sified into requisition. A gentleman well learned in pure German found himself at a loss to interpret Pennsylvania Dutch. Mr. H. H. Manderbach, ex-sheriff of Berks county, was called. The witness did not throw any new light on the subject. He knew nothing about the secret organization, not being a member. We give the following condensed report of his evidence; Mr. Huber said it was pity that in a country like this, it is necessary to form a secret association; but before two months' or hay making, he guessed it would be public; he then went on to say that we ought to support the Government, if it was from God, for so the Scriptures teach us; if the Government was from the devil it ought to be trampled under foot; he said that Abe Lincoln and all his Cabinet had robbed the Treasury, and if there was only one shinplaster left on it, they'd go in up to their elbows to get it; he went in and said the war was too long in operation; a great many people had been killed, and the war ought to be stopped; that the last laws that came out from Lincoln and Congress were not favorable to the poor man; I saw money paid to Mr. Huber; he got a paper and put down the names; he said he had met a soldier near Frittstown, and he gave the sign; he went out and tried the soldier, and said he had it all correct; he said the society was nearly two millions strong, and said something about the old Government; that so many had been slaughtered that no more ought to be killed; he did not think the last law was constitutional; after all this was said, the meeting went to the barn; Mr. Huber said in his public speech that five had deserted in Indiana; the Government sent after them, but did not get them; I saw several members after this, and they said that all the members who should be drafted, if they were taken to Washington at midnight, they would in an hour go over to Jeff Davis; I heard others say they would be killed at home rather than be taken down there and killed; Huber said that it was the Copperheads that rescued the five men in Indiana; I can't recollect what Huber called their association.

The proceedings here closed.

Mr. Coffey, the United States district attorney, stated that he had a number of other witnesses who would make some other disclosures, and suggested that a time be agreed upon for another hearing.

Mr. Jones contended that his clients were all responsible men, and, as there was no evidence implicating them, they might be discharged.

Mr. O'Neill asked that his client be discharged, as there was no evidence of conspiracy.

Some time was spent in conversation on these points, and finally the district attorney agreed to hold Messrs. Filbert, Oxencider and Illig, in each other's recognizance, in the sum of $3,000, to appear at the next hearing.

Mr. Huber was required to enter bail in the sum of $4,000.

The next hearing will take place on Monday afternoon, May 4, at 3 o'clock.

The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

☞ THE PEACE PARTY.—It is well known that the rebels refuse to make any peace that will not secure their independence and separation from the Northern and Western States. With a full knowledge of these facts, the Peace party amongst us are willing to accept their propositions and end the war upon such terms. And what would be the result of such a cowardly and villainous peace? Why, the North would have to pay the whole expense of the war. Our farmers, mechanics and others must be taxed to pay the enormous expenses which have been caused by the South alone. On the other hand, if the Southern rebels are subdued, as they will be, the greater portion of the debt can, and should be paid by them. A moderate tax of four or five cents per pound on all cotton exported, would alone pay the interest on the debt. The greatest sufferers would be the English, who deserve nothing better for their support of the rebels in their piracies, and running the blockade.

But this view will not suit the "Peace party" and hence such papers as the *Northumberland County Democrat* and other papers of that character cry out *peace, peace*, when they know there can be no peace except on the terms proposed by the rebels. Out of a tender regard for the rebels, they would make our farmers, mechanics and business men pay the expenses of the whole war. Will our people countenance such infamous propositions to accommodate a few designing politicians whose object is office? We think not.

☞ The affairs between the United States and England are beginning to assume a serious aspect and if something is not done soon by England to prevent the fitting out of piratical vessels in their ports, war will be the inevitable result.

☞ The news from Charleston, though not so favorable as we should like, is, nevertheless, anything but encouraging to the rebels. The result has shown that our Monitors are sufficiently invulnerable that they can pass Fort Sumter, and if the obstructions in the harbor are removed, they can shell the city unless they surrender.

☞ HOW TO INVEST MONEY.—We call the attention of those who have money to invest, to an article in our columns on the subject of Government loans. The interest on these loans is paid in gold every six months and no security can well be better than that of the government.

ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

THE ORDER OF BATTLE.

Nine Iron-Clads Attack all the Forts and Batteries.

NEW IRONSIDES UNMANAGEABLE.

SINKING OF THE KEOKUK CONFIRMED.

Invulnerability of the Iron-Clads Proved.

THE "DEVIL," TORPEDO DESTROYER NOT CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

From other than official sources, it is ascertained that the vessels composing the fleet advanced upon Charleston, on the 7th in the following order:—The Weehawken, Captain Jno. Rodgers; the Passaic, Captain Drayton; the Montauk, Captain Worden; the Patapsco, Captain Ammon; the Ironsides, the flag-ship, Commander Turner, with Admiral Dupont and his staff on board. Next followed the Catskill, Captain George Rodgers; Nantucket, Captain Fairfax; Nahant, Captain Downs; Keokuk, Captain Rhind. In this order they proceeded up the main channel, arriving within seventeen hundred yards of the main forts. The Ironsides became unmanageable, owing to the tide and the narrowness of the channel, and she was therefore obliged to drop anchor to prevent drifting ashore. Owing to these circumstances she signalled her consorts to disregard her motions.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM CHARLESTON.

BALTIMORE, April 12.

The Keokuk, drawing less water than any of the others, was sent in first to find the channel and re-place the buoys. Proceeding up the main channel the Keokuk found an easy and unobstructed entrance, with full eighteen feet of water in the shallowest places, more than has ever been before found on Charleston bar. The buoys were replaced without difficulty, the Rebels offering no opposition. The Keokuk returned to the fleet, and on the morning of the 7th the order was given to the iron-clads to enter the harbor. The order was to proceed in single file or a line ahead. The Weehawken was the leading vessel, having in front of her a scow, and then between her and the scow Ericsson's torpedo-exploder, or *Devil*, as it has been called.

The Ironsides, with Admiral Dupont on board, was the fifth in the line, and the Keokuk last. In this order the bar was passed in safety, without detention.

The orders given to the commanders of the various vessels were to keep straight on up the harbor until they came within 1000 yards of the forts, and then to attack, directing their efforts principally against Fort Sumter.

In this order the fleet moved on steadily and gallantly up towards Forts Sumter and Moultrie, the Rebels withholding their fire until they got well up into the harbor.

The Ironsides stopped off Fort Moultrie, and let go her anchor, it being dangerous to take her further up on account of her drawing over 15 feet of water.

At this moment there seemed to be a temporary misunderstanding, and all the iron-clads, except the Weehawken and Keokuk, gathered about the Ironsides, apparently supposing that she had grounded and needed assistance.

They were, however, soon signalled to go into action. The Keokuk had kept on until she led the line and had advanced to within four hundred yards of Sumter, against whose granite walls she hurled her heavy shot with all the rapidity that the energy of her brave crew could furnish.

The Rebels, as was expected, immediately concentrated their fire on the Keokuk, which assumed to lead the attack. From Sumter, Moultrie, Batteries Beauregard and Cummings' Point, and from a fort erected on the middle ground, the fire of four hundred or five hundred guns were concentrated in a terrible hail upon the devoted vessel.

Such a fire had, perhaps, never in the history of the world been equalled. It was met by the officers of the Keokuk with heroic fortitude, whilst the balls were striking her at the rate of one for every second. Her guns were worked with vigor and precision, and their weight and force were already making their mark upon the walls of Sumter.

It soon, however, became apparent that the Keokuk had none of the impregnability of Ericsson's "Monitors," and that, in fact, as an iron-clad she was a failure. The rebel balls seemed to penetrate her as easily as those of a wooden vessel. The port-holes or shutters of her ports became jammed, and her guns practically unserviceable.

During the thirty minutes she remained under this concentrated fire, one hundred shot struck her, ninety of which were water-line shots or such as would cause her to leak in a seaway. In fact, she was perfectly riddled. Her flag was shot into tatters and the whole of her side was battered, bruised and pierced. Perceiving the severe injuries she had received, the Admiral signalled her to retire out of action and anchor beyond the range. This was safely accomplished.

In the meantime the Monitors Nahant and Catskill had moved up to the support of the Keokuk, and engaged Fort Sumter. The Ironsides and other vessels at longer range were dividing their attention between Moultrie and Sumter. Into and on the latter fort a heavy fire was thus poured, and, it is believed, not without effect.

The engagement was kept up from 1 till 4 o'clock, when, in obedience to Admiral Dupont's signal, the fleet retired slowly, receiving and returning the Rebel fire until they anchored out of range, within the bar.

The Weehawken was assigned the important duty, which was faithfully performed, in the midst of the fight, to examine, and, if possible, to fire the obstructions which the Rebels have extended across the harbor from Fort Sumter to Moultrie.

Preceded by the scow and the Devil in front of her she pushed up straight towards the obstructions. They were found to consist of a net-work of chains and cables stretched across the harbor, over which it was impossible for the Weehawken to run without fouling her propellor, and which she found impossible to force.

To this net-work the Rebels are supposed to have suspended torpedoes and other submarine explosives. Having completed the examination, and tested the impossibility of working up the harbor until means are devised for the removal of these obstructions the Weehawken returned and reported to Admiral Dupont, who then ordered the discontinuance of the conflict.

It is believed that the damage done to Fort Sumter by our fire was serious. So far as it showed externally it consisted of two embrasures being knocked into one, and numerous identations in the wall which it is believed a few hours more would have converted into a serious breach.

What damage and loss of life was sustained in the interior of the fort is not, of course, known, but it is believed to have been considerable. Fort Moultrie was also well hammered, and at least one gun was dismounted. Beyond the sinking of the Keokuk, the damage to the iron-clads was very slight, not more than would require twenty-four hours to repair.

They all came out of the contest in fighting trim, and able to have continued the conflict had it been advisable. The Ironsides was hit frequently, but except having one port shutter injured, was unharmed. Our informant heard of no serious casualties on board of any vessel except the Keokuk.

This vessel sunk the next morning, about 1000 yards from the Morris Island beach. She had thirteen wounded, two of whom, including Acting Ensign McIntosh, will probably die. The Devil was not lost as stated by the Rebel despatches.

When the Weehawken returned from the reconnoisance of the obstructions, the scow she had in tow broke loose and grounded on Morris Island. The Rebels thinking it a dangerous affair, peppered away at it, thinking it was the Devil, or something worse; but our informant assured us that the Devil was safe, and will yet be made use of against the Rebels.

The affair might be summed up thus:—We have entered Charleston harbor, made a successful reconnoisance, engaged the Rebel forts for three hours, damaged Fort Sumter seriously, lost one vessel and have had a convincing proof of the invulnerability of the Monitor fleet.

The above is made up from an interesting account furnished to the Baltimore *American* by an eye-witness who was in the fight.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Richmond Whig of Friday has been received here. It contains the following despatches:—

CHARLESTON, April 8, 8 o'clock, P. M.—All is quiet here to-day. The people and troops are in high spirits at the result of yesterday's fight.

The Keokuk is certainly sunk.

The fighting yesterday was chiefly at a distance of nine hundred yards.

The Monitors cannot pass Sumter without coming within five hundred yards.

NEW YORK, April 12.

Richmond papers received here have despatches from Charleston, which state that in the engagement of the 7th, all the Monitors were frequently hit, but the results were unknown. One gun was dismounted in Fort Moultrie, and one man wounded.

Further from Charleston.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR, April 8, 1863.

From the northeast angle of the fort, across the channel to Fort Moultrie, were suspended floating from barrels and kept taut by weights heavy nets and contrivances of roping, so fixed as to be sure to get entangled in the propelling apparatus of vessels and also connected with torpedoes. Into this net the Weehawken, which led the van, fell, and for a long time her machinery was useless, and she drifted with the current. At last, after great exertions, she extricated herself. The other vessels sheered off and avoided the same peril. There was no getting into the required position in this way. Any attempt to persevere in that course would have rendered the fleet unmanageable and exposed it to destruction. Baffled in the attempt to get round or past Fort Sumter in that way. The bull-dog Monitors sought another opening; but even the shoal ground between the fort and Cumming's Point was bared up with piles. In fact, Fort Sumter was found to be the appex of a triangle, the two sides of which were impenetrable to our vessels, and at the base line of which they were exposed to a concentric fire from Forts Sumter and Moultrie, the Redan, Battery Bee, and Fort Beauregard. Thus brought to a stand, and nothing being left but either to batter down Fort Sumter or to retire, the iron-clads went resolutely to their work. Stretching themselves in a line between Sumter and Moultrie, and only giving an occasional shot to the latter work, they piled their guns upon the walls of Sumter.

The Keokuk steamed up to within some three hundred yards of the fortress, while the other vessels lay at intermediate distances between that and six hundred yards. The Ironsides—the Admiral's flag-ship—had become entirely unmanageable, refusing to answer her helm; so that, with the exception of one broadside which she poured into Fort Moultrie, she took no part in the attack although she was herself the target for many of the enemy's largest guns, and was hit some sixty or seventy times, sustaining, however, no material damage. For half an hour, while our vessels were in the position I have described, the cannonading was of the most awfully grand and terrible character. No words of mine, no words of any man, can convey a faint idea of it. I was sublimely terrific. No less than three hundred guns of the largest calibre concentrated their fire upon the eight assailants, who had not sixteen guns with which to respond. The contest was too unequal to be persevered in.—The Keokuk was soon badly damaged. The turret of the Passaic was so indented as to prevent its revolving. The Patapsco had her two hundred pound Parrott gun disabled; and, besides, night was coming on. The Admiral therefore signalized the fleet to retire, and sullenly they fell back from a contest in which they were so tremendously overmatched, not, however, without leaving their mark behind. The northeast front of Fort Sumter, which was the only one exposed to our fire, was badly damaged. No less than eleven holes, some of them three feet wide, and two embrasures knocked into one, showed the effect of the Monitor's guns. But that was all we effected—that and the dissipation of a popular error that Charleston could be captured by nine or ten iron-clads. The signal to cease firing was given about five o'clock. It was abeyed and the vessels fell back to the flag-ship, the parting shot being fired by the Nantucket as she passed Fort Wagner.

And thus ended the most remarable conflict that has ever taken place between war vessels and land fortifications—remarkable in this that the guns of the forts outnumbered by ten to one those of the vessels.—And yet, after all, to what is our failure to be attributed? To the impregnability of the land batteries or the weight and number of their guns? Only to a slight degree The real instruments of our defeat were the apparently insignificant and contemptible barricades of ropework and netting suspended across the channel, and which kept our vessels at a point on which the rebel guns had previously been concentrated. Forts might have been passed and batteries silenced; but these twining enemies, which, like the serpent of Laocoon, coiled themselves around the motive machinery of our vessels and prevented the play of their iron arms, were not to be got rid of by force. In In their grasp our vessels were innocuous.—And therefore the unfavorable result of the enterprise is not to be accepted as a test of the relative powers of iron-clads and land batteries. Without these obstructions, all the forts that defended Charleston from Light House Point to Castle Pinckney, would have been insufficient to stop our Monitors from anchoring off the Battery at Charleston.

It had been calculated that some 3,500 rounds were fired by the rebels. In one minute there were one hundred and sixty counted. On our side there were but one hundred and fifty shots fired in all; so that the rebels fired over twenty shots to our one. The Ironsides fired but one broadside, and that was at Fort Moultrie. That was her only offensive operation throughout the day The Keokuk only fired three shots before she received her death wound.

THE RESULT.

The result of the day's operations may be summed up thus: The injury to the rebel fortifications is not such as will work any great loss to them, as we cannot renew the attack immediately. On our side we lose the Keokuk, which sunk this morning, and which is to be blown up to-day, to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels. She was struck by ninety shots. Of these nineteen were on the water line, fifteen in the after turret, twelve in the forward turret and twenty-five on the side.

The Passaic is disabled by having her turret so injured that she cannot revolve, and she has to be sent to Port Royal for repairs. She was struck fifty-eight times. The Patapsco was injured by having her two hundred pound Parrot gun disabled. She was struck from forty to fifty times. The Nahant was struck eighty times and had her pilot house completely shattered. The Ironsides was hit from sixty to seventy times, receiving no material damage beyond the knocking off one of her port shutters, thus exposing her gun deck. The Weehawken was struck fifty-nine times, and had her funnel deeply indented, so that she worked with difficulty The Montauk was hit twenty times. The Nantucket and Catskill were each hit about fifty times, having their decks considerably torn.

FROM CHARLESTON.

TWO DAYS AFTER THE FIGHT.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

STEAMSHIP ERICSSON, OFF CHARLESTON, April 9, 1863.

I closed my last letter yesterday, immediately after hearing of the determination of Admiral Dupont to disappoint the nation by retiring from before Charleston, acknowledging his inability to perform the duty delegated to him. At a later hour in the evening, I visited the iron-clads on the steam-tug Dandelion, and a more broken hearted set of men I never had the misfortune to encounter. Each man appeared to regard himself as personally disgraced by the act of his superiors, and aboard the Ironsides the state of feeling among the younger officers and crew was that of supreme disgust.

I visited several of the Monitors during the morning, when all expected to renew the conflict at one o'clock, and all were in high glee at the prospect, and full of confidence that the cracked walls of Sumter must yield under a repetition of the pounding it received on Tuesday. Confidence was everywhere felt. The gallant Fairfax, of the Nantucket, asserted that he had put twenty-seven of his immense projectiles against and through the walls of Sumter: and was confident that if all would do as well in the attack they were then momentarily expecting to commence, Sumter must yield, or become a pile of rubbish.

From the deck of the Weehawken the north-east wall of the fort was very distinctly visible with a glass, the distance being a fraction less than two miles. I examined it very closely, and the holes in it could not have been less than from two to three feet deep. At one point three of the embrasures on this front appeared as if knocked into one. This, it should be remembered, is not on the front of the fort where the combined attack was made, but on that side where our vessels merely fired as a passing compliment to the enemy in going in and out from their positions. Captain Rodgers remarked, on hearing expressions of surprise at the amount of damage visible, that the damage on this front was trifling, compared with the holes bored into the northwest front of the fort.

CONDITION OF OUR VESSELS.

The Ironsides, and each and all of the seven Monitors are, at the moment I write, in as good, if not better, condition for a renewal of the fight than they were at first. On six of them not a soul was injured, and the men and machinery has been tested under a heavy fire. The vessels are covered with the scar of war, deep identations, holes through their smoke stacks, &c., but not one of them received any injury that could be regarded as rendering them less serviceable. Even the Nahant, which was most roughly used, was ready for action at one o'clock, a little difficulty in the working of her turret having been remedied by the mechanics sent here for that purpose. This was the vessel on which three men were wounded by the flying of some broken bolts in the pilot house.

The Patapsco steamed off alone to Port Royal yesterday afternoon, and the Weehawken, which was longer under fire than any other vessel, was not injured in the least, so far as her condition for service was concerned.

They will all return to Port Royal to-morrow, and it is to be hoped that the President will immediately send here commanders who not only believe that Charleston can be taken, but sympathize with the truly loyal of the land when they declare that "Charleston must be taken."

FATE OF A RAFT.

The Ericsson raft that Captain John Rodgers of the Weehawken took with him in the fight, using it as a torpedo catcher, was yesterday cut loose by him, its fastenings having become deranged, and floated in towards the Cummings' Point Battery, about the time he was expecting the order to move forward. As it floated up it was watched by the people along shore, and when it finally grounded it was laughable to see how careful they were in approaching it, the impression being that it was an infernal machine of some description or other. At first a crowd assembled on the beach around it, and viewed it on all sides, no one daring to venture upon it. After about a half hour's inspection, one fellow, more daring than the others, jumped with a pole across the surf and lighted on the raft. He at first moved about very carefully, inspecting all portions of it, and finally began to strut about on it, as much as to say "who's afraid?" When those on shore saw that there was nothing to fear, about twenty followed him, and commenced to draw up the chains to which the torpedo grapnels were attached. Why the raft was not anchored when cast loose, instead of being voluntarily thrown into the hands of the rebels, I do not know.

DESTRUCTION OF THE KEOKUK.

The ill-fated steamer Keokuk, which was expected to induce the Government to repudiate the Ericsson Monitors, still lies on the shore of Folly Island, a part of the smoke stack being still visible. The necessity of destroying this vessel to prevent the rebels from raising it, is all that detains the fleet here. It was the intention yesterday that the whole fleet should leave at 11 o'clock this morning, but the arrangements for blowing her up have not yet been completed.

This evening or to-morrow morning she is to be blown up with one of the Ericsson rafts and torpedoes, used precisely as it was intended they should have been used in removing the obstructions in the harbor of Charleston. They were, however, afraid to use it against the enemy, and they may probably be afraid to use it in this case also.

THREE DAYS AFTER THE FIGHT.

OFF CHARLESTON BAR, April 10, 1863.—We are still lying off Charleston bar, and the Ironsides, the Montauk, Weehawken, Catskill, Nahant, Nantucket and Passaic are holding their positions in line of battle along the shore of Morris Island, the leading vessel being less than two miles from Fort Sumter, There they have laid since the fight on Tuesday, wholly inactive. The Patapsco left on Wednesday for Port Royal.

The feeling in the fleet at this failure to renew the attack on Fort Sumter is most intense. I have heard quite a number of officers assert that they feel themselves personally disgraced and express the hope "that a man should be sent to take command of the fleet."

TO BE SENT TO FARRAGUT.

It is now understood that the entire iron-clad fleet are to be sent down to join Farragut's squadron, and participate in operations on the Mississippi. The effect of this announcement on the officers and men has been quite cheering, as they have abandoned all hope of reaping honors in connection with this squadron.

The delay of the fleet here is altogether on account of the arrangements making for the destruction of the Keokuk. The sea has been rather rough for the work, and it has not yet been accomplished, though hopes are entertained that it will be to-day. The rebels are building a battery on the beach opposite the wreck, and they are allowed to progress with the work without interruption. An occasional shell would stop them but the order is not to fire, as it would only "have the effect of irritating the enemy."

Our tug boats are hourly passing along the channel from one Monitor to another, within easy range of the shore, and as the enemy does not fire on them, it may be presumed that they have orders also "not to irritate the enemy." How it will be, however, when they get their battery finished commanding the lower bay is not known.

THE APPEARANCE OF SUMTER.

The appearance of Sumter to-day, the third since the bombardment, shows no change. The Rebel flag is flying, but the State flag is down, it only being hoisted as a signal of our approach of which there is no sign to-day. A large white tent has been put up on the angle of the fort facing the fleet, doubtless for the accommodation of the officers who are watching our fleet and the movements of the tugboats through their glasses. They doubtless wonder what it all means, and are as wise as us, who know that it means nothing but imbecility, or something worse.

The raft which was sent adrift from the Weehawken still lies on the shore near Fort Wagner. Large numbers of Rebels hourly visit it, and after satisfying themselves that it is harmless, go away.

NUMBER OF SHOT FIRED.

Our Monitors were all recalled from before Sumter after having encountered the full force of the enemy's guns and tired out their gunners, so much so that their fire materially slackened. Most of the time they were under fire was occupied in getting in position, and they were recalled almost as soon as they commenced active work. They were signalled back and forward during the whole action in such a nervous manner that they were kept idle most of the time they were under fire. The Patapsco, Captain Ammen, fired twenty-seven shot and the Nantucket twenty-one; the Weehawken fired twenty-seven times; the Nahant, I believe, fired nineteen, and was in position within four hundred yards of the fort. The other Monitors fired from seven to twenty guns. The Ironsides fired but six guns at Fort Moultrie, and was at no time nearer than eighteen hundred yards of Sumter. The Keokuk fired but three guns, the riddling she received having silenced her guns and rendered escape necessary almost as soon as she got under fire.

THE ARMY RETIRED.

About eight thousand troops were landed by General Hunter in the Stono simultaneously with the appearance of our fleet before Charleston. So soon, however, as Admiral Dupont abandoned the naval movement these troops were withdrawn, and are now on their way back to Port Royal. The troops landed on Seabrook's Island, at the mouth of the Edisto, have also been taken back to Port Royal. Thus ends this farcical attempt to take Charleston by land and water.

STILL BEFORE CHARLESTON.

At sunset this (Friday) evening the fleet still holds its advanced position, within two miles of Sumter. Nothing has been done to-day, the same slowness in getting away from here being evinced as there was in getting here.

The flag of truce from Charleston on Thursday was to convey a requisition from the captain of the captured steamer Isaac Smith on the Admiral for money, which was of course sent to him.

The explosion of the Keokuk will doubtless take place to-morrow.

The Best Way to Put Money out at Interest.

The following information we insert in our columns for the benefit of our readers:

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 27.]

One of the most surprising things in the recent conversion of greenback notes into the popular Five Twenty six per cent, Government loan at par, is the universality of the call. We happened in, yesterday, at the Office of Jay Cooke, who is the agent for the sale of these loans, and the conversion of the greenbacks, and found his table literally covered with orders and accompanying drafts for almost all amounts from five thousand to a hundred thousand each, and from all parts of the Union. The little States of Delaware and New Jersey are free takers, as are also Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. But the West is most especially an active taker, as well through her banks as by individuals. The amount of orders lying before us, all received during the day, amounted to over *fifteen hundred thousand dollars*. With this spontaneous proffer of money, Secretary Chase must feel himself entirely at ease, and will put himself beyond those money sharpers, whose chief study is how to profit themselves most from the troubles of the country and the necessities of the treasury. There are millions of dollars lying idle all over the country, and while the uncertainty existed as to what Congress would do, and the bullion brokers were successful in running up gold to the discredit of the Government issues, this capital was clutched close. But as the policy and measures of the Secretary of the Treasury are gradually developed, confidence in the Government and in the futures strengthened, and holders are now anxious to make their long unemployed means productive—hence the ready and liberal investment in the Five-Twenty loans at par. Almost every town and village throughout the country has individual holders of money, to larger amounts, probably, than ever before at one time, for which satisfactory takers cannot be found. Many of these are new investers in these loans, and the number of such is likely to increase, until the demand shall put all the Government loans at par with, at least, the loans of the various incorporated companies. The country banks are also free takers for themselves and their customers. On the 1st of July this Five-Twenty loan will under the law, be withdrawn.

——, BERKS COUNTY, PA., March 20, 1863.

JAY COOKE, Esq.,
United States Loan Agent,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEAR SIR:—I see by our papers that you are selling for the Government a new loan called "Five Twenties." I expect to have shortly a few thousand dollars to spare, and as I have made up my mind that the Government Loans are safe and good, and that it is my duty and interest, at this time, to put my money into them in preference over any other loans or stocks I write to get information of you as follows:

1st. Why are they called "Five-Twenties?"

2nd. Do you take country money, or only Legal Tender Notes, or will a check on Philadelphia, or New York, answer for Subscriptions?

3d. Do you sell the Bonds at Par?

4th. As I cannot come to Philadelphia, how am I to get the Bonds?

5th. What Interest do they pay and how and when and where is it paid, and is it paid in Gold or Legal Tenders?

6th. How does Secretary Chase get enough Gold to pay this interest?

7th. Will the face of the Bonds be paid in Gold when due?

8th. Can I have the Bonds payable to Bearer with Coupons, or registered and payable to my order?

9th. What sizes are the Bonds?

10th. Will I have to pay the same tax on them as I now pay on my Railroad, or other Bonds?

11th. What is the present debt of the Government, and what amount is it likely to reach if the Rebellion should last a year or two longer?

12th. Will Secretary Chase get enough from Custom House duties and Internal Revenue, Income Taxes, &c., &c., to make it certain that he can pay the Interest punctually?

I have no doubt that a good many of my neighbors would like to take these bonds, and if you will answer my questions I will show the letter to them.

Very respectfully, S——M——P——.

Office of JAY COOKE, *Subscription Agent, at*
Office of JAY COOKE & Co., *Bankers*, 114 S. *T. st.*
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 20th inst., is received, and I will cheerfully give the information desired by answering your questions in due order.

1st. These Bonds are called "Five-Twenties" because while they are *twenty* year Bonds, they *may* be redeemed by the Government in GOLD at any time after *five* years. Many people suppose that the Interest is only 5 20 per cent. This is a mistake; they pay Six per cent. Interest.

2nd. Legal Tender notes or checks upon Philadelphia or New York that will bring Legal Tenders, are what the Secretary allows me to receive. No doubt your nearest Bank will give you a check or Legal Tenders for your country funds.

The Bonds are sold at PAR, the Interest to commence the day you pay the money.

4th. I have made arrangements with your nearest Bank or Banker, who will generally have the Bonds on hand. If not, you can send the money to me by Express, and I will send back the Bonds free of cost.

5th. The Bonds pay Six per cent. Interest in GOLD, *three* per cent. every six months, on the first days of May and November, at the Mint in Philadelphia, or at any Sub-Treasury in New York or elsewhere. If you have Coupon Bonds, all you have to do is to cut the proper Coupon off each six months, and collect it yourself or give it to Bank for collection. If you have Registered Bonds, you can give your Bank a power of attorney to collect the interest for you.

6th The duties on imports of all articles from abroad must be paid in GOLD, and this is the way Secretary Chase gets his gold. It is now being paid into the Treasury at the rate of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars each day, which is twice as much as he needs to pay the interest in Gold.

7th. Congress has provided that the Bonds shall be PAID IN GOLD when due.

8th. You can either have Coupon Bonds payable to the Bearer, or Registered Bonds payable to your order.

9th. The former are in 50's, 100's, 500's and 1000's—the latter in same amounts, also $5000's and $10,000.

10th. No! You will not have to pay any taxes on these Bonds if your income from them does not exceed $600; and on all above $600 you will only have to pay one-half as much Income Tax as if your money was invested in Mortgages or other securities. I consider the Government Bonds as *first of all*—all other Bonds are taxed *one quarter per cent.* to pay the Interest on the Government Bonds, and the Supreme Court of the United States had just decided that no State, or City, or County, can tax Government Bonds.

11th. The present bonded debt of the United States is less than THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS, including the seven and three-tenth Treasury Notes; but the Government owes enough more in the shape of Legal Tenders, Deposits in the Sub-Treasuries, Certificates of indebtedness, &c., to increase the debt to about eight or nine hundred millions. Secretary Chase has calculated that the debt may reach one thousand, seven hundred millions, if the Rebellion lasts eighteen months longer. It is, however believed now that it will not last six months longer; but even if it does, our National Debt will be small compared with that of Great Britain or France, whilst our resources are vastly greater.

12th. I have no doubt that the revenue will not only be ample to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government and all Interest on the Debt, but leave at least one hundred millions annually toward paying off the debt, and that the Government will be able to get out of debt again as it has twice before—in a few years after the close of the war.

I hope that all who have idle money will at once purchase these Five-Twenty Year Bonds The right to demand them for Legal Tenders will end on the first day of July, 1863, as per the following authorized notice:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties"), will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the first of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

Those who neglect these Six per cent. Bonds, the Interest and principal of which they will get in GOLD may have cause to regret it.

I am, very truly, your Friend,
JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At Office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Banks and Bankers of your and adjoining Counties will keep a supply of these Bonds on hand, if you prefer to go there and get them.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, April 11, 1863.

	Tons. Cwt.
Sent for week ending April 11,	5,470 18
Per last report,	56,970 15
	62,441 13
To same time last year,	32,618 09
	29,823 04

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.

And a Positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, And all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

See Advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Andrews, who was imprisoned in Buffalo for counterfeiting Ayer's Pills, has now been indicted in Toronto with one G. C. Briggs of Hamilton, C. W., for conspiring to defraud the public by their nefarious pursuit. Imprisonment, though it be for years, can scarcely punish enough the heartless villain who could execute such an imposition upon the sick. The wicked rascal who for paltry gain, could thus trifle with the life and health of his fellow man—take from his lips the cup of hope while sinking, and substitute an utter delusion and chest, would falter 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, Utica, N. Y.]

CHILDREN OWE MUCH OF THEIR SICKNESS TO COLDS.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration, or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that proportion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursors of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam. Sold by all the Druggists at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. Fritzinger, Mr. ELIAS SMITH to Miss LUCINDA STUTZMAN, both of Upper Mahonoy.

DEATHS.

In Lower Agusta, on the 4th inst., SALINA, daughter of Wm. Silverwood, aged about eight years.

In Lower Augusta, on the 10th inst., SAMUEL TUCKER, aged 83 years, 5 mo. and 22 days.

In Snydertown, on the 12th inst., MARGARET JONES, in the 86th year of her age.

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	7 00	Eggs,	16
Wheat,	$1 50 a 1 60	Butter,	20
Rye,	90	Tallow,	12
Corn,	90	Lard,	10
Oats,	50	Pork,	8
Buckwheat,	75	Bacon,	10
Flaxseed,	$1 12	Ham,	12
Cloverseed,	$4 00	Shoulder,	9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

BY a young Woman, a SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family. Wages very reasonable. Apply at this Office.

April 18, 1863.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Ven. Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Sunbury, on MONDAY, the 4th day of MAY, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Shamokin township, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit, on the west by lands of Caleb Chamberlain, on the north by lands of Furman Farnsworth and Isaac Furman, on the east by lands of John Fegely and John Fagely, containing sixty-three acres, more or less, about thirty-five acres, more or less, about thirty-five acres whereof are cleared, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house with basement, frame barn, outbuildings, &c.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lemuel Chamberlain.

ALSO:

At the Public House of Henry Reader, in McEwensville, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1863, at 8 o'clock, A. M., a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of McEwensville, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit, on the west by Main Street or State Road, on the south by lot of Maria Vincent, on the east by an alley and on the north by Mill street, whereon are erected a two story brick dwelling house, frame office, frame stable, with other outbuildings, containing one-half of an acre.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. H. Watson.

DAVID WALDRON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Sunbury, April 18, 1863.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.

600 BUSHELS of GOODRICH'S seedlings comprising the following varieties:

Garnet Chili, Cuzco, Central City, Callao and Pinkeye Rustycoat.

Also 50 bushels of Early Janes. Price $2 50 per bbl. delivered at the Pittston depot. The bbl to contain as many of the sorts as you choose.

Packages of each sort sent by mail post paid at 25 cts. each.

☞ Cash to accompany all orders. Reference given if desired.

P. SUTTON, Ransom, Luz Co., Pa.

April 18, 1863.—2m

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND WAR CLAIMS

OF ALL KINDS COLLECTED.

Muster Rolls, Pay Rolls and Recruiting Accounts,

Made out promptly by

SULLIVAN S. CHILD,

Late Clerk in Office Supt. Recruiting Service Pa.

Office in Telegraph Building, Third near Walnut, Harrisburg, Pa.

April 18, 1863.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3 and $5 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

Only infallible remedies known.

Free from Poisons.

Not dangerous to