The Sunbury American. H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor. SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, FEDRUARY 7, 1863.

OEN. BUTLER AND HIS REVILERS Perhaps no other individual in the Union is so much hated and abused by the rebels as General Butler. There is no epithet too vile to be applied to him. The Richmond Examiner gives him the benefit of a whole column of the vilest slang ever strung torether, which closes with the following beau-tiful compliment, not only to Gen. Butler, we would sooner be under the Government but all loyal citizens of the north who have lately honored Gen. Butler with a public reception since his return from New Orleans : "Cowards by nature, thieves upon principle, "and assassins at heart, it would be marvel-"lous indeed, if the people of the North re-"fused to render homage to Benjamin Butler "—the beastliest, bloodiest poltroon and "pickpocket the world ever saw.

These vile slanders against one of the most efficient, talented and patriotic Generals in the army, coming from the rebels, was not unexpected, nor is it surprising that they should meet with a response from sympathisers with secession abroad as well as at home. We therefore find all the Breckinridge papers north, howling in concert with the rebel those whose hands are dripping with the Press, in heaping abuse against one who has been a life long democrat, simply because he does not believe that slavery is a divine institution. It is, therefore, not surprising that our neighbor Purdy of the Breckinridge Democrat should ventilate his feelings by stigmatizing Gen. Butler in an article, as Beast Butler. But not a word of reproach have these sympathisers ever uttered against Jeff. Davis, and the vile rebel crew with whom he is surrounded.

T. JEFFERSON BOYER.

The Breckinridge papers of last week, with but few exceptions, had, on their outside columns, where their romances generally appear, the late story of T. Jefferson Boyer, member of the legislature from Clearfield county. The moral of the tale is intended to illustrate how a man of only ordinary, not to say doubtful virtue, when properly worked in party traces, was enabled to resist the avow such article of articles being publishtempting bait of \$25,000 for merely giving utterance to two words, when called upon, and declare that such publication has been against party usages.

There is, however, one thing rather damaging to Mr. Boyer's character for virtue, in of the plot, in which he does not hesitate to suspicion."

this Mr. Boyer has made a grand mistake, vor of the Rebels and Southern Independ- controlled by me. ence. The most rabid Breckinridgers admit Pebr that the General, unlike Bigler, is not "weak in the knees" on that subject. Besides, they argue that the General is entirely too shrewd Bon if he even was so disposed, to make such exragant and improbable propo Boyer speaks of, in person. In the eyes of all intelligent men, Mr. Boyer's production is evidently considered a great humbug and

A Warning to Peace Democrats. The Richmond Dispatch has an editorial arguing that there is but one road to "reconstruction" and that over the dead bodies of every man, woman, and child in the Southern Confederacy. "They," the North, says the Dispatch "will never be our masters, and we would not have them for our slaves. The editor concludes as follows :

We warn the Democrats and conservatives of the North to dismiss from their minds at once the miserable delusion that the South can never consent to enter again, upon any terms, the old Union. If the North will allow us to write the Constitution ourselves, of England or France, than under a Union with men who have shown that they cannot keep good faith, and are the most barbarous nhuman, as well as treacherous, of and mankind.

If the reconstructionists want peace the can easily have it, upon the terms on which they could have always had it-letting us alone. We ask nothing more or less. atone. We ask nothing more of ress. We are making no war on them. We are not invading their territory, nor giving their homes to the flames, their populations to prison and the sword, their women to a fate worse than death. Let us alone ? That is all we ask. Let us alone and peace will return once more to bless a distracted land. But do not expect us to degrade ourselves and cast dishonor upon the graves of our kindred by ever returning to the embrace of tears and blood of our people.

The Apologetic Declaration of Mr.

Boilenu. BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.

The following is the letter of Mr. Albert D. Boilcau, of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, on which his release was granted :-HEADQUARTERS OF THE MIDDLE DEPART-MENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.-BALTIMORE, Feb. 1, 1863 .- I, Albert D. Boileau, citizen of Philadelphia, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, confined in Fort McHenry, for the publication of an editorial article under the title of "Davis" Message," in that newspaper on January 20th, 1853, and for the publication of other articles of a like dangerous character, tending to the support and encouragement of the Rebellion against the Government of the United States, do hereby freely and voluntarily express my regret for the publication of that article, or of any other article of like tendency or character, and do distinctly dis-

made by other persons, agents or employees,

without my sanction and Intention. And I do hereby give to Major-General Robert C. Schenck, commanding the Middle this tale. He introduces himself as the hero Department and Eighth Army Corps, by whose order in behalf of the Government, declare, that he went to Harrisburg with the honor, that upon being discharged from my avowed intention of putting himself in the present imprisonment, and the suspension of way of being bribed. We think this decla- the publication of my newspaper being reration on the part of Mr. Boyer, is more can- moved, I will not write, print or publish did than discreet. Some ill-natured persons ter, or tending to the support or encouragemight draw conclusions from this confession ment of the Rebellion, but will demean not very flattering to his reputation for virtue myself in all things as a true and loyal citiand integrity, and that he was not exactly zen of the United States, intending only to what Cresar wished his wife to be, "above support the Government, the Constitution and the Union, as a faithful citizen should.

And it is to be further understood that Even writers of romance and tales of fic. these declarations and pledges are made as tion, should keep probability in view. In well to relate to matter hereafter to be published in the weekly newspaper called the Democratic Leader, made up from the Phila-He should have known better than to put delphia Evening Journal itself, and to any into Gen. Cameron's mouth, language in fa- other newspaper that may be published or

ruary, 1863. (Signed)	A. D. BOILEAU.
and the second se	Galveston Com-
mer	eed.

Important from Arkansas. HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, FAVETTEVILL, ARK. Jan. 5, 1963.---I have, as a particular favor been allowed access to a bundle of telegra-phic messages which were captured at Van t Van The Congress that the law limiting the number s dis-of each will be amended so as to add 50 Buren recently, by General Herron. The chapter of Rebel life behind the scenes disclosed by these very interesting papers, veri-fies all that has been heard of their destitution, and their habit of faisehood. I have

copied the most important passages from the original documents, and forwarded them to you, conscious that they would be read with great avidity. Fort SMITH, Nov. 13 1862.-Lieutenant-

General T. H. Holmes, Little Rock :--- I have just received a despatch from Major Berton, Department of the Clothing Bureau, that the Secretary of War has ordered to Vicks burg the cloth from Huntsville, Texas. Surely the Secretary is not apprised of the condition of your troops, and the almost utter exhaustion of the resources of the

country. In this corps I could show him seven thousand men absolutely in rags, without counting the almost naked Indians. What you are sending me I distributed pro rata among them all, but that comes slowly with your other troops. Unless these poor men are comfortably clothed this month, not half of them will live through the winter. Another army cannot be raised this

The following telegram, over Hindman's own signature, betrays his utter helplessness

in case his commissary should fail him :---FORT SMITH, Nov. 16, 1862 .- Major John C. Palmer, Little Rock. * * * As to subsisting myself and releasing you of re-

sponsibility, I consider it impossible. have frequently called attention to the fact that nothing can be had above Woodville except corn, and that the quantity of that on hand is not sufficient to subsist the people. If I continue to take it as I am now doing, the population of Northwestern Arkansas and the Indian country will be reduced to starvation. Many families are almost starving now. Beggary is becoming universal. Our subsistence now comes from below Little Rock, on the Arkansas, and from the country east of White River. I cannot remain here and gather supplies there. As yet less than 40,000 pounds of flour is all received from you, except some

15,000 pounds of hard bread. I complain of nothing. The deficiencies are great. But unless you send supplies in larger quantities and far more rapidly, God only knows what I am to do.

T. C. HINDMAN. Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

These exceedingly contradictory statements are characteristic of the truthfulness of the Southern cavaliers. Hindman puts the loss at three hundred and fifty, while another admits that Fagan's loss alone is six hundred. In addition to this Roane says his brigade lost fifteen hundred. The Little papers say four thousand Rebels were left on the field.

BATTLE FIELD, PRAIRIE GROVE, Dec. 7. 1862 .- Lieutenant-General T. H. Holmes, Little Rock :-- I threatened the enemy's front and right at Cane Hill. Moved on his left to cut off reinforcements, attacked and drove back, and they took position at Prarie Grove and fought the whole army with the following results :- My loss is about three hundred and fifty killed, wounded and The Federal loss about one missing. thousand killed and wounded, about three hundred prisoners (including a large number

of officers), a train of twenty wagons and four stand of colors. We hold the battle field. A flag has just this moment been Given at Baltimore this the 1st day of his wounded. I have granted it. T. C. HINDMAN.

Maj.-Gen. Commanding. VAN BUREN, Dec., 1862 .- Major John D. Adams, Little Rock :- We engaged the enemy. ed and wounded. He is well himself.

FROM WASHINGTON.

was for his revolver, which he was unable to find, it having been taken from him and

put away. He was still laboring under the

influence of liquor, and soon went up to his

committee room, where he had considerable

quantity in store, and imbibed again freely. He remarked to one of the officers that he

that he will commit any violence upon the

Senators, unless he again gets too much

Some of the Republicans oppose a reso-lution to expel him, preferring that he should

ontinue to represent the Peace Democrats.

"sherry."

J. F. FAGAN.

Brigadier Generals now in the service is | dispensed with ; that a vote shall first be about 200, and of Major Generals, 40. The taken on the motion to reconsider the vote President has recently nominated to the by which the main question was ordered on Senate 154 additional of the former grade the negro soldier bill, and that the House those adjourn, leaving the bill open to amendment and 50 of the latter. It is believed by

or debate. At 51 o'clock this morning, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

The Negro Soldier bill was taken up. Mr. Hickman (Pa.) modified his substitute by striking out the distinction of white and colored as to commissioned officers.

Mr. Stevens said it was thought better by

those who designed the bill that the ques-

cers over the white men ?

pulatable by gilding the pill,

instead of three as recently. This is con-sidered sufficient with the addition of an Mr. Maynard (Tenn.) moved to refer the officer expressly sanctioned by law to be styled the Solicitor of the War Departsubject to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Cox (Ohio) said this bill had not

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- There is the best

been printed except in the *Globe*: and in reply to a question from him. Mr. Stevens said he was of the opinion that the existing haw did not put the Afriauthority for saying that the statement that the Emperor of the French has made a renewed proposal of mediation to the British Government since the battle of Frederickscan soldier on the same footing with white soldiers. Hence if any of the former be captured by the enemy and executed, the Executive would not have authority to

burg is entirely without truth. The unfriendly interpretation put upon the Emperor's remarks respecting the United States by a portion of the press, and the reports of conferences with Mr. Slidell, are punish or retaliate. The bill under consideration proposed to confer this authority. Mr. Cox (Ohio) said he would prefer having the gentleman's opinion to that of the War Department. The gentleman knew that the law placed colored persons now in the army under the rules and articles of war. WASHINGTON, Jan, 29 .- It has been ascertained that the following officers and men of the Monitor were lost when that vessel They receive pay and rations in all respects

foundered, a short time since : Norman Atwater and George Friendlickson, Acting Ensigns ; R. W. Hands and Samuel A Lewis as part of the army. Then let it be known where is the necessity of this bill ? Mr. Washburne (Ill.) inquired whether Engineers ; John Stocking, James Fenwick, William Brian, petty officers ; Daniel Moore, Robert H. Howard, Jacob Nickles, William the gentleman did not vote for the existing law Allen, William Eagen, Robert Cook, Thos. Joice, Robert Williams and George Little-Mr. Cox (Ohio) replied that he did not and because the infamous 12th and 13th

field-sixteen In all. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. he and his friends voted against it. Mr. Stevens said that in form the

The President sent to the Senate, for confirmation, on Saturday, Abner Doubleday and Frank Blair to be Major-Generals. Capt. Richard Arnold, Regular army, Colonel C. L. Mathies, Regular army, Colonel F. S. Stambaugh, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel E. C. Mason, of Maine, to be Brigadier-Generals.

Brigadier Generals and 25 Major Generals to

bly have but one Assistant Secretary of War

the army. The War Department will in future proba-

unjust and unfounded.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

Full and satisfactory explanations have passed between the French Minister and the State Department in regard to the recent alleged efforts to induce M. Mercier to depart from a just and friendly course of proceeding respecting our National affairs, THE FRANKLIN COURT MARTIAL.

It is said that General Cadwalader, Martindale and Van Allen, are to compose the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Frank-lin. Lieut.-Col. Pelouze will probably be Judge Advocate. Major George C. Strong, of Gen. Butler's

staff, is appointed Brigadier-General. GENERAL BURNSIDE OFFERED A COMMAND.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 30th, says that General Burnside is offered the command of a new Department, embracing North and South Carolina, and thirty days' time is allowed for him to decide

whether he will accept it or not. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. The following despatch was received to-day by the War Department :--

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2.

A bearer of despatches, who left Port Royal on Friday, at noon, says there is no truth in the report of the Montauk being disabled at Fort McAllister. Commander Worden lay under the enemy's fire for four hours to try his vessel. The balls had no more effect upon her than so many hailstones.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S FINANCE BILL. Mr. Sherman's Finance Bill, as reported to the Senate, from the Committee on It prescribes that the capital stock of any reason why a black man's life should be command of negroes or "niggers. banking association, under the act, shall be, instead of \$50,000, not less than \$100,000, sent in by the enemy, asking a truce of twelve hours to bury his dead and care for aons. The entire circulation of notes under this act shall be \$300,000,000 instead of \$200,000,000; one hundred and fifty of which shall be apportioned to associations | was deeply impressed with the ideas thrown | of Charleston by Robert Small. not only in the States but in the District of out by the gentleman from Tennessee, in his Columbia and in the Territorics, according brief remarks. They must not only consider receive anything from you, what is right and proper in itself, but must Mr. Lovejoy-There is another exemplifi-Gen. Fagan's Brigade lost 600 kill- to their respective population, and the re- what is right and proper in itself, but must

equal to the white man-placing Captain | but it was not an argument becoming them. Eaml o and Captain Joe side by side on a for serious consideration. Should we be perfect equality.

During the remarks of Mr. Wickliffe, he spoke of the sword recovared by General Cutler, and which belonged to the rebel asked to stigmatize our constituents-free white men-by saving that they would shain't from the contest in which they are now engaged, and that blacks should be Twiggs; and now proposed to be given to General Butler. What, apart from the neemployed to perform the work of patri-otism 1 The blacks are not necessary to put down the Re-bellion they are not worthy to aspire to the poslitory of freemen all know the distinction which exists as to not a cumfity. After peace was restored are arms to be left in the hand of black men in the South T the Jannissaries were safe keepers of the Ottoman empire than would be the free slaves in this country, and to so employ them was a crime against the age and a violation of the Constitution. If this bill was passed into a law it would be unconstitutional, and hence null and void. Was it proposed to inasgurate acritication of the South in arms, he loved them fullis of those in the South in arms, he loved the sain still. He fought against them, mit because he hated them, but because they were arrayed against our inberties and form of Government. His principles were permanent and fixed. He was for the restora-tion of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. employed to perform the work of patri-

groe question, had Butle done, and in what field had he distinguished himself. The Speaker reminded the gentleman that, the question of Twiggs' sword was not be-

fore the House. Mr. Wickliffe-No; but it will be here pretty soon; and I will not then have a chance to speak. He said that the negroes when they fired their guns at Hilton Head, fell down with the fright, He made further remarks against the policy of employing black soldiers,

Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) said that while there was a fierce, unscrupulous, and almost revo-lutionary organization, known as the Democratic party, in the free States, resisting the draft for recruiting the army and preserving the life of the Union, they see another party

tion of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. Mr. Hutchins (Ohlo) in reply to Mr. Crittenden said that shares are either persons or property. We are emitted to the services of all persons to put down the Rebellion. If shaves are property, then we may use it for the same purpose. He had an interview with General Hunter, who said that his attempt to arm the negroes at Hilton Head was a complete success; that their aptitude of drill and manocuvre was equal to that of any soldier he had ever known. here opposing every effort to obtain soldiers from another source. Unscrupulous as the Rebels, these sympathizing Democrats say "You shall not have a man." The gentle-man from Kentucky, who is for perpetuating the cause for which he pleads, said, last night, that he would eat, sleep and drink here till the fourth of March, rather than consent that this bill should pass. And this is Democracy. He would give the gen-tleman credit for being consistent white he was persistent. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, it was distinctly manifested to the House that he preferred slavery to Union.— This he showed by his conduct, rather than words. Mr. Wickliffe said that, on a former occa-sion the gentleman asked him a question under the figure of a ship in a storm, and further, wheter he preferre the destruction of the the the the base as the the lead of officers neting under orders to the Rebellion ende the leaded for any fact to show "You shall not have a man." The gentle-

sections of that bill were not stricken out, old words. enactment did not put the African soldier

precisely on the same footing. If the bill sion the gentleman asked him a question ow proposed was a re-enactment of that under the figure of a ship in a storm, and haw, what was the objection? If it altered a law for the better, then it was necessary. slavery to that of the Union ; to which he Mr. Wadsworth (Ky.) rose to speak, when Mr. Kellogg (11.) objected to further de-bate, as the members had sat up all last night in order to reach an action to day.

Andrews, who was imprisoned in Buffalo for coun-terfeiting Ayer's Pills, has now been indicted in Toronto with one G. C. Briggs of Hamilton, C. W., for compiring to defraud the public by their nefarious parsail. Imprisonment, though it be for years, can scarcely public crough the heartless villain who could execute such an imposition upon the sick. The wisked raseat who for pulity gain, could thus trifle with the file such health of his fellow man-take from his lips the emport hope while sinking, and substitute an utter dehnion and cheat, would failter at no crime, and should be spared no punishment. Some of his trash is still extant and purchasers should be wary of whom they buy. [Gazette, Citea, N. Y.] Mr. Lovejoy new asked him whether, if it was necessary to emancipate the slaves in tion of bounty should be left out altogether. order to save the Union, he would consent that this should be done.

Mr. Mallory (Ky.) asked the gentleman whether the President, under this bill, Mr. Wickliffe-I reply in the Yankee fashion. Do you prefer the emancipation of the negro to letting the Union slide ? Mr. Lovejoy—That is a meaner way than

would not nave the power to appoint ne-groes to command white men." Mr. Wilson (Iowa)-Compare this bill with any Yankee ever put a question. I am for the Union first and last, forever, by any and the existing law, to show that the black are not proposed to be placed on the same footing with white men. Did the gentleman think the President would place black offiall means. The gentleman spoke about one Hunter, as if he were a contemptible individual, of whom the nation knew nothing. Mr. Mallory replied that it was impossible General Hunter bore scars received in the battle of freedom. The gentleman though it proper to indulge in remarks about the for him to say what the President would do. He said the object of his moving to refer, was that the bill might be deprived of those

sword which the House voted fo General features which made it odious without a Butler. The Speaker reminded Mr. Lovejoy that countervailing advantage to the United the subject of the sword was not before the States. Congress had already provided that

the President may employ such persons of African descent as he may deem useful un-Mr. Lovejoy-It was not brought here by der this bill; not only black Brigadiers but me, but by the gentleman from Kentucky. black Major-Generals might be appointed. I protest not only in the name of justice but common decency, against what he said. Mr. Wickliffe-Will the gentleman yield The opposition of the border State men was not factious. It was made in seriousness. because it would produce a serious injury. the floor for a moment?

They had submitted to a good many things Mr. Lovejoy-Not unless you answer my which they considered injudicious, but he auestion. Mr. Wickliffe-The country knows

begged gentlemen that when they found it necessary to adopt measures in violation of and knows me. Mr. Lovejoy replied-That is a fact. He their judgment, they will make the dose as

sald General Butler was a marvellously pro-Mr. Dunn (Ind.) was favorable to the poper and chivalrous man, not long ago, in the estimation of the gentleman and his associates, but had suddenly been transformlicy of this bill. He could see no reason why any man of any color who is able to lift his ed from a high-minded to an infamous man. arm for the defence of his nationality, should Finance, is amended in several particulars. not be permitted to do so. He could see no It was demoralizing now for him to have spared, and his own son called upon to lay himself he never said "niggers." That was

down his life; or why persons who are con- not correct, and, as the Secretary of State sidered property by those in rebeldom, says, "no one can be elected President who should not be he brought in some way into says "nigger." [Laughter.] He wanted to active service if they will calist on the side know whether the gentleman from Kentucky of the Government. At the same time he would have received the vessel piloted out Mr. Wickliffe .- Just as soon as I would

Lower Augusta township. At Paxinos, on the 1st inst., by Rev. H. Loseh. En, both of the former place.

DEATES. In Miltor, on the 26th inst., JACOB PEELER, aged 35 years and 10 months. In Shamokin township, on the 7th ult., MARY BIRD, wife of Henry Bird, aged 22 years & months

A Lettrenew diffield Analy -A recent mail from Newbern, N. C. brought nearly seventy thousand letters from soldiers in the Federal army to their friends at home. The writers of these epistles were all staundh and intelligent Union men, and they nil standah and intelligent Union men, and they afforded their recipicats a very correct view of camp-life and of the various shifting scenes in a soldier's career. Not a few of those episites contained culogis-tic remarks concerning the elegant garments for citizens, soldiers, and youths, made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 503 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. We would direct the attention of our renders to the

We would direct the alteration of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the "Anti-Rhen-matic Band." It meets a general want in curing what has heretofore been considered incurable, viz." Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and all Nervous affec-tions, Cramps, Stiffness, &c. Erysipelas, Sait Rheum, and Scrofula, counteracting poisonous influences and benefiting the whole system. In proof of which the proprietors offer certified testimonials. See adver-tysement in another column.

A LETTER-WRITING ARMY -A recent mail from

WHOOPING COUCH OR CROUP, however sever

WHOOPING COUCH OR CROUP, however severa may be alleviated and oursed by the use of Madame Zadoe Porter's Curative Bolisam. This invaluable Modicine possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Huckmess and Tickling in the Throat. It tobsens the Phlegm, and will be found to be very agreeable to the taste.--It is not a violent remedy, but emollient-warming searching and effective. Can be taken by the oldest person and youngest child. For sale by all Drug-gists, at 13 and 25 cents per bottle.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. T. T. Titus, Wat, WEAVEN, and ELIZABETA SCHWARTZ, both of Milion, On the 27th ult., by the same. Ww. A. REED, and Miss ANNIE DRESSLER, all of Chilisquaque twp. On the 25th uir., by the Rev. A. H. Sheris, Mr. HIRAN SAVIDOR to Miss MARY KAUPUNAN, all of

OLONON STARTZEL to CHRISTIANA OESTREICH

so tender a year or two since.

The bill to provide for the payment of the State interest, has become a law, the day, and as soon as the Captain reported to House concurring in the amendments of the Flag-officer the signal went up from the Senate. The most material of these amendments is the one which authorizes the banks miles from the fort, while the New London to keep notes in circulation to double the and Scotia went close in to draw, if possible, amount of their capital stock paid in. This the fire of any batteries which the Rebels is more lenient to the country banks than may have erected. Surrounding the fort the original House bill, which restricted circalation to one-and-a-half of capital stock. Nevertheless, many country banks will be She was lying about a mile and a half from compelled to contract their circulation rap-idly, some having notes in circulation to more than three times the amount of their capital stock. The banks of Philadelphia are not affected by this provision, as their issues are in most cases far beneath their capital.

proceed immediately to exchange currency for coin, giving the banks a certificate of exchange setting forth the fact, bearing interest at the rate of 21 per cent. per annum. The banks can loose nothing by this operation, as the State must some day we watched in the direction of the range.

Centre Turnpike, is one in which many of shots the signal was sent up from the flagour readers are interested. We, therefore, publish it as a matter for information. The opened on us but it full short through was publish it as a matter for information. The opened on us, but it fell short, though near turnpike company, we understand, received enough for us to hear and see the shot as it less toll from the 12 miles they propose to surrender, than the amount of expenses in-currend in maxing the toll knones for The curred in paying the toll-keeper, &c. The bill was read in place on the 28th ult., by must have been tremendons, judging from Mr. Brown, our member, and referred to the what we could see through the glass. local Judielary Committee, of which Mr. Brown is chairman, who will no doubt carry out the wishes of our citizens most interested whatever they be.

Be it enacted, Se., That the Centre Turnplue Company be authorized to abradon, Surrender, and relinguish to the public so much of their road as lies between the Sixty third mile Stone and the Borough of Sunbury ; that thereafter said Company shall be released and exonerated from keeping that partion of their road thus absordoned in repair, and shall not be allowed to receive or

Board of Managers have passed resolutions releasing the ownership of said road, and published the same for three weeks in one or more newspapers published in the Borough of timbury.

LEF" We are indebted to Mesars, Bound the Senate, and Brown of the House of presentations and to Generator Currist and here, for public Sociansis.

THE GUNBOATS SHELLING THE PLACE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. The following extract of a letter, written is evidently considered a great humbug and himseif not much better. According to the Harrisburg Telegraph Mr. Boyer's scruples of conscience were not Our loss is 1500. Enemy's 3000. J. C. ROANE, warded to the Secretary of the Navy :

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10. We arrived off Galveston about noon toof the conduct of my men ; was in the fight from beginning to end; am well; give me flag-ship to prepare for action and get under the news. weigh. The Brooklyn stopped about two could be seen the tents of the troops, and towards these our fire was directed.

The ball was opened by the Brooklyn. as possible. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- After Senator Saulsbury's final arrest last night, be was howling of her shell as they passed over us. The Scotia followed, with her 11-inch and taken in a cab to his residence, though con-Parrott guns at one extremity of the town, siderable force had to be used. One of the while we move along the front to the other officers was thrown violently to the floor before he was willing to go home. This morning he made his appearance in the Senate about nine o'clock. His first inquiry extremity. We opened fire with one Parrott and one Sawyer gun, but elicited no reply

By virtue of of this act the Treasurer will We then went within a mile and a half of the fort and opened fire upon the encampment. The Scotia came after us, while the Brooklyn, with the tremendous range of her gun, planted her shell nearly at the distance of three miles. We were rolling tremen-dously, and had to fire as we were rising. return the specie which would otherwise be idle in the vaults of the banks. The following bill in relation to the New London. After firing several good

ploded in the battery, the effect of which We could see the masts of the Harriet

Lane over the town, which is situated on a narrow strip of land.

To night our squadron has been reinfor-ced by two more gunboats, carrying sixteen the floor also. When near Senator wiped out, and the vengeance upon its buichers and captors will be awful. On Monday we shall attempt to pass the forts at the mouth of the harbor.

That this act shall take effect when the and by his having written a dignified and

J. C. MONROE. VAN BUREN, Dec. 11, 1862 .- Mrs. Mary and Territories. These associations are re-

K. Roane, Prairie Bluff:-We have fought a hard battle at Cane Hill, Sunday. Were victorious but have fallen back to this place their circulation. for supplies. I and all my staff are safe.

INCREASED TAX ON LUXURIES.

The Committee of Ways and Means are now engaged in considering how the revenue Brigadier-General. can be increased. Some suppose that addi-VAN BUREN, Dec. 13, 1862.-Major John D. Adams, Little Rock :- Loss of my Brigade tional taxes may be placed on luxuries in order to decrease the duty on paper. over 500 killed and wounded: I am proud

From Salt Lake.

An expedition of cavalry and infantry, with two howitzers, under the command of Brigadier-General. Colonel Conner, has started north to chastise the Indians. Six hundred snakes are en-The above despatches are considered sufficient evidence that the estimate of 2700 trenched with rifle-pits at Bear river, two killed and wounded in the Rebel army is hundred miles from here. They have recently become outrageous, murdering the Beaver Hond miners, and bidding defiance far below the true loss. Their constant habit of beiittling all their losses would of course lead them to put the number as small to the soldiers.

Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1863. SENATE .- Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) said :- Mr. President, I wish to say a few words, which I deem proper, on the subject of certain charges made against me, and to express my sincere regret at what occurred on Tuesday evening last in the Senate. I regret the vio-

lation of the rules of this body. I had no disposition and no desire to violate them, and upon that occasion, if I said anything offensive to any Senator, I extremely regret it. In reference to the matter of the pistol, ranks

deem it due to myself to say that I am not in the habit of wearing arms. I never wore arms a month in all my life, and I would have much sooner injured myself than to have injured the Sergeant at Arms, or any their clamor against this bill, Senator on the floor, and therefore, I think

it is due to my own manhood thus to make this plain statement. I do not do it to influence the Senate in its action on the resofuence the Senate in its action on the reso-lution now before it, but upon a principle which has always governed my action thro' life, that when I am satisfied that I have done wrong, to make all the reparation I can. And now I say to any individual here that if upon that occasion I used toward him any discourteous language, I regret it, Mr. Clark-I came to the Senate this morn-ing with the distribution to call up the reso-

Continue to represent the Peace Democrats. It is not probable that he will be expelled, but he will, no doubt, be severely censured by resolutions. He sits next behind Senator Wall, of New Jersey, with whom he is in conversation most of the time. After he had replied to the resolution to expel him, to-day, he put his hands into his cost pockets and started across to the Re-multices side of the Senate. A number of ng with the determation to call up the resopublican side of the Senate. A number of members kept an eye on him, and one or two officers suddenly found business across prompt action should be had upon it; but Dixon, upon the statement of the Senator from Delaware, I will not call it up this morning, but take the the advice of Senators older he leaned over and spoke to him. No ap-parent attention was paid to his remark by the Senator, and he went back to his seat; than pyself, and then take such action as I in a few minutes he left, with Senator Wall, am advised.

Monday we shall attempt to pas the forth the month of the harbor. **Bolease of Mr. Holeas.** Barrisons, Feb. 4. A Disideau of the Philadelphia *Evening* for the "side room." The galleries have been crowded all day, we have known during to wards the volue session, and on such days we have have have known during to wards the volue session, and on such days we have have the session and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session. The particular to days we have the volue session, and on such days we have the volue session. The particular to days we have the volue session of the volue. The particular to days we have the volue session we have the particular to days we have the volue session we have the particular to days we have the HOUSE .- Mr. Wickliffe-I wish to make a for the "side room." The gallerics have been crowded all day,

mainder apportioned according to the re-sources and business of the several States prejudice. pay some deference to public sentiment and ter.) Would you return Robert Small as a It was known that there is already in the fugutive ?

Mr. Wickliffe-Ill answer no more ques-

public mind a deep prejudice against the blacks being placed on a basis of social equality with the whites. He did not believe the President would ever permit black offi-cers to command men. He had no idea that the President was so ignorant of the popular feeling as to do so foolish a thing. Yet un-less some restrictions are thrown around this bill, those who wish to strengthen and addi-nules, to make them shooting machines, if tionally disseminate this prejudice, will seize he could. He had never seen an animal upon every point to accomplish their pur- with cars so long, though it brayed "democracy," which was not good enough to kick Mr. Mallory said that the bill of Mr. Ste- out the brains of Rebels, (Laughter.)

Mr. Dunn said he thought that such general denunciation of the Democratic party would have had effect for he, at least, had confidence in the loyalty of the great mas of the people, no matter to what party they Mr. Dunn replied that it was because he

belonged. did not wish such a responsibility to exist in the public mind, that he wished the bill Mr. Lovejoy replied that the gentleman's confidence in this respect did not exceed his to provide explicitly that blacks shall not

Mr. Dunn said he was glad the gentlen Mr. Porter (Ind.) offered an amendment from Kentucky had indulged in the fi dom of debate. He seemed to be a linger o meet this point. Mr. McPherson (Pa.) said the author of relic of the dynasty which so long tyr this bill would confine the officering to nized over the nation. The gentleman charged that he (Mr. Dunn) had abandon the faith and belief that the white men the North can crush out the Rebellion, the time when the rebellion broke out

(Mr. Dunn) was opposed to the employm of negro soldiers. He then thought was a loyal sentiment among the whites the South which would make itself efficie in the way. This was not so. He had ma another discovery, namely, that men w black skins had white hearts, and lo hearts. If there are willing torisk their h hearts; If they are willing to risk their li for the cause in which they have so deep an

for the cause in which they have so deep an interest, he saw no reason why they should not take part in the fight. The gentleman from Kentucky spoke about a loyal black Captain being exchanged for a Bebel white Cantain a wrosseding which Rebel white Captain, a proceeding which the gentleman condemned. But he (Mr. Dunr) believed that a black man, either private or Captain, who was fighting for his country was better than a traitor, though through his Anglo-Saxon skin you can count the veins of his face. The loyal black was not only e_4 nal, but superior to the white traitor fighting against his country. He had a son fighting on the right side, and he would prefer that this son should be saved

by true, loyal black men, than go to his grave beneath the stroke of a white tral In reply to the remarks of Mr. Wickliffe about General Butler, Mr. Dunn referred to the course of General Jackson in employing black troops at New Orleans, and Commo-dore Perry on Lake Eric. Also, to the testimony of Commodores Stringham and Woodhull in the present war; the last named saying to him, that the negroes had fought

with remarkable bravery. The liebels em-ploy the blacks wherever they can. Why should not we? Why should they not now be educated to conquer traiters! He did not want white use to perish in order to be reflored to a should be be be keep traitors in subjection while we have a population who can live in the South like alligators, and can perform the duty required if the blacks would, as the gentlepian from

different. It was declared by the Secretary of War that every pound of cotion raised at Hilton Head had cost the Government twen-ty dollars per pound. He repeated that the money had been misapplied to feeding and clothing contraland sizes. The President, under this bill, had a right to designate who shall take command. As an American citi-zen, he looked upon it with humiliation. It was now proposed, for the first time, to put in the form of law, that the argree is social.

and 25 days. In Simmohin tawaship, on the 12th Inst., ELIZA-BETH C., daughter of D. and E. Schmink, aged 20

	BURY	MARKET.	
Flour,	6 00	Eggs.	1
Wheat, \$1	25 a 1 35	Butter,	3
Hye,	90	Tallow,	- 1
Corne	75	Larde	1 1
Oats,	33	Pork.	
Buckwheat,	62	Bacony	1
Fingseed.	\$ 12	Ham.	1
Cloverseed,	24 00	Shoulder,	
Potatoer,	50	Becownx.	
Dried Peaches,	\$3.00	Dried Apples.	S1 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

State of the Bank of Northumbers land, February 5th, 1863.

	ASS	ETS.		
Loans and Bills di				\$159.292 9
Certificate United		1411		. 100,000 0
United States 6 pe	r cent.	*		 40,906 2
Pennsylvania, 5 **			141.14	31,719 1
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Other Stocks.				1,859 (
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				\$552,307 1
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A VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT!

FOR RENTI The subscriber desires to RENT, the valuable, Tavern Stand and Farm attached thereto, sim-ats along the Shamokin Valley and Poitsville Hall Road, at the Weigh-Scales, about three mises from the town of Shamokin. Persons desiring to no into Hotel business will do well to avail themselves of this toportunity. Presession given on the first day of April neat. The Stabing is ample to accommodate a larger of outtom, and the seast fountian in the region, within a few food of the house. Tor particulars inquire of the undersigned, present propriotor. I.N. HAUSE. Total township, January 54, 1862.-41

R. A. FISHER. ales of

HETWOOD'S GUTTA PERCHA

PENS. These PUNSare Warranted not to Corode, and are superior to any other Pen ever before offered, util the equal to gold, and with convince the best judges of penumanship. Price 37; per dozen. \$3 per gross. JOS. SAMSON, Agent for Havweer. 204 Contex street. Philodelphia

Josuary 31, 1063. - Jus

BOGARDUS

PEOFOGRAPHER. 303 Broadway, Yeu-York.

"CARTES DE VISITE. Photographe, Daguar setypes, &c., taken in the best style of the Art. January 3, 1863.

NOTICE.

Tille annual meeting of the Sinchholders of the New Yack seri Middle Cuat Picks. Hollound and Cual Company will be hold on Monday the 2d of Polecury, Holl, at chrown A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 7d ionath this series, Followed this, at histh time an eleman will be hold for five Directory to serve the senating prot. Other historic A. M. President. Philadaphia. January 17, 1985

might distinguish themselves by military ability, instead of confining them to the Mr. Duna had no idea that any man, o the President or Secretary of War, would place a black man as an officer over a white man, but he did not wish caviliers to raise

Mr. Cox said that, by another section of the existing law, the President can employ black men in any way he may see proper and organize them for the suppression the Rebellion without limitation. So the President could do just what he pleased— make the blacks Colonels, Brigadiers or Major-Generals, without further legisla-

Mr. Dunn concluded his remarks in favor of amending the bill, by the limitation he suggested.

Mr. Wickliffe spoke against the employ-

ment of negroes as soldiers. A man, named Hunter, had attempted to organize a regiment of blacks. Fifty thousand French rifles, at eighteen dollars apiece, and ten millions of dollars worth of clothing were sent to Hilton Head, and what become of the experiment ! Why two hundred of them immediately descrited, taking away their shoulders. He understood that the regi-ment was disbanded. The Government had

been supporting the runaway negroes, yet gentleman from Indiana said that had been more profitable than wasteful. Mr. Dunn replied that that was his infor-mation from an officer of the Government.

Mr. Wickliffe said his information was different. It was declared by the Secretary

those on whom the responsibility rests of executing the law will confine the provision

and proper to appoint as officers blacks who

of officering to white men, reserving the exception that it might be considered just

Mr. McPherson further explained that

white men. Voices - Who is the author. ? Name him. Mr. Wickliffe-The author is the Secretary of War.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 25. vens placed the whites and blacks on a military equality. If a black officer held a higher commission, did he not necessarily take the

precedence of a white officer ?

command white men.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-seventh Congree Second