

## AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

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NVITE the early attention of cash pur-chasers to their choice, varied and exten-

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Fine Sable Furs and Muffs,

Fine needle worked Collars,

Silk Tissues of assorted Shades,

Perfumery, Pomades and Soaps,

First rate Skates, ready strapped,

Childrens Gum Gilded Combs,

Sunbury, Dec. 20, 1862.

and full directions.

4 quarts, 6 quarts, 8 quarts, 14 quarts,

March 29, 1862

Buck Purses and fancy Port Monaies,

Nice Hair Brushes and Pocket Combs,

&c., &c., &c.

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ALLES BLEE REBONADES 1 As Improved for 1850 and 1860, By E. KETCHAM & CO., 289 Pearl st., New York.

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MAN language.

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connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the
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Board \$1 50,per day. Table d'Hote for merchants
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Save the country and build yourselves homes, for now is the time to get your Lumber cheap. Yes, LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

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Such as Panel Lumber, Frame Lumber, Boards, Siding, Shingles from \$3 to \$8 per thousand, Plastering Lath, Paling, Roofing Lath, &c., &c.

All bills ordered, for any kind of Lumber, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

Suchury March 6 1861

Franklin House,

COME FROM THE WEST-

COME FROM THE SOUTH.

April 12, 1862.-1y

COME FROM THE NORTH,

Sunbury, March 9, 1861.

JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON

PRICES.

Extra good Penknives and Scissors,

Super Black Love Veils,

Fine Black Mohair Caps,

Shawl Pins and Scarf Pins,

Fancy Shirting and Opera Flannels,

Real Heavy Blanket Shawls,

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1863.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 34. Printing

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACK-THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE CAN. BE OBTAINED.

CAN. BE OBTAINED.

R. JOHNSTON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Discases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Peblity, Nervousness, Dyspopsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulyases, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listen-ing Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to cestaty the living lyre, may call with full con-MARRIAGE.

Married Person, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may relationsly confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, whe that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lest sconer by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepssa, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercery or Naussoni Druge. DR. JOHNSTON.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. London, "Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life in seven spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at entitled sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured them-selves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

Thisse are some of the sad and melaneholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dinnecs of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symp-toms of Consumption, &c. oms of Consumption, &c.

Muntally.—The fearful effects on the mind are

nuch to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of deas. Depression of Spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Averion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude,

Timidity, Ac are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge that is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a limbit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be sustched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons substitute that the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. MUST; before contemplating

A JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON A. B. BOYER, respectfully announce that they have entered into copartnership in the practice of their profession, and will continue to attend to all business entrusted to their charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Montour, promptly, faithfully and carefully. Special attention will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the GERMAN language. reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed without these, the jenghey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes bighted

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. When the misguided and improdent votary of piensaure finds that he has imbited the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from clueation and respectiability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore intront, diseased mose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafners, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at hat the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commisseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to that Undiscovered Country from whence no respective returns. him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a metancholy fact that thousands fall victims

to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that Deadly Poisson, Mercury, ruin the constitution and make the constitution of the principal o

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives or health, to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you triffing month after month taking their fifthy and poisonus compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr Johnston is the only Physician advertising. His credential or diplomas always hang in his office. His remidies or treatement are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive Private Practice than any other Physician

THE undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community that it is now open for the reception of gnests. The house, since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European xtensive Private Practice than any other Physician

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS. The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many whier papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a efficient guarantee to the afflicted. a gentleman of character and re aghicient guarantee to the afflicted.

## SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D., Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md. February 21, 1963—1 y.

ELEGANT CARDS DE VISITE. NOW IS THE TIME TO FILL YOUR ALBUMS N consequence of the scarcity of change, I will sell my elegant FENOGRAPH CARDE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.

Sixteen for One Dollar.

Sent by mail Postage paid.

These cardes are best published and are permanent. They embrace all the principal Generals of the Army, President, Cabinet, &c. Also two of the greatest villians unhung JEFF and BEAUREGARD. Catalogues sent on application.

Sample copies sent on receipt of Ten Cents. JOHN DAINTY, 728 Samom St., Philadelphia September 6, 1862

REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cor. Howard and Franklin Street, a few Squares West of the Northern Central Railroad Depot, BALTIMORE. TERMS, \$1 PER DAY.

G. LEISENRING, Proprietor.

July 16, 1859.—If

## MISCELLANEOUS:

HOOKER'S GREAT BATTLES. Additional Particulars of the Four Days' Fighting.

[Correspondence of the New Yord Herald ]

· MAY, 3, 1863. I shall not attempt to chronicle the disgraceful affair of a part of the Eleventh Corps (formerly Sigel's), till I am able to learn the particulars and send you a diagram of the positions then held by our troops. GENERAL WILLIAMS' DIVISION ORDERED TO

SUPPORT GENERAL GEARY. The following is correct as far as it

Hats and Caps and Ready Made Clothing At six o'clock P. M., an the 2d of May, the First Division, under General Williams, of the Twelfth Army Corps (Slocum's), was ordered to leave its intrenchments, which fronted Howard's, to support General Geary. one-half of whose line was then actually engaged with the enemy. The division moved both engaged.

> CORPS. General Howard's right, commanded by Carl Shurz, was attacked by "Stonewall" Jackson, and held its ground, for about an hour, when his corps broke in the greatest confusion, dashing to Williams' rear and over his intrenchments.

over his intrenchments.

AN ATTEMPT TO CHECK THE RETREAT.

A small regiment from each brigade of Williams' Division had been left to support a section of Lieutenant Crosby's Battery, F, (Pourth United States), and hold the works. These troops formed across the woods and endeavored to check the flying columns of Howard's Corps, but were unequal to the Robels had massed large forces on him. Howard's Corps, but were unequal to the try, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, held their ground till after the flight of Howard's command, and kept the enemy engaged. Col. Cook, Lieutenants Chaffer and Kenyon, and

THE SHELLS AND THE EFFECTS. On my return to camp I examined the marks of the shells, and found that one had gone through four hospital tents, striking a tree, and going off at an angle struck the ground without exploding. Another killed one of our horses. In the last tent that the shell went through was a wounded corporal of the One-hundred-and-forty-ninth New York infantry, in a sitting posture, reading a letter from home. One-half of his head was taken off by it, and he was dead. What a horrible thing to contemplate. Men wounded so badly that they cannot move, lying exposed to instant death, with a soul just going before them—where? I could not learn his name.

THE CAMP OF REBEL PRISONERS. hold their tongues. Whisky and some cof- head-quarters are now at Falmouthfor food they The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure.

For sale in all the principal cities and towns in the prisoners are from Alabama, Georgia and General Averill is under arrest for not immense.

THE SUPPOSED REBEL LOSSES, From captured officers we learn that the enemy's loss has been terrible. In Jackson's corps the casualties are unprecedented. Jackson is wounded in the hand; D. H. Hill, severely and removed from the field; Roach and Ransom are killed and Nichols wounded.

THE BERELS FIRE THE WOODS Many of our killed have fallen into the 25,000. hands of the enemy, and are still lying on the field. It is feared that some of our wounded were burned to death, as, after our troops fell back on Sunday, the enemy fired S. M. C. the woods.

DESPERATION OF THE REBELS.

It may seem strange to Northern readers and those away from the scene of contest to read of the repeated attacks made by the enemy, who, it would naturally be supposed THE subscriber, having opened in Thom. on's Brick Building, Mill street, Danville, a large and complete stock of would put themselves almost wholly on the defensive. The fact is they never fought with such desperation before; they feel that they are being hommed in, their all is at stake, and it is victory or death with them. comprising the best brands of Brandies, Gin, Old Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Ma-deira, Champagne and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesale, at the lowest city They are more cautious than our men and FAMILY USE,

nay rely upon being furnished with a pure and anadulterated article.

E. Being determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to.

Danville, June 16, 1860.

JEREMIAH S. HALL. and, and are more seen than seeing. The enemy, serpent like, crawl along the ground Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth, and keep out of sight as much as they possibly can.

GENERAL HOOKER. Whatever may be the issue of the present fighting, one thing is certain, that General Hooker has made himself known to the army as one of the bravest and most daring men that ever was on a field of battle. There is no fear in him. He rides anywhere and everywhere, and at all times of the day and light. Having occasion to visit his headquarters shortly after my return this morning, and learning that they had changed them from where they had been, I asked Lieutenant Colonel Weid, of Gen. Meade's Staff, his present locality.
"Go to the very front," said the Lieut.-

Col. "then go to the line of skirmishers, and from there advance to the first house further in front, and you will find General Hooker's provisions of this act." head-quarters.

Of course this direction is not to be taken in the literal sense; but it shows the fact that General Hooker spends his time in the front, and is not afraid to spend it there. While our batteries were shelling the enemy, yesterday, in their concentrated movement to pierce our centre, as described in my last letter, General Hooker stood by one of the

as much as possible, dug rifle-pits and threw up temporary embankments. Of course this saved an immense amount of life on our side, and besides, made it correspondingly disastrous to the Rebels.

The exact loss in killed and wounded is

not known but it will not reach more than nine thousand.

The only Generals known to have been killed on our side, so far are General Berry and General Whipple. The former was a Major-General of Volunteers, from Maine, and the latter a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, taken from the regular army. We believe that on the breaking out of the Rebellion he was in the Topographical En-gineering Department of the Government, and was esteemed a good officer.

THE RE-CROSSING OF THE RAPPAHAFNOCK, WASHINGTON, May 7. The intelligence of General Hooker's retrogade movement to his old camp reached your correspondent at a early hour of yester-day; but from considerations of policy we did not forward it for publication. To-day the Intelligencer, the official organ of Secreomptly, and in less than ten minutes were tary Seward, announces it by authority, consequently there need be no further con-JACKSON'S ATTACK UPON THE ELEVENTH CEAlment.

The causes are said to be, first, the non-fulfilment of General Stoneman's part of the programme in early cutting off the Rebel communications. Up to Tuesday evening General Hooker had not a word of reliable intelligence of the Stones and Programme and Programme Techniques. intelligence from Stoneman, and knew not whether he had succeeded or failed. It was the Rebels had massed large forces on him (Sedgwick) early on Monday morning, and about 3 P. M., the Rebels formed on an open plain, and apparently had fifty thousand

General Sedgwick posted his artillery on about one hundred men, were flanked and taken prisoners.

a range of hills, and as the Rebels came up taken prisoners. down at a fearful rate. Regiment after regiment melted away before his guns; but on they came. They piled up the dead and dying in heaps, and then clambered over them, and threw themselves upon the artillery as they were courting death; finding himself overpowered, Sedgwick ordered a retreat to this side of the river and made for Banks' Ford. Then commenced the slaughter of our troops. The Rebels pursued him with a fiendish ferocity. Gibbons' Division had become separated, and crossed at Fal-mouth; but during the night the Rebels shelled the portions of Banks' Ford, and at one time came near causing a panie upon this side among the teamsters and scattered

troops. General Hooker finding that he ran a risk Our camp of Georgia and Alabama prisoners contained last night about six hundred in number. These men are in good spirits, The only Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade compared. The one hastens the freezing of the creaments the other removes it as fact as frozen.

The only Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade the other removes it as fact as frozen.

In number. These men are in good spirits, the supplies of all kinds. The move took place at United States Ford, without any serious difficulty, and General Hooker's head-quarters are now at Falmourity.

The President left at midnight last night

North Carolina. When they see a shell having gone to Gordonsville and destroyed coming in our direction their enthusiasm is the railroad running west; and except the news from the Richmond Whig of the 4th and 5th, there is not a word from Stoneman.

There is considerable anxiety expressed as to the whereabouts of General Stuart and his cavalry. He has not been heard from since last Sunday morning. It is feared he will turn up where we now least expect

Our loss in the last week is about ten to twelve thousand killed, wounded and prisoners, and that of the enemy at least 25,000. We have over 6000 prisoners. Many of our wounded fell into their hands and the loss of Sedgwick's Corps is said to be 5000. We have eleven flags and thirteen pieces of artillery, taken from the enemy. Should Stoneman have done his work well it will be two weeks before they can repair all the damage, &c., get up supplies freely, and before that we can have reinvigorated our own army, and with reinforcements can

again assume the aggressive.

General Hooker is said to be in the best spirits possible under the unfortunate delay e has been subjected to in the destruction

of the Rebel army.
Yesterday General Milroy captured a that his (Rebel) loss had been "fearful,"

PAY OF THE MILITIA WHO RESPONDED to THE GOVERNOR'S CALL.—Many inquiries have been made as to the payment of the militia who were called into service by Governor Curtin in September last, and who participated in the defense of the State. who participated in the defense of the State. claimed as the genuine scal of the legal in-The Legislature passed an act paying these men, provided the General Government does not make such payment within six months.

The act gives "fifteen days pay and subsistence at the same rates as are allowed by sistence at the same rates as are allowed by a sixty of the sixty o act of Congress to the regulars and volunteers, the Adjutant-General to furnish the be the identical man with whom the clai-Auditor-General on oath the names of all mant transacted his business, though he was commissioned and non-commissioned officers the owner of the junk, and was a man of the and privates who were in service and en-titled to pay, and the Auditor-General to be said that all the members of a family have draw his warrant on the State Treasurer a way in China of taking the same name, for the amount, countersigned and approved thus promoting a variety of accidents .by the Auditor-General. If the Federal Government should make payment within as if the plaintiff in this case were indeed in six months, said payment to be taken in lieu of that provided by this act. The Governor shall receive from the Treasury of the bamboo, and if he lost his cause he would the United States the sum appropriated by Congress for the pay and subsistence, and accept the same in full of such pay and a sensible suggestion was made, that the subsistence, the State of Pennsylvania hereby assuming to pay the same, according to the

SUBJUGATING WHITE MEN,-The Louisville Democrat says :'Now at this time a negro brigade is marching into Florida, under orders of the Administration, for the purpose of subjuga-

tion white men.' The Nashville Union, in replying to the above, says: What sort of 'white men' are cannon, and, following the rebound after they of whom the Democrat speaks? Are being fired, took hold of the wheels himself they not traitorous and rebellious white and helped to put it in position. A story is prevalent that he ran his sword through a skedaddling officer, yesterday, but I do not believe it.

effected the release and exchange of all Uni-ted States officers held by the rebels.

These officers are two hundred and fifty in

Colonel Ludlow has completed the following changes:

1st. All officers and enlisted men, and all persons, whatever may have been their classification or character- who have been delivered at city point up to the sixth (6) of

2d. All officers who have been captured and released on parole up to April 1, 1863, wherever they may have been captured. 3d. All enlisted men who have been captured in North Carolina and Virginia, and released on parole up to March 1, 1863. The Richmond Enquirer of May 5, 1863,

ontains an account of a severe battle havng been fought on Sunday, 2d instant, in spotsylvania, in which they admit a heavy ebel loss. Gen. Paxton was killed; Gen. Jackson wounded by loss of arm, &c.; also Gens. Heth and A. P. Hill slightly wound-

The battle was renewed on the morning compliment. of the 4th. They state the loss heavy or both sides, and claim to have taken 5000

Union prisoners. While this battle was being fought, the Enquirer says, "General Stoneman with fifteen thousand cavalry, destroyed the Fred-ericksburg railroad at Ashland and took possession of a train of cars, capturing several rebel government officers. The engineer jumped from the engine and pretended to be dead, but the Yankees awoke him and made him run the train to the village. They also destroyed two locomotives. A detachment of Yankees then proceeded to Hanover Court-house, tearing up the Central railroad track and cutting the telegraph wires. Also, burnt the court-house and several bridges on the Fredericksburg railroad, and destroyed the water tank at Hungary. They were evidently guided by some one familiar with the country. We have obtained his name and he is well known in Richmond.

"At brook pike the Yankees exchanged their jaded horses for fresh ones, and proceeded across the Chickahominy, destroying the turnpike and railroad bridges over that river, and captured a locomotive which had been sent out this morning on a reconnois-

"Gen. Stoneman was still in Louisa county vesterday, and a detachment of his command making their way down the York river, and may join the Yankee forces now in Williamsburg, Va.
"They had destroyed several trains of cars

adea with government stores."

The chinese judiciary is a wonderful institution; it appears to be almost equally hazardous to be the prosecutor or accused in a criminal trial—the plaintiff or defendant trate, and he seems to possess a power which is without control, and from which there is no appeal. The key to his court is ready money paid into the hands of subordinates; the key to his ear is ready money paid into his own hand. The preponderance of testimob. mony with him means only the weight of metal bribes given by the respective suitors. On a certain occasion the owner of a junk borrowed a sum of money on his vessel, and ailed to pay when it came due. The lender nade strenuous efforts to collect his bill, and then reluctantly appealed to the court. The Secretary was polite, but requested a few tributed Confederate scrip to rioters, the "Chebeen's Chamber of Justice; the messenger was too unwell to announce this suitor. They reassembled subsequently, however, to the magistrate till a package of one hun- in front of the guardhouse, and demanded dred Mexican dollars had been handed to the release of those who had been arrested im. The police officer had worked hard wholly unequal to the exertion of hunting for their release, alleging that the Virginia up the debtor till he had received a hundred troops would lay down their arms if the exand return another day. Three weeks after- not allayed. Rebel officer on whose person was found a fresh despatch from General Lee, stating the defence, which was a general denial of the defence, which was a general denial of to the poor of the city small rations, but

stood, the arrested debtor turned out not to "delicate situation"; for if he retired from matter ought to be compromised. Both parties jumped at the idea, and on the part of the debtor there was paid to the creditor about eight hundred dollars, the precise amount the creditor had paid in bribes to the court. Some time after the two suiters met in an opium shop and compared notes; they found that the debtor had been twice bambooed in private because he refused to to pay over the whole amount. He sup- terday only six leagues from town. The posed the money went to the creditor; but

inal side of the court was no less peculiar.— ing down, and it is said that north of the barricado the river is running back and not believe it.

THE LOSS OF LIFE IN THE BATTLES.

The loss of life in these five days battles was large, but on our side was far less than on that of the Rebels. They undoubtedly suffered the most. Our troops had chosen a position, and besides sheltering themselves.

Citizen soldiers of the Union? Have they not chased and imprisoned men for oe-fourteen years. She thought the girl might be made of some use; so she looked about till she found a wealthy merchant, whom she induced to adopt the child. After awhile, on the strength of her celationship to the adopted, the mother asked the merchant for a few dollars as a gift. He dechant for a f

General Stoneman's Movements | clined, and the woman went to the Chebeen | A New Form, of Dicease-Its Ra-FORTRESS MONROE, May 6,—Colonel Lud-low, Commissioner for exchange of prisoners has just returned from City Point, and has she understood the hint and paid dollar after dollar into his outstretched paim, hoping at ted States officers held by the rebels.

These officers are two hundred and fifty in number, and 325 men. Among the officers were General Sloughton and Willich. The State of Maine left here with them for Annapolis, this afternoon, in charge of Capt. John E. Mulford.

Colonel Ludlow has completed the followed by the rebels.

dollar into his outstretched paim, hoping at each that he would say "enough." But he did not say "enough." But he did not say "enough." So she departed, and returned when she had necumulated and returned when she had necumulated more money. On third interview of this sort the secretary said "enough." After the colonel Ludlow has completed the followed by the rebels. usual delay the case came on. The accused declared his entire innocence, and returned the girl to the mother. The Court would and that there can be no mistake in its give the woman no damages because the man had intended no wrong, but informed her that the had shown herself a good citizen by coming to Court and paying her own expenses, and that she might continue to do expenses, and that she might continue to do so on the same terms if she desired. So the case disappeared from the tribunal. It was not long, however, before the mother met the merchant in the street and had the impudence to ask him for some pecuniary aid. He made answer to the effect that "the big fish had nearly eaten him up," and it then years of terrestrial joy, this new disease has fish had nearly eaten him up," and it then appeared that while this case was going on he was forced to pay to the secretary about he was forced to pay to the secretary about successfully treated. An eminent physician fifteen hundred dollars, which he was led to of this city informs us that the disease suppose was to go into her pocket; instead | which at first broke out as an epidemie is of this, however, the Court absorded the now on the wane, and the cases of death money and dismissed the woman with a are now so few as to cause no greater

> LIFE IN RICHMOND. Particulars of the Recent Bread Riots.

A lady of foreign birth, who has resided in Richmond for several years, has just arrived in Washington, Her statements, which the "Republican pronounces perfectly trustworthy, are very interesting. She says there is a decided Union sentiment in the rebel capitol, and this sentiment is spreading in spite of the pressure against it. Outward demonstrations are prevented, but there is a large community who know each other, and whose feelings for the Union cannot be crushed out. Provisions are so scarce in Virginia, ac-

cording to her statements, that the enemy will be compelled to capture some of our stores to sustain themselves. She predicts that as soon as the roads are in good condition rebel raids will be the order of the day The bread riot in Richmond was a more serious affair than we have been led to suppose by any accounts that have hitherto reached us. Several hundred females, led by a woman of determined character, as-sembled, and, after arming themselves with hatchets, divided themselves into three parties and marched through the three principal streets, which run parallel through the city. While on their way they halted at the principal stores and seized whatever provisions and groceries they could find. Teams China and the Chinese.

The Chinaman's phylosophy of life is apparently shaple, his fundamental maxims being two: To do nothing to day whichean be put off till to-merrow, and to do nothing at all except on compulsion. The golden rule of his humanity is, Do unto others just as they will be sure to do unto you if they get a chance.

passing through the streets were impressed and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, the fact of the fact of the poor people and distributed. After passing through the streets were impressed and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured, and the articles were sent, as fast as captured. Upon camination after death, it is quite evident, from the presence of the spots in the interior of the bedy being similar to those on the exterior, as well as on account of the dissolving conditions to the head.

Upon examination, and make cooling applications to the head.

Upon examination after death, it is quite evident, from the presence of the spots in the interior of the bedy being similar to the lead.

The plantal except on compulsion at all except on compulsions and traders, and proceeded to open retail establishments and themselves. The The plundering had by this time become retail establishment and themselves. The theory is a compulsion of the bedy being similar to t passing through the streets were impressed rather promiscuous, and various high functionaries were vainly endeavoring to quell the riot.

General Winder interposed without effect. in a civil cause. One or two instances will be of interest: The "Chebeen" is the magistrate, and he seems to possess a power which by Jeff. Davis himself came to the rescue in a barouche, but even the conspirator-in-chief could make no impression for some time,-He made several attempts to speak, but his

At length the police succeeded in arresting a few of the ringleaders and locking them up in the central guard-house, after which silence was so far restored that Jeff. Davis was able to make himself heard. He promised them relief, and the Confederate dollars before he could open the door to the excitement abated and the crowd dispers-

who was to be tried for rioting. General the day before, was quite worn out, was Winder, military governor, sent secret orders dollars. Then the claimant was told to go citement among their families at home was Since that time the government has issued

allegations and a charge of forgery. The this cannot last long, for the army is on short plaintiff met this by a fresh payment to the rations, and the government supplies are

> power to afford them relief, as the government demanded all the provisions it was

There are deep muttering among the people already, and symptoms of uncontrollable disaffection are plainly exhibited. A few making immense fortunes out of this war at the many suffer severe privations, which they cannot endure much longer. Some and taking several gasps of the unwonted oldly declare, in moments of excitement, hat it is in vain to contend longer with the that it is in vain to contend longer with the Yankees, for they must be beaten at last .-During the bread riot an individual noted I have seen them in numbers, and some for his eccentricities was in the crowd shout- of the men have counted above forty at ng, "It's of no use! We might as well give once. up. We are whipped," &c.

It was noticed, at the time of this grand meute, that the most potent influence in quelling the mob was the free distribution of money to the people, and it was the general opinion that blood would have flowed freely if this remedy had not been applied.

NEW VOLCANO IN MEXICO.-Mr. John

Xauthns, United States Consul at Man-

zanilla, writes from Colina, March 18th, to the Smithsonian Institute, announcing the postage enclosed, if to go to Richmonp, and breaking out of a volcano there, as follows: ten cents if beyond. "The whole town is at present in a state of extraordinary excitement, news having cruption came so suddenly and was so violent that the Armeria vives was a warded. acknowledge the debt, and had at last agreed come that a new volcano broke forth yesthis conversation disclosed the fact that the violent that the Armeria river was filled up Chebeen had pocketed the whole, only reby a barricade of ejected sand, mud and out a strict compliance with these rules, exfunding the amount of the suitor's bribes.

This was a civil cause. One on the crimThe river, of course, was stopped from com-

We have connected with our establishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute, in the neatest style, every variety of

JOB PRINTING.

Business notices inserted in the Local Column, or before Marriages and Double, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

13 Larger Advertisements as per agreement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 12 lines, 3 times,
Every subsequent insertion,
One square, 3 mouths,
Six mouths,
One year,
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,
Merchants and others advertising by the year,
with the privilege of inserting different advertising weekly,
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vages, Symptoms, and Proper Treatment.

For many weeks, an alarm, in many cases quite unnecessary, has existed in different and that there can be no mistake in its our world with a reproach of science on his

every household.

The disease was entirely unknown in this part of the country. It is said to be similar to the spotted fever which prevailed in New England between the years 1808 and 1818. The name "spotted fever" atand 1818. The name "spotted fever" attaches to it for the present in consequence of the similarity. It attacks persons of all ages of life, but is chiefly prevalent among the young, from fifteen to twenty-five years of age. The patients are taken down with a chiff, which is generally preceded by

anxiety than the usual ailments known to

uncomfortable feelings for a few hours. The chill is followed by an intense headache, pain in the back of the neck, passing down the spine, and fever. In about twenty-four hours an eruption, in reddish spots, appears beneath the skin, causing however, no elevation. It consists of little points of blood varying in size from a pin's head to a quarter of an inch, and sometimes larger. The eruption was found to be precisely similar to spots found in the interior of a body examined at Manayunk some ten days ago.

If the patient is suffering from a severe attack he generally becomes delirious, and often becomes perfectly insensible. When death takes place, it occurs in from twelve hours to four days. If the disease lasts for a few days the patient recovers. The treat-ment which has thus far been successful is this: Avoid blood-letting; put the patient on stimulants, such as brandy, wine, or whisky; also give quante freely, and apply to the back of the neck and down the limbs mustard poultices. Keep up external warmth, promote perspiration, and make cooling applications to the head.

Upon examination after death, it is quite

reason whatever to suppose that it springs from infected rags, as has been charged, and the best evidence of this is its simultaneous appearance in various parts of the country,—Philadelphia Press.

To PRESERVE RENNET.-We abridge the following from the "Country Gentleman:"

The calf should be taken from the cow sixteen or eighteen hours before killing it. When the rennet is taken out remove the straws, if there be any, and fill it with salt; never was it in the least, inside or out. Place a layer of salt on the bottom of a large stone jar that can be covered closely; then put in the rennet , add another layer of salt, and so on till the jar is full. Cover the jar tight and set in a cool place. When wanted for use, make a strong brine, (the brine should be about as warm as new milk just from the cow,) throw in a few sprigs of sage, and allow one gallon of brine for two rennets; they should be put in soak four days before need ed for use.

Sir A. P. Gordon Camming writes to a Scotch journal: "In cutting the Inverness and Perth Railway through the Lochnavandah Park on Altyre, we have unceremoniously trespassed on the privacy and retirement of a numerous colony of ancient toads.

The cutting is here from twenty feet to twenty-five feet deep, the lower part being through from ten feet to sixteen feet of freestone and red conglomerate. The interesting old residents are found in the red freestone, about fifteen to twenty feet below the surface, where they certainly must have been severr! nineteen years' leases out in the land above them. They are sometimes turned out by the navy hand pick, or the great iron crowbar; but a blast of powder, of which a vast amount is here expended, seems to cause the greatest upset in the establishment, as a shot is sometimes the means of exposing a dozen of the sleepy old fellows. They seem none the worse for their long repose, but after giving a few winks at the 'new light' thus suddenly let in upon them, small water course towards the lower fields,

RULES IN REGARD TO LETTERS TO GO BE-TOND THE LINES.—In order to secure the transmission of letters across the lines, the following rules, established by an order of General Dix, must be complied with :

 No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, or relate to any other than purely domestic matters. 2. Every letter must be signed with the

writer's name in full.

3. All letters must be sent with five cents

4. All letters must be enclosed to the Commanding General of the Department

stones to a height of over one hundred feet. cept for prisoners of war, will be transmitted. The river of course, was stooped from com-

A correspondent of an Australian paper