege guns, manned by from 400 to 500 men, under command of Colonel Frye, late of the United States Navy. About 200 Rebels are said to have escaped, over 150 are reported killed and wounded, and thirty

taken prisoners.

Among the prisoners is Colonel Frye, who was wounded in the shoulder. He has been brought to Memphis by the Conestoga.

Captain Kelty, of the Mound City, was severely scalded about the face and hands. He will recover, Second Master Hearth, Third Master Kinzie, Fourth Master Scoville, Master's Mate H. R. Browne, Paymaster —, Chief Engineer John Cox, and Assistant Engineers John McAffee and Hollingsworth were killed. Pilot Chas, Young was severely scalded, and is reported to have since died. Surgeon Jones and Carpenter Manning were slightly scalded. From eighty to one hundred of our sailors have already

been buried, and over twenty are missing.

Colonel Fitch reports that but few of his
men were wounded and none killed, and but for the unfortunate accident on the Mound City, the Rebel works would have been carried without loss on our side. She can easily be repaired. The Flag Officer has sent to Cairo for another crew. The Rebels have a stimulating effect, and in the end, perhaps, have obstructed the channel above, by sinkprove beneficial to all parties. Mesers Hass & ing two large steamboats, and a gun-boat, believed to be the Maypol.

Two extensive iron rolling mills are going the case with most of the operators. Much less coal up in Chicago. They are intended to supply than usual, therefore, comes over the road this way the increased demand for iron created by in which for the Baltimere market and intermediate places the growth of railroads in the West, and the of the War of '76. Our whole debt does oth sides. We understand the Treverten mines are also werked hard service required of the iron by namense not much exceed the interest of England's

Attack on Charleston. FORTEESS MONROE, June 28, 6-80 A. K. The steamer Matamora arrived from City Point last night, but too late to send a dis-

patch through. The Richmond papers of Saturday contain a brief account of a bloody battle fought on Monday last, between five Federal regiments with a battery of Parrott guns, and parts of four Confederate regiments and a battery.— The battle lasted all day, with a heavy loss

The Charleston Mercury feared that the battle would be renewed the next day, and expressed apprehensions for the safety of the city in consequence of the great exhaustion of the Southern troops and the loss of many officers.

Generals Evans and Pemberton compliment the troops for their bravery in stand-ing under the shells of our gun-boats and batteries.

The fight took place within four miles of Charleston, and from the tone of an editorial of the Mercury I should think that the Rebels have been cut off from a retreat by our gun-boats. If this be so, Charleston must The Dispatch says it can be no longer

y, and that the United States columns must either combine or fall back across the Poto-MEMPHIS, June 21 .- The following news s contained in the Grenada Appeal of the

The Charleston Mercury, of the 17th says: "The Confederate loss at Secessionville. resterday, was forty killed and one hundred We buried on the field one hundred and forty Federals, and took forty pri-

oners. Special telegraphic despatches to the Augusta (Geo.) papers, dated Charleston, the 16th, says:—"A severe battle took place this morning on James Island, four miles from the city. Five regiments of Federals with artillery, attacked our batteries at Secessionville. Col. Lamar commanded the Confederates, and, with a few hundred troops repulsed the enemy three times with great slaughter. The enemy fought bravely was defeated. Our victory was complete. The enemy's loss is supposed to be about 400 including 30 prisoners. Our loss is esti-mated at from 50 to 100. Colonel Lamar is rounded; Captain Reed and King, and Lieutenant Edwards were killed. The attack will soon be renewed. The Confederates are much exhausted by the previous shelling of the enemy, which has been continued day and night for a week.

From Salt Lake City. A Speak of War in Utah,

SALT LAKE, June 16.

A band of persons, numbering one thou sand mem, women and children, under the eadership of one Morris, who claimed to be the Prophet Moses, re-appeared upon earth, has formed a settlement thirty miles north of this city, and committed numerous deprelations upon citizens of the vicinity, refused to labor for their support, believing that the Lord would supply their wants. arrested and placed in confinement, and heavily ironed.

A sufficient time having clapsed for the production of the prisoners, a second writ, with an order for the arrest of Morris for contempt, and for the arrest of the leaders not attempt to escape for five days. They of the gang and for false imprisonment, was For the execution of these 250 infantry and artillery was ordered out on the 11th by the Acting Governor, Fuller.

Morris and his men were found strongly entrenched and thoroughly armed. Fight ing ensued, and two of the Marshaall's posse

were killed. On the 15th the Rebels pretended to surfight ensued.

Morris was killed, and another leader was mortally wounded, and the Rebels were finally overcome. Several women and chil-dren were killed during the siege, Morris refusing to put them in a place of safety. The prisoners captured number one hundred and forty-seven. They will be brought before the Court to-morrow.

The Right Wing Before Richmond.

GAINES' HILL, June 23. While Professor Lowe had one of his balcons up the other day, they opened on him and the first shot passed between the ropes the next fell within a bundred yards of where the detail of men were holding the guy ropes, but did not explode; he made a scent, and reporting the location of matters, anchored his balloon in a ravine. Not to be outdone, the Professor soon had a quantity of shovels and spades brought, and in a short time he had a sufficient number of bomb proofs thrown up, from which the men could operate the ropes in safety. He thinks he is perfectly secure in the car of the

Mrs. Senator Harlan (of Iowa) and Mrs Senator Wilkinson (of Minnesota) are here on a mission of humanity, to learn the wants of sick and wounded soldiers. During the last few days about two hundred Sisters of Charity have come up as nurses, but they are stationed at White House,

Professor Lowe now has three balloons in flated and making ascensions at all hours of day and night. "The Union" floats over Mechanicsville, "The Intrepid" over New Bridge, and "The Constitution" over the left wing. No movement can be made by the Rebels, when there is a calm or the air is free from fog, but it is instantly reported to head-quarters.

It is believed by those who have a good chance to know that the Rebels cannot today raise out of the army in front of Richmond sixty thousand men on whom they can rely, to make a charge upon us, or to stand one from us. They have over a hundred thousand on their rolls, but the sick, disaffeeted and militia number nearly fifty per cent. of the whole. They have all their best men in front now, and should we break through their lines, in the rear would only make confusion worse confounded. The story about their having 200,000 men is untrue, and only calculated to dishearten our men, and encourage the Rebel cause.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 21st, con-

tains a despatch from Montgomery, Ala., stating that Beauregard was on his way to Richmond, with reinforcements. This de-spatch is believed to be bogus by General McClellan.

From M'Clellan's Army, FORTRESS MONROE, June 22 .- By the steamer from White House Point, I learn that on yesterday, the Rebels opened on the camp of Gen. Hooker's advance, with shell, but did no serious damage, Gen. Hooker answered from one of our

powerful new batteries, just completed, throwing heavy shells, which were seen by persons in one of Lowe's balloons, to burst among the attacking party of Rebels and caused them to skedaddle in the most ap-Our troops are represented as enthusiastic at the prospect of a great and decisive

General Hindman, of Arkansas, is among the prisoners taken on White river.

In proportion to our numbers and wealth our debt is much less than it was at the end

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, June 23. Lieutenant-Colonel G. De Korponsy has been commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania, as Colonel of the Twentyeighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, made vacant by the promotion of Brigadier-

General Geary.

Among the incidents of the cruelty of the Rebels is that of the burning alive by them of a negro, lying ill of small-pox in one of the military hospitals at Front Royal. The hospital was burned, with the man, on the 24th of May.

MILITARY CHANGES. Major Charles E. Livingston, of the Seventy-sixth New York, is now Military Gov-

rnor of Fredericksburg.
The Senate to-day, in executive Session. rejected the nomination of Brigadier-General

Shields to be Major-General.

The injuries received by Gen. McDowell, by being thrown from his horse, are more serious then they were at first supposed to be. His horse reared and fell backward on him, the pommel of the saddle striking him in the breast, injuring him inwardly. The denied that Jackson has been reinforced late-

The case of Hon. Ben. Wood, of New York, it is thought, will not be disposed or before the adjournment of Congress. A large number of witnesses are to be exam

WASHINGTON, June 24. The tariff and tax bills have already caused a material advance in the prices of tobaco and segars among the wholesale dealers here. Tobaco, which was last week selling at forty cents per pound, now commands sixty cents, and some brands of segars have advanced from three dollars to five dollars per thou-

The Navy Department have received despatches stating that, on the night of the 17th instant, the schooner Rowena, formerly the Garibaldi, seventy tons burden, built opposite New Orleans, ran into the Stone river, and anchored near the entrance, not knowing it to be in our possession. was therefore a prisoner, we have seven gunboats in that vicinity. She was last from Nassau, and had a cargo of lead and a few shoes. She was taken by the Pawnee, and sent to Philadelphia.

It is reported that the President has signed the Tax bill. It goes into effect on the 1st of August. There is a Commissioner to be appointed under the provisions of the bill, at a salary of \$4000. There is no lack of applicants for the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—A letter re-ceived in this city, from Governor Alvarez. of Guerrea, Mexco, states that on the 26th of May, he received news from the city of Mexico, that the French Army had capitulated

MURDER OF TWO UNION MEN. Mr. John F. Haynes, a prominent and most estimable citizen of Page county, well known in Washington, where he has been for some time engaged in business, came from Washington to his home in Milford after the advance of our army. The day after Shields' Division had passed through the town on its way to Fredricksburg, sixteen of Three of their number, disgusted with the imposition, attempted to leave, but were and asked permission to stay over night. and asked permission to stay over night,-He told them he would keep as many as his nouse would accommodate. After searching A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Chief his house, eight of them left, the rest re Justice Kenney, which was treated with mained. They questioned him with regard contempt. Whig and a Union man and voted for Bell and Everett for President, He furthermore gave them his word of honor that he would

tality since they left Louisiana. The same day a part of them, accompanied by a neighbor, returned to his house, carried him a prisoner to Luray, and lodged He was here kept in confine ment eight days, when two men came at night and demanded the key of the jailor, render, but resisted anew, sad as soon as the stating that by order of Col. Ashby they Beler, to Harrisonburg. The jailor's wife offered to get a light, when they said they did not want a light, they only wanted the key. It was evident they did not wish to be recognized. The men were taken into the woods, about a mile and a half from the villiage, and murdered. After the return of Gen. Shields, their bodies were there found

left in the morning, after assuring him that

they had not been treated with such hospi-

lightly covered with earth. The General has information that, at a meeting of several citizens of Luray, the question was discussed what should be done with these men, and a vote taken to put them to death. One of the men, who demanded the key of the jailor and was concerned in the murder, is named Gibbons. He formerly lived neighbor of Haynes, but had removed to Georgia, and is now serving in the Rebel

These facts I gathered from a son of the aurdered man, Mr. Ellis A. Haynes, who has been five years in California. He returned to New York about a month since, and as soon as he considered it safe, started for home, where he arrived last Thursday .-Deeming it unsafe to remain, he returned here with Gen. Shields, and is now visiting friends living in the vicinity of Winchester After Jackson had forced Banks to retire

from the Valley, a man living at Powell's Fort, eight miles from Woodstock, was ac cused by his neighbors for having carried provisions to the latter place, and sold to our soldiers. He acknowledged that he had done so, and said he preferred the specie he received in payment to Confederate notes. They immediately killed him near his ow His son saw the struggle and started for his fathers assistance, when he was told by his mother to run for his life. He started to run, when several shots were fired at him one of which struck him in the neck and passed out at the cheek, shattering the jaw. He, however, succeeded in making his es-

It is enough for me to give these facts t the public, leaving comment thereon to abler pens, if indeed comment is necessary.

News from Memphis. MEMPHIS, June 22.

Over two hundred merchants have taken the oath of allegiance. Preaching the gospel of treason has been stopped by General Wallace. The Rector of

the Episcopal Church, who offered prayers

for the Southern Confederacy, last Sunday, has been effectually admonished. The citszens of Brownsville, Hayward county, raised the Stars and Stripes yester-day. General Coles, of the Rebel military. originally a Secessionist of Hayward county sends word to General Wallace that since his cotton was burned he wants to take the

a of micgiance.	
Shamokin Coal T	Frade. June 21, 1862
ent for week ending June 21,	Tons Chet 6,111 16 [79,938 16
Per last report,	86,050 12 83,566 15
To same time last year,	2,483 17

THE CHICKAHOMINY .- This oddly named place has been the scene of one of the great struggles of the war. Most of the soldiers of the Union bore themselves right gallantly, and "Chickshominy!" will be emblazoned proudly upon their banners with "Williams-burg!" and "West Point!" The colors of McClellan's grand army will have their faces covered with heroic legends, just a our news-papers teem with notices of the elegant garments made at the Brown Stone Clothing of Rockhill & Wilson Nos. 865 and 305 Chesnut Street, above faxth, I hiladelphia

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October 5, 1861.

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MARRIAGES.

In Sunbury, on the 17th inst., by P. M. Shindel, Esq., Mr. John Moore of California, and Miss St. VIII.

-10	BUL	VBUR'	MARKET.	
Flour.	- 20	. 6 (0 Eggs,	
Wheat,	- 81	15 a 1 1		
Rye,		(2 Tallow,	
Corn,		. (2 Lard,	
Oats,		4	5 Pork.	
Buckwher	it,	1	6 Bacon,	
Flaxseed.		8	2 Ham.	
Cloversee	i,	81 1	8 Shoulder.	
Potatoes,	7.14		6 Beeswax.	
Dried Per	ches.	\$3 (81

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CIRCULAR TO CONDUCTORS AND AGENTS.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PENNSYLVANIA RAIL

ROAD COMPANY. PRILADELPHIA, June 20th, 1862 Complaint having been made at this Office, by several Banks through the State, who are in good credit, that our Agents and Conductors have refused their notes, thus discrediting them. Notice is hereby given that no such Orders have been issued from this Office.

this Office.

Should any of the Financial Agents of this Company refuse to take the Notes of Banks esteemed in good credit, the Conductors and Agents will immediately forward said Notes to this Office, with a statement of the terror with refuse the said. ment of the reasons given for such refusal.
THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans Court
Northumberland county, an audisor, to restate
and resettle the accounty of Peter W. Gray. Executor, Ac., of Wm. M. Gray, deceased, will be in his
office in the borough of Sunbary, for that purpose, on
Saturday the 26th day of July, prox., between the
hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Those interested can attent.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT, Auditor
Sunbary, June 28, 1862.—38

County Agricultural Society. IME Executive Committee of the Northumberland county Agricultural Society will meet at the public house of John M. Huff, in the borough of

county Agricultural Society will meet at the public house of John M. Huff, in the borough of Milton, in said country, on TUESDAY, JULY 8th 1862, at 1 o clock P. M., prepared to consider and make such strangements as will greatly improve all the Agricultural interests of the country by re-organizing the Society in a new and more attractive forms and Executive Committee condats of the following named persons, to wit:

Turbutville, Wm Savidge; Turbut, John McCornick; Lewiz, Jacob Huntzicker; Delaware, Joseph Nicely; McEwensville, Wm Hood; Milton, Frederick Wilhelm; Chillisquaque, Peter Veris; Point, Thomas Johnson; Northamberland, John Taggert; Sunbury, Alexander Jordan; Upper Augusta, Peter Oberdorf; Lower Augusta, Abrabam Shipman, Rush, W. H. Kase; Shamokin, Wm. H. Muench, Coai Samuel Jordan; Mt. Carnel, Geo Schull; Cameron, Peter Weikel; Zerbe, Andrew Forsyth Upper Mahoroy, Peter Bisell; Little Mahonoy, Joseph Raker; Lower Mahonoy, Dr. Charles Weiser, Washington, Andrew Treon; Jackson, Benjamin Strickler; Jordan, Daniel Sel, wartz.

BENJAMIN HENDIRICKS, Prest. J. F. Wolffiger, Cor. Scryy, June 28, 1862.

J. F. Wolfinger, Cor. Scry. June 28, 1862

NOTICE.

I Shereby given that the Books, &c., of John Buyers, are in my hands for collection. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment if they desire to save cost, and these having accounts will present them for settlement.

F. LAZARUS, J. P. Suphery, June 28, 1882-28. Sunbury, June 28, 1862 -3t PROSPECTUS.

NEW YORK EVENING POST A Daily Semi-weekly and Weekly Newspaper No Compromise or Sympathy with Traitors,

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and the prosecution of the war against treason unit
the last rebel has haid down his arms.

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tal journals

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