

OURSELVES.—The sudden exodus of volunteering from this place, has deprived us of two of our regular hands in this office, one of them an apprentice, who suddenly made up his mind to go "to the wars," and left us on Monday last, on two hours notice. It is, therefore, not without difficulty that we are able to issue our paper until that we can procure help. We think we can safely say, that we have suffered more damages from soldiering, and the effects of war, than any paper in this section of the State, not excepting our neighbor of the Democrat.

A NEW TERMINUS PROPOSED FOR THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIC RAILROAD.—The U. S. Railroad and Mining Journal says:—"There are potent public reasons for making Harrisburg, in lieu of Sunbury, the terminus of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. The necessity for this change is so palpable, that it needs no elaboration."

WE copy the above from the Harrisburg "Telegraph." There can be no good reasons given for any such change. The potent reason referred to is, most probably, that might make right. Harrisburg is not only not on the line of the Philadelphia & Erie road, but is on the opposite side of the Susquehanna, nearly a mile distant from the Northern Central, by which road alone, that place has any connection with the Philadelphia and Erie road. There might be potent reasons why all the roads in the Commonwealth should be central in one locality, but there is a limit which monopolists of all kinds must respect.

THE 22d of February, at Harrisburg, was duly celebrated at the Jones House.—Gov. Curtin presided; and in response to a toast by Maj.-Gen. Stahl, made one of his usual patriotic speeches. Gen. J. K. Clement, Provost Marshal, replied to the toast, "The Women of America," in an appropriate speech; and in conclusion proposed the memory of Henry Clay. To the toast of "The Loyal Press," Mr. Bergner of the "Telegraph," responded in a patriotic speech.

IMPORTANT LAW ON BONDS.—A general bill is pending in the Legislature, which will undoubtedly become a law, legalizing the action of Boards of School Directors, Township Supervisors and Township Commissioners, levying, assessing and collecting tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers for the purpose of filling their respective quotas under the call of the President for five hundred thousand men.

When the citizens of a township or borough desire a tax to be levied for this purpose, the proper way for them to proceed in the matter, will be to have the board of School Directors pass a resolution levying a tax for the said purpose, before the second of March, or as early as possible. The passage of the general act will then legalize their actions.

The news from the South is of exciting interest. Gen. Sherman is advancing on Mobile with 35,000 men, and has completely cut off all communication in his rear.—The rebels are in great consternation, and all non-combatants in Mobile are ordered, by the Mayor, to leave the city.

Alexander T. Stewart—the great New York merchant, has contributed to the Sanitary Fair, at Brooklyn, the following articles: 1 real India Camel Hair Shawl, white centre, value, \$550 1 white silk Opera Cloak, embroidered in gold, 100 1 new style Spring Cloak, 150 1 Do Evening Silk Dress, first imported, 150 1 Brussels Point Lace Set, Collar and Sleeves, 25 1 Brussels Handkerchief, 25 \$1,025

ADVERTISING.—There is a great deal of bogus advertising devised and sent abroad in our great cities, and we regret to see some of them, occasionally, in papers which should have more self-respect than be caught with such bait. We refer not only to those which are frauds, but also to those who endeavor to get advertising done for less than one third its value. An ink manufacturer, lately offered us ink for advertising, at about one fourth the usual rates, and at the same time charges an advance of 25 per cent on his ink. We have been curious to see how many fools would nibble at that bait.

REDUCED IN SIZE.—The Danville American & Democrat, has been reduced in size and is now published with six columns instead of seven on a page. The high price of paper and material if continued long, will compel many papers to curtail their proportions, and some to stop altogether. The Lycoming Gazette, to meet these extra expenses, has increased the price of subscription fifty cents. Some concert of action should be had by the Press, in this matter.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21.—General Shiloh entered Pontotoc on the 17th, where skirmishing was going on when the courier left. All were in fine spirits, and confident of penetrating the vitals of the confederacy and coming out safely. Twenty-five prisoners were taken on the Tallahatchie.

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BOUNTY TO NINE MONTHS MEN.—The House at Washington passed a joint resolution on Thursday providing for the payment of twenty-five dollars bounty to the nine months men called out under the act of February, 1862.

The Charges Against the Board Enrollment of the 14th District.

It will be remembered by our readers, that most serious charges of corruption, malfeasance, and general dereliction of duty, were preferred against the Board of Enrollment of the 14th District, which Dauphin county forms a portion. At the time these charges were made, and when an investigation was in progress on the subject, the Tory Organ and the Tory press all over the district, resorted to the most strenuous efforts to prejudice the case.

Since the evidence in the investigation growing out of the charges preferred against the Board of Enrollment in this district, was transmitted to the War Department, it has been briefly reviewed and set forth in an opinion by L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate of the Department. In order to enlighten the public with extracts from this opinion, we have applied at the Provost Marshal's office in this city, of the State and district, for a copy of the same, but for some reason, we have not been able to get a peep at the document. Determined that the people should become acquainted with the tenor of this document, we have gone to considerable trouble to procure at least extracts from the same, in the city of Washington, and we are now able to write, that Judge Advocate Turner completely and emphatically declares that the evidence adduced during the investigation of the charges preferred against the Enrollment Board, failed to sustain a single charge. We quote the precise language of the Judge Advocate:

"The proofs that the investigating Board failed to support the charges preferred, are so numerous, that it is not only not on the line of the Philadelphia & Erie road, but is on the opposite side of the Susquehanna, nearly a mile distant from the Northern Central, by which road alone, that place has any connection with the Philadelphia and Erie road. There might be potent reasons why all the roads in the Commonwealth should be central in one locality, but there is a limit which monopolists of all kinds must respect."

Between 1 and 2 o'clock, the lamps were extinguished in the streets, and then the soldiers, who were ordered to leave the city, were many officers who desired to leave, who were so weak and feeble that they were dragged through the tunnel by main force and carried to places of safety, until such time as they would be able to move on their own feet. At 3 o'clock, Captain Jones, Col. Kendrick, and other officers, were ordered out in the order in which they are named, and as Col Kendrick emerged from the hole, he heard the guard, within a few feet of him, sing out, "Post No. 7, half past two in the morning, and all well." Colonel Kendrick says he could hardly resist the temptation of saying, "not so well as you think, except for the Yanks."

A description of the route pursued by this party and of the tribulations through which they passed, will give some idea of the rough time that all had it. Colonel Kendrick had, before leaving the prison, mapped out his course, and concluded that the best route to take was the one toward Norfolk or Port Monroe, as there were fewer rebel pickets in that direction. They therefore kept the York River Railroad to the left and moved towards the Chickahominy river. They passed through Bear Swamp and crossed the road leading to Bottom Bridge. Sometime they waded through mud and water almost up to their necks, and kept the Bottom Bridge road to their left, although at times they could see and hear the cars travelling over the York river road.

While passing through the swamp near the Chickahominy, Colonel Kendrick sprained his ankle, and fell. Fortunately, too, was the fall for him, as the rebels were lying there one of them chanced to look up, and saw in a direct line with them a swamp-bridge, and in the dim outline they could perceive that parties with muskets were passing over the bridge. They, therefore, moved on to the south, and after passing through more mud, they reached the Chickahominy about four miles below Bottom Bridge. Here now was a difficulty. The river was only twenty feet deep, but it was very deep, and the refugees were worn out and fatigued. Chancing, however, to look at the map, Kendrick saw that two trees had fallen on either side of the river and that their branches were interlocked. By crawling up one tree and down the other, the fugitives reached the east side of the Chickahominy, and Colonel Kendrick did not help remarking that he believed Providence was on their side, and they would not have met that natural bridge.

After crossing over this natural bridge they laid down on the ground and slept until sunrise on the morning of the 11th, when they continued on their way, keeping eastward as far as they could. At this time they had had nothing to eat and were almost famished. About noon on the 11th they met several negroes, who gave them information as to the whereabouts of the rebel pickets, and furnished them with food.

FRIENDLINESS OF THE NEGROES.—"Acting under the advice of these friendly negroes, they remained quiet in the woods until darkness had set in, when they were furnished with a comfortable supper by the negroes, and after dark proceeded on their way, the negroes (who everywhere showed their friendship to the fugitives) having first directed them how to avoid the rebel pickets. That friendly assistance, and the good will of the negroes, and could plainly see the smoke and camp fire. But their weary feet gave out, and they were compelled to stop and rest, having only marched five miles that day.

"They started again at daylight on the 13th, and after moving awhile through the woods, they saw a negro woman working in a field, and called her to them, and from her received directions, and were told that the rebel pickets had been about there looking for the fugitives from Libby. Here they laid low again, and resumed their journey when darkness set in, and they performed their march until the morning of the 14th, when the journey was resumed.

"At one point they met a negro in the field, and she told them that her mistress was a Scotch woman, and that she had a son, about twenty years old. The murderer has a wife and one child the latter a promising boy of fifteen years.—Altogether Tribune.

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THE ESCAPE FROM RICHMOND.

FULL PARTICIPARS BY ONE OF THE ESCAPED COLONELS.

Eighteen Men Imprisoned for Attempting to Kill Jeff Davis.

The Washington Star contains the following account of the escape of the Union prisoners now in Washington: "Over two months ago, the officers confined in Libby Prison conceived the idea of effecting their own exchange, and after the matter had been seriously discussed by seven or eight of them, they undertook to dig for a distance toward a sewer running into the basement of the prison, and, having succeeded in this they proposed doing by means of a carriage house, and a small chimney. This cellar was immediately under the hospital, and was the receptacle for refuse straw thrown from the beds when they were changed, and for other refuse matter."

COMING INTO THE LIGHT. "Colonel W. P. Kendrick, of West Tennessee; Captain D. J. Jones, of the Kentucky Cavalry; and Lieutenant R. Y. Bradford, of the 2d West Tennessee, were detailed as a rear guard, or rather to go out last, and a widow Colonel Kendrick and his companions could see the fugitives walk out of a gate at the rear of the prison, and the aperture was so narrow that but one man could get through at a time, and each could carry with them provisions in a haversack. At midnight, a false alarm was created, and the prisoners made considerable noise in getting to their respective quarters. Providentially, however, the guard suspected nothing wrong, and in a few moments the exodus was again commenced."

"Between 1 and 2 o'clock, the lamps were extinguished in the streets, and then the soldiers, who were ordered to leave the city, were many officers who desired to leave, who were so weak and feeble that they were dragged through the tunnel by main force and carried to places of safety, until such time as they would be able to move on their own feet. At 3 o'clock, Captain Jones, Col. Kendrick, and other officers, were ordered out in the order in which they are named, and as Col Kendrick emerged from the hole, he heard the guard, within a few feet of him, sing out, "Post No. 7, half past two in the morning, and all well." Colonel Kendrick says he could hardly resist the temptation of saying, "not so well as you think, except for the Yanks."

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UNIONISM IN RICHMOND.

"From these officers we learn that there is a wide-spread Union feeling in Richmond. Jeff Davis is held in detestation, but all who do not heartily endorse the rebel Government are spotted and watched. There are at this time eighteen persons confined in Castle Pinckney on charges of attempts to assassinate Jeff Davis. These persons also confirm the report that an attempt was made to burn Jeff's mansion, and that one morning his servants found a coffin upon his porch.

Their escape the officers were aided by citizens of Richmond; but foreigners or the poorer classes only, but by natives and persons of wealth. They know their friends there, but very properly withhold any mention of their names.

THE PRISONERS ON BELLE ISLE. "The officers also report the fact that some time ago, through the aid of citizens, they obtained communication with the soldiers of Belle Isle, and there were to be concerted movements to escape. The soldiers had been furnished with arms, which they had secreted. The officers at Libby were to secure the guards there, and act in concert with the Belle Isle men; but, just as the affair was ready to be carried into execution, the project was exposed. The soldiers had been furnished with arms, which they had secreted. The officers at Libby were to secure the guards there, and act in concert with the Belle Isle men; but, just as the affair was ready to be carried into execution, the project was exposed.

A sentiment in favor of a reconstruction of the Union prevailed to a considerable extent, and it would be expressed as soon as the protection of the United States Government was offered.

THE OCCUPATION OF JACKSON, MISS. New York, Feb. 21.—The Herald has received the details from its correspondents of the occupation of Jackson, Miss., by Gen. Sherman, on the 5th inst.

RUMORED DEFEAT OF POLK. Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 20.—Official information from General Dodge was received at General Logan's headquarters to day that the rebels, supposed to be Hood's command, attempted to cross the Tennessee river at three different ferries, but driven back by Dodge's troops. The loss of Union troops was very slight.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG. Additional details of the attack on Missunde give the following particulars: The loss of the Danes in the attack on Missunde was from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. The Prussian loss is variously estimated from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. The Prussian loss was much greater than this. The Prussian force numbered 9,000, and that of the Danes about 2,000. Two stormings were attempted by the Prussians, but they were repulsed. The Danes maintaining a heavy fire against the storming party.

PORTLAND, Feb. 23.—The steamship Bohemian, Capt. Borland, from Liverpool, struck on Alden's Rock, four miles outside of Cape Elizabeth, about 9 o'clock last evening. She bent over the rocks, turning her head toward the shore, and in an hour and a half, about two miles from the shore of Richmond's Island, having lost a hole in her engine compartment. Part of the stowage passengers are supposed to be lost.

Her bridge is covered at high water, and the sea is breaking over her. Her night was clear and the Cape light in full view. The Bohemian had nineteen cabin passengers, all of whom are supposed to be saved, and 199 stowage passengers. It cannot be ascertained how many of the latter were lost.

From Newbern. NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 20.—The Charleston Mercury says that Secretary Chase is making every exertion to stop the South with greenbacks, which, unless immediately checked, will subvert our currency and thus inflict a mortal blow on the success of the cause.

The same paper says that the constant dropping of the enemy's shot and shell is telling upon the lower part of the city. The Northern Citizen says the late rebel raid has strengthened the Union feeling. We cannot for a moment doubt that should a strong federal force move on Raleigh, and unfurl the old starred banner from the capitol, it would be hailed with shouts of intense joy by tens of thousands.

Col. Dutton, of the 21st Connecticut, has been announced as chief of staff by Gen. Puck. Large number are enlisting in the 2d Union North Carolina regiment.

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE. SHAMOKIN, Feb. 20, 1864. Sent for week ending Feb. 20, 2,471 00 Per last report, 22,427 00 To same time last year, 27,207 01 2,482 01

SYMPATHY.—Sympathy is a lovely and beautiful thing; for it exhibits the angelic part of human nature. It is the noblest of all virtues, and it is the only one that cannot be taught. It is the only one that cannot be bought. It is the only one that cannot be sold. It is the only one that cannot be stolen. It is the only one that cannot be given.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOWELS.—How many of our citizens are suffering from this disease, and especially to be cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This medicine is the only one that can cure this disease. It is the only one that can cure this disease. It is the only one that can cure this disease.

THE BOWEL COMPLAINT.—Dyspepsia—Indigestion. Nervous Debility—All Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Anorexia, Flatulence or Wind in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Harried and Disturbed Resting, Fluctuating of the Heart, Shocking Sensation when lying down, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness or Vertigo, Headache, Pain in the Face, Stiffness of the Neck, and all the various symptoms of this disease, are cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

FOR THE SOLDIER.—Brown's Bronchial Trochoc will be found invaluable to the soldier in camp, exposed to sudden changes—affairing promptly relief in cases of coughs, colds, etc. For Officers and Gentlemen who are over the sea, they are useful in relieving Irritated Throats, and will render articulation easy. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALM has long been the only medicine in the world, and this medicine is the only one that can cure this disease. It is the only one that can cure this disease. It is the only one that can cure this disease.

John G. Whittier, the poet, states that while Wm. Lloyd Garrison was in prison in Baltimore in 1859, Henry Clay wrote from his cell in the same prison, a letter to Whittier, desiring him to pay the fine and cost, and liberate Mr. Garrison.

The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Feb. 20.—An officer who has just arrived here from the Big Blue river reports that before reaching Jackson a skirmish ensued between a part of Gen. Sherman's forces and a body of from four to five thousand rebels, in which the enemy were defeated and a forty of them captured.

Our army has passed through Jackson, Miss., and two columns of the enemy were retreating across the Pearl river, so precipitately that his pontoons, together with two pieces of his artillery and a number of prisoners, fell into our hands.

Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi regiments, and a large number of deserters are coming into our lines.

Refugees from Mobile report that the inhabitants of that city feel secure from any attack. Fifteen thousand rebel troops are reported to be in or about that neighborhood.

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For ailments and dangerous diseases use BILMOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S. Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from disease and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Inactivity, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, Debilitated state of the system.

ASK FOR BILMOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER. CURES GUARANTEED. See advertisement in another column. Jan. 16-2m.

Palmonary 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 of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Cold, &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 his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, King County, New York. Oct. 10, 1863.—4m

Religious Notices. Divine service will be held every Sabbath in this borough as follows: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Opposite the N. C. R. Depot. Rev. J. H. Young, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—Dewberry street west of P. & R. Railroad. Rev. A. M. Creighton and Rev. E. T. Swartz, Pastors. Divine service, alternate Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Dewberry street west of P. & R. Railroad. Rev. A. M. Creighton and Rev. E. T. Swartz, Pastors. Divine service, alternate Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

ST. MATTHEW'S (P. M.) CHURCH—Broadway above Market street. Rev. J. W. Robinson, Pastor. Services alternate Sunday mornings at 10 o'clock. Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Fridays and during Lent at 11 P. M. Holy Days, 10 A. M. BAPTIST CHURCH—Fawn street, below S. V. & P. Railroad. Rev. J. P. Taylor, Pastor. Divine service every alternate Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M.

MARRIAGES. On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Jacob F. Wampler, Mr. WELLINGTON HAMMEL, of Sunbury, to Miss HARRIET GILLESPIE, of Shamokin township.

On the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM H. CARLISLE, to Miss MARTHA E. ROOF, of Shamokin township.

On the same, by the same, Mr. MATTHEW J. ZIMMERMAN, of Shamokin township, to Miss MARY ELLEN THOMAS, of Columbia county.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. H. Sherts, Mr. HENRY H. CONRAD, of Upper Augusta, to Miss SOPHIA FANALD, of Lower Augusta.

On the 21st inst., at the Parsonage, by the Rev. A. H. Sherts, Mr. FRANCIS GONDS, to Miss CATHERINE WOLF, of Lower Augusta.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Fritzinger, Lieutenant GEORGE B. KRIET, to Miss LAVINA THROX, both of Washington twp.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. SOLOMON SCHOLEY, to Miss ANGELINA SCHMIDT, both of Upper Mahantongosh, Schuylkill county.

In Milton, Alfred Dressler, and Miss Rebecca Beidleman, all of Milton.

In Milton, 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. W. Goodrich, Mr. CLYDE C. STRAUB and Miss LIZIE S. SWENK, both of Milton.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of certain writs of Ven. Es. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and in no directed with the request of public sale at the Court House in the