The State Legislature so far as the not made a single move in business, because the so called democrats refuse to permit now see how much patriotism is found in of our National strength : the composition of men who represent the have been nearly one month in session, stopping, so far as they are able, the wheels perhaps, a few worthless drones, a few facts like the potential one we are gratified crumbs from the public crib. The whole proceeding is a disgrace to the age, and if patriotism may be principally retained at the people had a proper appreciation of home. In the first instance they are a good, the service of such men, they would put a sure and profitable investment. Then their seal of condemnation on them, that would annual interest will continue as an ever-

A correspondent, from this place. ing outrageous language. The declaration of the writer, that he is a "law-abiding citiand appeals to mob law, which he knows, or ought to know, if he has brains to know anything, involves the innocent with the guilty. The following is the closing paragraph of this beautiful epistle :

"We are not yet in possession of all the facts. This is republican teaching and practice, and should their infernal abolition papers be routed they must blame themselves. The Democrats are largely in the majority in this county, and it is their duty to de-mand that a Democratic paper be printed here, and if this is refused civil liberty is gone, and they have as good a right to riot and destroy property as the Abolitionists. I am a law-abiding citizen, but if the law is refused to redress our grievances then I say worst form. So we go on under Abolition

These sentiments are in keeping with those expressed by another individual who, after baving, himself, pointed out the office of the Democrat to the soldiers, regretted that he had not directed them to this office. We trust and believe such sentiments are entertained by few, if any, intelligent and bonorable citizens.

As some of our readers may desire to know the style and opinion of a hair-brained editor, of one of our own rebel organs, near home, on this subject, we quote the following from the Selinsgrove Times:

"ABOLITION OUTRAGE .- By reference to ie, it will be seen that the Abolitionists eet of nigger-worshipping, liberty-destroyprinting material of the Northumberland extend to them is that, when they go back to the army, every scoundrel may have his Felicite was in the habit of causing herself brains blowed out by a secessionist. Toward such men we can entertain neither charity nor mercy, and it would be a great pity if there was no hell of everlasting fire to put them into. The Abolitionists of Selinsthey have a special prayer-meeting for the occasion, to return thanks to the lord for the many "liberties" and blessings they appropriate to have a cullegy written upon great affair and have it published in the Post! If Mr. Purdy cannot get justice every Abolition paper in Sunbury ought to be gutted; but we hope and believe he will be able to secure justice by due process of law, as they have no bull-dog for a Judge over there.'

HISTORY OF THE TORY PARTY.-Un-Copperhead Journals are publishing an article from the "New York Day Book," a notoriously traitorous paper of small calibre. of his logic, may be judged from the following stupid extract :

It will be seen that the writer adduces unti, early next spring. the strongest kind of testimony, -the testimony of Washington himself, to show the confidence that great and good man, reposed in Gen. Hamilton, and then attempts to ignore his own authority, by showing that Washington was a fool and was not able to comprehend the character of a man was his aid, friend and adviser, during the whole of the Revolutionary war, a period of seven years, and after the war the leading member of his cabinet. Euch logic may suit the giance. Deserters represent that there is a columns of a few copperhead organs, but the more intelligent would not stultify themselves by its publication.

*D" THE State of Arkausas is in favor of reconstruction in a manner which proves his belief that the last grand and desperate a force and power stronger than mere words. The men of that fitate not only desire to return to the L'ulon, but they are determined to fight for it slan. Three full regiments have been enlisted already and two others dly filling up, while artiflery compasize and home guards are being organized.

er se to telert, as entre as pracritable, the

The National Long of Five-Twen-

The spectacle is presented to the world, such as the world never before saw, that the great National Loan of Five Hundred Millions of Dollars have all been subscribed by the People of the United States, and at this time not a dollar remains of it. Nay, Senate in concerned, is still inactive and has not all this : on Wednesday last the amount remaining untaken was between six and seven millions; but on the next day, the any thing to be done, unless a portion of deposites in the hands of Messrs. J. Cooke the offices are given to them, while the & Co., the Government agents for the disunion members refuse, because they think posal of the bonds, received at the principal it unfair and unjust that they should yield office and at the sub-agencies, deposits nel Wilson and Colonel Cox, and some of their rights because one of their number is which amounted to ten millions beyond the unfortseately absent as a prisoner, in the amount authorized! Well does the North hands of Jeff Davis. Thus the people can American remard upon this grand picture

This is the test of National confidence great State of Pennsylvania in the Legislature. It shows that the love of office and lar feeling. Let it be judged, then, whether greed for gain swallows up every other the Administration is to be supported; let consideration. Here is a body of men who it be decided whether the rebellion is to be killed; let it be inferred whether the Government is to be supplied with men and money; whether the credit of the Nation of government for the purpose of giving, now and bereafter is to be maintained, from

in being able to record. We trust that these mighty evangelists of enable them hereafter to send men to represent them whose patriotism extends them will be piedged by the exact amount them their own pockets. iertilizing dew to enrich onr own people. law and order, the cause of humanity, good

government, industry and prosperity.

For the wetfare of the republic through of that rebel sheet, the Selinsgrove Times. all time, therefore, as well as for the success in his account of the attack on the "De- of the great cause of law, liberty, order and mocrat" office, gives utterance to the follow- good government, lately imperiled, and which we are at present engaged in uphold-ing, we rejoice to see how thoroughly and how practically the people believe in the zen," is all bosh, when he counsels revenge, Administration, and how nobly they came forward to strengthen its hands in the work with which it is charged.

But, let it be prominently borne in mind that, in all this successful maintenance of the country, there has been no combination of capitalists. The subscription have come from all parts of the Nation, and from every class of population. There is great assurance of good in this very simple fact. And let the abounding resources of the Nation be judged from the additional fact that over sixteen millions of dollars were subscribed in one day only, so that the subscribed sum exceeds the authorized amount by ten millions of dollars.

Robert Dale Owen, in the "Atlantic Monthly," contributes an interesting historiit is the duty of every Democrat to take cal account of a mental epidemic which which I revenge, though it leads to anarchy of the visited Europe over a century ago among a service. class of people called "The Convulsionists of St. Medard," They were followers of a certain schismatic priest, Diacre Paris. In vulsionists" would suffer frightful self-inflictions.

"The restless enthuisiasm of the convul-

decide whether the grotesque or the horrible ward," and led the way, not followed. herself to be attached by a rope round her cried; "Forward, my men, forward!" neck to a hook in the wall. A third re-peated her prayers while turning somersets. Such an example could not be otherwise. Who would this war is presisted in by the leaders of a communication from Surbury, in this A fourth, suspended by the feet, with the dare to draw back when such an officer the rebellion, as has become evident, then head hanging down, remained in that of Sunbury have at last managed to get a tion three-quarters of an hour. A fifth, lying down on a tomb, caused herself to be ing, hell-hound cutthroats to destroy the covered to the neck with baked earth mixed with sand and saturated with vinegar. A County Democret. 'The least wish we can sixth made her bed in winter on billets of Felicite was in the habit of causing herself to ce nailed to the cross, and of remaining there half an hour at a time, gaily conversing with the pious who surrounded her .-Another sister, named Scholastique, after long hesitation between different modes of grove, we understand, are highly pleased mortification, having one day remarked the with the affair. We would suggest that manner in which they constructed the pavements of the streets, had her dress tightly fastened below the knee, and then ordered one of the assistants to take her by the legs enjoy during the reign of Old Abe! We and, with her head downward, to dash it would also suggest that it would be very repeatedly against the tiled floor, after the fashion of paviors when using a rammer."

A GREAT RAIL ROAD .- The Atlantic and Great Western Rail Road is rapidly approaching completion. On the 26th ult., the last rail on the track between Akron and Galion was laid, thus completing the broad guage between N. Y. and the latter der this head some of the most rampant point, a distance of 696 miles. At Mansfield, 14 miles east of Galion the road crosses the Pittsburg Ft, Wayne & Chicago, and Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Rail-The character of the writer, and the extent roads; and at Galion, the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, and the Bellefonte & Indianapolis Railroads. The distance from "If it should be asked, as it very reasonably might be why it was that Washington who was strictly housest and patriotic, appointed such a corrupt man as Alexander Hamilton, and kept him in edices so long the answer may be given in two ways. The first is, that strictly honest men seldom suspect the integrity of others; therefore, Washington being sorupulously honest himself, did not suspect Hamilton, an old adage says, "that it takes a regue to satch a regue." and in all probability, Washington was not at all awars of Hamilton's designs. The second answer is that Hamilton was side-de-camp to General Washington along time during the Revolutionary war and his frice-oblip for him was almost unlimited."

Story of the probability of the was almost the great Broad Guage Line of about unlimited." Gallon to Dayton is 107 miles which is near-

FIGHTING AMONG THE REBELS. - A despatch from the Army of the Potomac states that on Saturday last the Rebels undoubtedly had a fight among themselves. The artillery firing it is said was so heavy that a despatch was sent from head-quarters to Kilpatrick's Division to ascertain the cause. Deserters are reported to be coming into our lines daily to take the oath of allefearful scarcity of forage, and that no supplies are received in Lee's army in advance of actual necessities.

...... THE REBELS IN EXTREMETY.- It is effort of the Rebels will be made in the Spring to transfer the lighting to Northern soil. That a grand rush will be made for the North, to get food, as they cannot subsist their armies on their own soil. The Robel papers at Richmond and other placessee the gaunt form of famine now before

By a sute of \$1 to 15, the Legisla-ture of Maryland have resolved to call a secretary of the same of the substantal dis-servention to smend the little Countitation of the same of the s

The from water-resid in the believe of Date

The following occount of the funeral of Captain Luther 8. Martin will be read with interest by many of his friends and relatives here. Captain Martin formerly worked in this office: THE FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN LUTHER

B. MARTIN. Was attended from the First Presbyterian church on Friday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M. It was expected and understood, that a company of our city militia would attend in uniform, and accompany the remains to the cemetery. and fire a volley over the resting place of one who had given his life for his quantry. one who had given his life for his country. But owing to some failure in procuring their equipments this part of the ceremony failed. We were pleased, however, to see that Colonel Wilcon the junior staff officers, were present to act as a guard of honor.

From the statements made by the Paster at the funeral, we gathered the following leading facts of interest in the life and death of Captain Martin : He was born in Sunbury, Pennsylvania

At the time of his death he was thirty-six years of age. He had been a resident of Elizabeth about ten years, when the war began. Here he formed a circle of acquaintances and friends who honored him for his manly and generous qualitities, and respected him as a quiet, and useful citizen. At the first proclamation of the President calling for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, young Martin was among the first to respond. No one can question the purity of his patriotism, or the sincerity of his purpose to serve his country in any position; for he immediately enlisted as a private in the First New Jersey volunteers. Before the regiment left Trenton he was promoted to perty and insolently contemning its authoriposition of Orderly Sergeant, and then of Second Lieutenant. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run. Taken sick, he every department of administrative power. was compelled to resign, from the feeling In the Cabinet it felomously disarmed us— that his health was so far impaired as to our arsenals were robbed to enable the

prevent further usefulness in the army.

Remaining at home six months, and recovering his health, he immediately—upon the second call for volunteers-set about raising a company in the Eleventh New Jersey regiment. Such was the confidence of those who

company of one hundred and twenty mem-

He was at the battle of Fredericksburg, where the iron hall swept down whole companies of our brave soldiers as grass falls under the scythe. He was spared to take part in the battle of Chancellorville. In this engagement he was slightly wounded. But he had not the first element of a "shirk" in his composition. A few days found him again at his post. Retreating slowly before the pressing hosts of Lee's army, our army back to the famous battle ground of Gettysburg, when hard-won victory was plucked from the hands of a haughty and distinguished himself for his intrepidity and hearted devotion to that dag under

His regiment formed part of Carr's brigade, Sickles' division. Early in the cu- freest Government ever devised by man. gagement of the second day the Colonel of the Eieventh regiment was wounded; the their fits of fanastic enthusiasm these "Con- Licutenant-Colonel was sick and absent from the field, the Major was also soon purpose to everthrow our liberties. Mournwounded, and the command devolved upon Captain Martin, as senior captain.

He accepted the responsibility with alacrity, and drawing his sword exclaimed, as sionists ultimately betrayed them into ex- the order was given for the regiment to join travagances, in which it is often hard to in a charge: "Forward, my brave men, formore predominated. One convulsionist de- was wounded in the ankle and fell, but imscended the long stairs of an infirmary head- mediately sprang up and finding that he foremost, tying on her back; another caused | could still walk, again waved his sword and | tance of freedom. Their fidelity has been

cried "forward?" which again prostrated him on the field. As common grave. he was being born from the field by the that one was killed, one wounded, and a Martin told his faithful comrade to "take care of himseit." Upon the battle-fieldoff, lay this gallant soldier, with none to him so much as "a cop of cold water," until night drew her dark veil over that

time. At twelve o'clock on the night of Thursday he was alive, but at two on the morning of Friday he was dead.

who shall tell of the thoughts of home, of the loved wife, and of the four little children there, which gathered thick and fast in the mind of that husband and father, as he lay dying on the battle field, the silent stars, and no ear into which to breathe the remembrances of home, save the car of a merciful God. But may we not hope that he sought and found the pardoning mercy of God and peace with Him, through the blood of Jesus, and so was prepared "to enter into rest."

His body was laid in the grave by his comrades in the spot where he died, just a little back of that memorable spot, His remains, disinterred by hands that executed the wish of a loving wife, were brought to our city and laid in their last long rest in Evergreen Cemetery.

Requiescat in pace, Honored in his life, heroic in his death, between that point and Cincinnati, which his name shall be held in cherished recoilection long after the din of battle has ceased, and unity and peace have returned to our beloved country, to which he gave all that the patriot could give, kis life, -Joarnal.

> Trial of a Railroad Conductor. HARBIDENG, Jan. 22 .- The trial of F. P.

Hill, a railroad conductor, charged with emberzling the funds of the Reading Rail road Company, was brought to a close to day. The forenoon was occupied with the arguments of counsel, when the Judge charged the jury, who immediatele returned a verdict of guilty, being absent from the box but a few minutes. The Court House has been crowded each day, as Mr. Hill was well known and had a large number of friends, many of whom were from N. Jersey. Mr. C. E. Smith, President of the Reading Railroad, testified that believing his compony was being robbed to a large amount, applied to Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. who recommended the employment of Allen Pinkerton, of the National Police Agency. Chicago, whose detectives were on the road three months, at the end of which time twenty-three conductors were reported upon. The delinquents all making restitution except Mr. Hill, hence the criminal prosecu-

Governor Curtin's Innuguret.

Pellow-citizens of the Benate

Called by the partiality of my fellow-citizens to the office of Governor of Pennclizens to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania for another term, I appear before you to solemnly renew the prescribed obligation to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to discharge the responsible trust confided to me with fidelity. When first summoned before you, three years ago, to assume the sacred duties of the Executive office, the long gathering clouds of civil war were about to break clouds of civil war were about to break upon our devoted country. For years trea-son had been gathering in might-had been appropriating to its fiendish lust more and more bountifully of the nations honors— had grown steadily bolder in its assumption of power until it had won the tolerance, if not the sanction of a formidable element of popular strength even in the confessedly loyal States. The election of a President in 1860, in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws, though not the cause, was deemed the fit occasion for the organized attempt to overthrow the whole fabric of our free institutions, and plunge a nation of thirty millions of people into hopeless anarchy. The grave offence charged against the President elect seemed alone to consist in his avowed fidelity to the Government, and his determined purpose to fulfill his solemn covenant to maintain inviolate the Union of the States. When inaugurated, he found States in open rebellion, disclaiming allegiance to the Government, fraudulently appropriating its pro-

Treason was struggling for supremacy in armies of crime to drench a continent in fraternal blood-our coasts were left com-paratively defenceless to fall an easy victim to traitors—our navy was scattered upon distant seas to render the Republic helpiess for its own protection-officers, educated, commissioned and sworn to defend the knew of his previous good conduct and his Government against any foe, became desoldieriy qualities, that he soon raised a serters, defied Heaven in shameless perjury, and with fratricidal hands drew their swords against the country of their allegiance, and when treason had thus completed its preparations, wanton, wicked war was forced pon our loyal people.

Never was war so canacless. The North had sought no sectional triumph, invaded no rights, inflicted no wrongs upon the South. It simed to preserve the Republic not to destroy it, and even when rebellion presented the sword as the arbiter, we exhausted every effort consistent with the existence of our Government to avert the bloody drama, of the last three years. The insolent alternative presented by treason of over confident foe. Here Captain Martin fatal dismemberment or interaccine war, was met by generous efforts to avert the storm of death which threatened to fail; which he had seen nearly two years of active but the leaders of the rebellion spurned peace, unless they could glut their infernal ambition over the ruins of the noblest and

Three years in bloody, wasting war, and the horrible sacrifice of a quarter of a million lives attest the desperation of their ing and sorzow spread over the entire nation, and defeat and desolation are the terrible trophies won by the traitor's hand. Our people have been sorely tried by disasters, but in the midst of the deepest gloom to the great cause of our common country, relying upon the ultimate triumph of the right they have proved themselves equal to the stern duty, and worty of their rich inheriwell rewarded. In God's own good time, In a few moments he slavery and treason the fountain and stream received another fiesh wound in the thigh, of discord and death, must soon share a

In this grand struggle for our honored Lieutenant of his own company, and three nationality, Pennsylvania has won immortal privates, a shell exploded so near the party fame. Despite the teachings of the faithless, and the hesitation of the timid, she third ran away, leaving the lieutenant alone has promptly and generously met every dewith his loved captain. Finding that his mand made upon her, whether to repel presence was unavailing for his relief, Capt. invasion or to fight the battles of the Union whenever and wherever her people were demanded. Upon every field made historic fallen. There is scarce a hospital that has not been visited by our kind officers to the sick, and wounded, there is not a departscene of fearful carnage.

Me was visited occasionally by some sol- with pride to the name of our noble State, dier during the night, although it was im- and while history endures, loyal hearts will possible to remove the wounded at that turn with feelings of national pride to Gettysburg, where the common deliverance of Pennsylvania and the Union will stand recorded in the unsurpassed glory of that bloody field.

I need hardly renew my pledge, that during the term of office on which I am about to enter, I will give my whole moral and father, as he lay dying on the battie field. official power to the prosecution of this war, through the weary hours of that summer and in aiding the Nattonal Government in night, with none to watch over him save every effort to secure early and complete success over our malignant foes. For the preservation of our national life, all things should be subordinated. It is the first, righest, noblest duty of the citizen-it is his protection in person, property, and all civil and religious privileges, and for its perpetuity in form and power, he owes all his efforts, his influence, his means, and his life. To compromise with treason would be but to give it a renewed existence, and enable it again to plunge us into another causeless war.

In the destruction of the military power of the rebellion is alone the hope of peace; for while armed rebels march over the soil of any State, no real freedom can prevail, and no governmental authority, consistent with the genius of our free institutions, can properly operate. The people of every State entitled, under the Constitution, to the protection of the Government; and to give that protection fully and fairly, rebellion must be disarmed and trodden in the dust. By these means, and these alone, can we have enduring union, prosperity and peace. As in the past, I will in the future, in faithful obedience to the oath I have taken, spare no means, withhold no power which in strengthen the Government in this con flict. To the measures of the citizens chosen to administer the National Government adopted to promote our great cause, I will give my cordial approval and carnest co-operation. It is the cause of constitutional

berty and law. Powers which are essential to our common safety should now be wisely and fearlessly administered, and the Executive would be faithless, and beld guilty before the world, who should fail to wield the might of the Government for its own preservation. ictalia of my views on the measures which recommend are contained in my recent munai message, and need not here be re-

I beg to return to the generous people of my native Mate tay hearty thanks for their unfaitering support and continued confidence. They have austained me amid many trying hours of official embarassment. Among all these people to none am I more indebted than the soldiers of Penusylvania, and I here pledge to those brave men my untiting exertions in their behalf, and my most analous efforts for their future welfare, and I comments here, as I have frequently cacept Mr. Hill, hence the criminal prosecution upon which he has been convicted.—
The principal witness for the defense was Mr. Sterns, Superintendent of the New Jersey Central Road, whose testimony was very conflicting and contradictory, and was so decided by the Judge in his charge.

Sterns' testimony showed that he had furnished Hill with money to the amount of \$1000 to conduct his defense. The penalty for Hill's offense is three years or test luprisonment. The Hon John C. Kunhel, A. J. Have, District Attorney, and David Mumma, conducted the presecution; and the defense with preserve, grotect and guark our beloves the defense. The penalty formed the first preserve of the first fortering care of the fittee.

A. Lamberton and others appeared for the defense.

| wisdom our Government, State and National, and I appeal to my fellow citizens, here and elsewhere, in our existing emborrassments, to lay aside all partizan feelings, and unite in a hearty and carnest effort to support the common cause which involves the welfare

From General Grant's Army.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 23. The trains are running regularly between Nashville and Chattanooga, Colonel Mc-Callum has arrived with one thousand mechanics and laborers, and the work of re-building the railroad to Knoxville will be commenced at once. Supplies are accumu-lating, and we shall commence using full rations to-day. A large number of veteran volunteers have left the army, but the bal-ance of power will be maintained by raw recruits from the North and deserters from the South.

Seven hundred recruits came down this norning, and to-day one hundred and fifty Rebels deserted to our lines. The portion of the Rebel army held at Dalton is believed to number not more than thirty thousand men, mostly Kentucky and Tennessee troops, held under guard, and it is positively known that they are killing their best mules for

General Grant came to the front this norning. General Tudah left for Knoxville to resume the command of his old division, the Twenty-third Corps.
Surgeon H. S. Hewett has been assigned

Grant as Medical Director for the De-Artment of the Ohio, to report to General Foster in the field. No demonstrations have recently been made by the Rebel guerrillas in front,

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 23. Deserters say that John Morgan has arrived at Atlanta, and will start up a brigade omposed of the Second Kentucky and Third Alabama Regiments, cavalry and Railroad.

Morgan made a speech at the Washington Hotel, declaring that the Yankee army must rvacuate Chattanooga.

The Rebel General Wheeler is on the eve

of a raid. It is believed he will turn in the lirection of Loudon and Knoxville. A body of Rebel cavalry dashed into Lafayette, a few days ago, and conscripted fitty-two men, among whom were two of 80 years of age. Parson Brownlow's brother, who lay in a

nails rotted off, has again been captured. He was in Federal uniform. On the 20th inst., a fight took place near

Russelville. A large Rebel force attacked an Ohio regiment on picket, killing Adjutant Smith and four men, wounding teen, and then drove the regiment to Blain's Yoss Roads. We lost one piece of artillery.

Generals Grant and Butterfield arrived o-day. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania are doing

tain, the highest eminence here, The Southern Situation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The Times contains a translation of a letter from a Frenchman, formerly of the rebel army, to a friend here, dated Richmond, anuary 11. He reports the arrival of another agent of

the French Emperor, named Martigny, who came via Nassan, and who has had several mysterious conferences with Jeff. Davis. It is known, he says, that Jeff has promid to recognize the Empire in Mexico, and has also promised France all the advantages of the Southern Confederacy if Napoles will only recognize and support the Southern cause. All our principal men, he says, think therefore, that a war between France

and the United States is near at hand, The writer has no doubt that the plan proposed of making General Lee a Dictator, vill be adopted as the only means of counteracting the strength of the North. Lee has expressed his unwillingness to acseverely wounded himself by the shell which and sacred by the valor of our troops, some lad scattered those who were carrying him of the martial youth of Pennsylvania have are on bad terms, and the latter would, in such a case, have to retreet. Davis has been latterly very unpopular, in consequence of having kept Bragg so long in command. He has even contemplated, since dismissing that General, of giving him command of the Army of Virginia, and of sending Lee to Daiton; but he had to abandon the plan on account of the great influence brought to bear against it.

General Johnston, who took command of Bragg's demoralized army, thought of retreating to Atlanta, but was kept at Dalton that he might take advantage of the proba-ble weakening of the Northern army by furnghs and expiring terms of service. Jeff's plan is to keep his armies on the offensive, though Lee has given the pinion that, with he miserable condition of the army in regard to clothing and provisions, it will be apossible to do so.

Gen. Early's expedition was a miscrable failure, more than a thousand of his veterans returning hors du combat, with Irosted feet

The letter writer says the news from Charleston is discouraging. Beauregard has ex-pressed the opinion that he could not hold Charleston much longer, as Gillmore has guns in position by which he could reduce to ashes in a few hours if he felt inclined to do so.
One North Carolina regiment doing duty

there intended to desert in a body, but the dan was frustrated by one of their number turning informer. Twenty of the ringleaders were divided up amongst other regiments. The 18th Virginia Regiment, when ordered to Alabama, refused to go, and were disbanded, and used in filling up other regiments, as the only plan to avoid a serious

Bread riots occur almost daily in the South, and the Southern people are evidentgetting tired of the war. John Morgan has been given the command

of Magruder's army, but will be no more successful than the latter was. The writer concludes by saying "the days of the Confederacy are numbered, and its backbone is broken.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. WASHINGTON, Jan 26. The following has been received at the

War Department :

FORTRESS MONROE, January 26, 1864 .-To Hon. E. M. Stanton :- Brigadier General Graham, by my directions, went with three armed transports and a competent force to the peninsula and made a landing on the James river, 7 miles below Port Powhattan, known as the Brandon Farms, and captured 22 of the enemy, 7 of the signal corps, and brought away 99 negroes, destroyed 24,000 bbls. of pork and a large quantity of oats and iron. They also captured a schooner and alcop with 240 boxes of tobacco, and five lows preparing to run the blockade.— The expedition returned without the loss of

The Meadville Sentinel says that: "Mr. Martin Prendergast, of this town, sheared 35t sheep, the fleeces of which weighed 2,241 lin. and were said for 25 cents per podad, or \$1,080,45. The fleeces averaged a trifle over \$4 lin."— Westeld Loy.

THE PILLING OF PENNSYLVA-VANIA REGIMENTS.

HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT. PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

HEADQUARTERS P. M.,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

HARRISDURG, January 21st, 1864. The War Department having authorized Major General Winfield S. Hancock and Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, two of the most distinguished commanders in our rmy, to recruit the Second and Ninth Army Corps, now under their respective commands to fifty thousand men each, for such duty as may be specially assigned to said Corps by the War Department, I address myself to the patriotic and loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, earnestly invoking them to lend their active aid to Generals Hancock and Burnside in the prosecution of such measures as they may adopt, under the regulations of the War Department, governing enlistments in this State to fill up the Pennsylvania regiments and batteries of these noble Corps.

They comprise the following Pennsylvania regiments and batteries, viz : In the Second Army Corps, commanded by Major General Hancock, are the 53d, 69th 71st, 72d, 81st, 106th, 116th, 140th, 145th, and 148th regiments, and Independent bat-teries C and F, and batteries F and G of the

1st Pennsylvania artillery.
In the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by Major General Burnside, are the 45th, 48th, 50th, 51st and 100th regiments, and Durell's Independent Battery D. The reinforcement of our victorious ar-

mies in the field is the only means of bringing the rebellion to an early close, and of forever scaling the fountain of civil war .-Let us then maintain the illustrious record which those gallant armies have already won, and effectively aiding the Government in securing a glorious future to our country, by filling up their ranks now greatly re-duced by disease and the casualties of the field.

Full information regarding bounties and enlistments in any of the Pennsylvania ornanizations attached to the Second and hird Alabama Regiments, cavalry and Ninth Army Corps, will be found in the counted infantry, to cut the Chattanooga published circulars of Maj.-Gens. Hancock and Baraside,

A. G. CURTIN, By order of Governer, &:

A. L. Russell, Adt. Gen. Penn'a, The War in the Southwest.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25. The excitement regarding Knoxville is totally without cause. The demonstrations of Longstreet were apparently intended only to recover the forage ground taken by Foster, and the latest information is to the effect Tuscaloosa dangeon until his finger and toe that the rebel chief is retiring. Our troops are in winter quarters, and General Foster anticipates no attack, and is able to repel

any that Longstreet can make. There are reasons to doubt the truth of the report that Lee has reinforced Longstreet. No active operations need be expected in that quarter for several weeks.

General Vance and his brigade had cap tured one of our forage trains, when Sturges went in pursuit and captured the entire rebel

Efforts are being made to reconstruct the duty on the top of Lookout Mountain, the State government, but with little hope of its seventy-seventh on the top of Sand Mounwith Governor Johnson at their bend, favor the calling of a convention to nullify the Constitution and frame one on emancipation principles. The people of East Tennessee are reviving their old project of forming a separate State of that section. Rebel officers and soldiers continue to come in daily, desiring to take advantage of the amnesty

proclamation. Shamokin Conl Trade, SHAHOKIN, Jan. 23, 1864.

Tons. Can Per last report, 2.404 04 9.293 61

To sarne time last year, "A feast of reason and flow of soul," said the woman, when she took ber pan of Biscuit from the oven, and threw away four kinds of villainous compounds that she had purchased, and which they called Saleratus. The same lady keeps on talking, and says after one trial of Herrick Aeilen's Gold Medal Saleratus.

leratus, if any one is not then satisfied that there is nothing like it their unbelief will be their ruin. At retail everywhere, and at wholesale by most of the wholesale Grocers. Depot 112 Liberty Street, New MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM as long tested the truth that there are first principles a Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is compounded on principles suited to the manifold nature of Man! The cure of Colds is in keeping open the tores, and crasting a gentle internal warmin, and this caused by the use of this Medicine. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of blood through the lungs, it callices the muscles and assists the skin to perform its duties of regulating the heat of the sys-tem, and in gently throwing off the wasie substance from the surface of the body. It is not volent reme-dy, but the emollient, warming, searching and effective. Sold by all druggist at 13 and 25 cents per

LIVER COMPLAINT, Dyspersia. Jaundier, Nervous Debtilty, and all Diseases arising from a disor-dered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Pilos, Actidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Acarthum, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Liructations, Sinking or Weight in the Stomach. Sour Lructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach. Swimming of the Read, Hurried and Difficult Breathing. Fluttering of the heart. Choking Sensation when lying down, Dimness of Vision, Pots or Webs before the Sight Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes. Sudden Flashes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are specify and permanently cared by Hospian's German Bittens, sold at 75 cents per bottle by the proprietors, Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., 418 Auch Street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists and dealears in medicines in the United States and Canadas

[CONNENICATED.] Pulminary Consumption a Curable Disease !!! A CARD. To CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease. Consumption-is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the pre scription used (free of charge), with the direction for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try bla remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may

Parties wishing the prescription will address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg. Oct. 10, 1062 -- im Kings County, New York.

Take no more unpleasant and unsofe Medicines. For unpleasant and dangerous discases, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Which has required the understment of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S. Is now offered to afficied humanity as a certain core for the following discuss and symptoms originating from discusses and abuse of the Crimary or Beausi

Organs.
Organs.
Organs.
Organs.
Oscillation of Blood to the Head.
Confused Ideas.
Hysteria.
Hysteria.
General Isritability successed and fitespieseness at Night, beanes of Muncular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Empirities

What Me Pore Din .- Mr. Popp, of Por in Popp county, funcying humself to be very posith has lady love, popod the question to her a popiar tree, when she referred him to her p who, when asked for his concent, laboring under who, when asked for his concent, laboring under influences of ginger pep, popped Popp put of door to the tene of "Pop Goes the Weased," best thing for Popp to have done then, would a been to pop off to Philadelphia, pop into the Pr Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Non, and \$05 Chesinut street above Sixth, and pop is new and elegant suit. This would settle the que-with his lady love and her poppy.

Couns and Couns.—Those who are suffering Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, sore Throat. Ac., as try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple remained has relieved thousands, and which is in all every case effectual.

Religious Notices.

Divine service will be held every Sabbath in Borough as follows:

PRESSYTERIAN CHUNCH.—Opposite the N. C.
R. Depot, Rev. J. H. Young, Pastor. Divine servery Sabbath morning at 10) o'clock. Proceeding on every Thursday evening.

Graman Reformer Caucas.—North west occidiver and Blackberry ats. Rev. W. C. Cro. Pastor.. Divine service, alternately, every Sabi at 10 A. M. and 61 P. M. Prayer meeting on day evening.

des evening.

EVANORLICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Deer se below S. V. A. P. R. R., Rev. M. Rhodes, P. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath se o'clock A. M., and 6; P. M. Prayer meets. o'cleek A. M., and 6; F. M. Prayer meet Wednesdoy evening.
Matheoniat Episcopal Chuncu.—Dewberts;
west of P. & E. Bailrond, Rev. A. M. Creich Rev. E. T. Swarts, Pastors. Divine service; nately, every Sabbath at 19; A. M. and 6; 1;
Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.
—Eriscopalian (St. Matthews.) Chuncu.—55 way above Market street, Rev. I. W. Gibsoo. Pr Divine service every Sabbath at 19; o'cleek A. and 7 o'clock P. M. Prayers on every Fridata P. M.
Barriser Chuncu.—East street, head. 5 BAPTIST CHURCH.—Fawn street, below S. V. A. Rallroad, Rev. J. P. Tuston, Pastor. Divise servery alternate Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M.

SUNBURY MARKET \$1 40 a 1 50 | Eggs. | Butter, | 150 | Tallow Lurd, Pork, Buckwheat.

NEW ADVERTISEMEN

BUTTER, LARD, TALLOW EGGS.

THE higest market price will be paid in Cash Butter, Lard, Tallow, Eggs and Walnuts, by General Commission Merchant, 201 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia January 30, 1864.—tt

FOR SALE. O SECOND HAND SPRINGS, suitable for a

PUBLICSALE

unbury January So. 1864.

WILL be exposed at Public Sale, on THU DAY, the 18th DAY of MERRUARY, is at the house of HENRY POULK, document in L. Augusta township. Northumberland county, Parollowing described property, to an TWO HORS TRIKES COWS, YOUNG CATTLE, ONE BURNEL ON BURNEL SHS, One two-horse Wagen large Sted. Plan Harrows, Calibraters, Grain Crailles, Grass Set, Rukes, Forks, Corn Hoes, Grabbing Hoes, Post i ger, Harness, Sleigh Bells, Saddie, &c. Threebrels vinegar, Bags, &c. NEW FRAMING MIL

One lot of Corpenters Tools, &c., Blacksmith to Also, Potatoes by the bushed HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

One Cooking, and two Parler Stoves, Bedsta Chais, Tables, one large in a Kettle, &c., &c. Sais to commente at 10 o'clock, A. M., when a ditions will be made known. URIAH FOLLAR Lower Augusts, Jan. 50, 1863. WRIT OF PARTITION.

George B. Lahr, Writ of Partition.

The Heirs of Sophia Lahr, Term, 1801 NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, 85. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvanis to the Sheri;

Northamberland county, Greeting : Whereas, at an Orphans' Court held at Soule Whereas, at an Orphane Court Levi at Senia in an for the country of Northunberfand, the bid at af January, in the year of our Lord one thous, eight hundred and sixty-four, before the Honor Alexander Jordan, Esquire, President, and its Ascitate Justices of the Court. In the matter of the estate of Sophia Lahr, deceased. The perition George B. Lahr, of ———Northumberfand court in the State of Penneylyania, was presented, small forth that the said Sophia Lahr, lately died inter-leaving issue George B. Lahr your politioner Ca-arine, wife of George Shaffer, who has since decemleaving her husband George challer and issue tenving her husband George Stadler and issue of child, to wit George Shaffer a minor who has i-his guardian George Shaffer; and Lydin interna-ried with Jacob Shaffer, and grand children i-Frunklin Lahr, George W. Lahr, and Sopha Jar Lahr, minor children of Daviel W. Lahr, a son-said Sophia Lahr, deceased, who deceased before i-said mother, the said minors having for their gu-dian Isaac Albert. That the said deceased in mixed in the terrespondents of their gudian Isaac Albert. That the satil decedent of soized in her demesse as of fee of and in the folioring lots pieces or parcelsed fund, vir. A certain view of the control of

ecunty of Northumberland, opposes said town of corney of Northumberland, opposes said town of corgoiown, containing six saids and eighty ris perches, in a good state of cultivation.

5th A certain other Island, is said river Susque hamm, called Rogers Island, in the township of Lon or Mahomoy, county storesaid containing about three acres and twenty seven purchas.

6th A certain other Island in the river aforesail and towards affected at 1811 Shaffer's Island. and township aforesaid, called another's Island Th. A certain other small island a short distar above Flat Island in the river Susquebanna, nice said, township and county storesaid, containing acone and one-fourth sere.

Sth. A certain other Island, in said river Susta

Jackson towarnip, Northmoberland county, call Broglous' Island, containing about one acce.

This is to notify you and could of you here in alm. This is to notify you and could of you here in an amed, and you are hereby so titled that by circular the above writ to me dies of Peter Borrel, in George town, on Tuesday, March 1st, 1856, at a oclock A. M., of said day, but the purpose of making partition of or to value and appraise the real escate hereif above described of said decedents at which time an above described of said decedents at which time an above the real research and all place you may each and all appear if you think po-

WILLIAM M. WEAVER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Jan. 30, 1851 .-- it

TO CONSUMPTIVES,

Consumptive sufferers will receive prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Branchitz, and all Threst and Laug affections, (free of charge,) by send Rev. E. A. WILSON. January 23, 1864 4t Kings Co., New York

A First Class Farmers' Magazine for Fernsylvania 1864. The Pennsylvania. 1864 FARMER AND GARDENER,

Devoted to Agricultural, Horticulture, and Rura-Edited and Published by WM. S. YOUNG & CO. 52 North Stath Street, Philadelphia TERMS: ONE BOLLAR A YEAR. The Sixth Volume commences with January N

Having chained the services of entirent and prac-tical Agriculturiata. Horticalturiata, Shock Breading and Ber Keepers, we confidently offer the Current Volume a and of the best over sound, for originals), practical thought and reliably information. SEND FOR A SPECIMEN. January 25 1864.

HILL & WOLVERTON. Attorneys and Counciers at Law SUNDURY, PA.