## SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864. EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, March 30, 1864. The Legislature is now busily engaged in doing the work which should have been done two months ago. The members are now, however, pushing business as rapidly as they can. To-day, in the Senate, there was a spicy debate on a resolution to fhcrease the pay of the soldiers. The Union members were, of course, in favor of the measure, but some of the so-called democrats, in order to curry favor with the soldiers, whom they refused the privilege of voting, offered an amendment, that the soldiers should be paid in gold. This was, of course, intended to bring the greenbacks into disrepute. No soldier, and certainly no good patriot, ever refused or objected to the greenlacks, and until they complain or refuse the national currency, it is neither wise or patriotic to attempt to predjudice them against a currency, which every loyal man should sustain by every act and deed, and, under all circumstances. The speeches of Messrs, Johnson, Lowry, Fleming, and Wilson, were most pointed and severe. Mr. Wilson, particularly, rebuked their pretended loyalty, as he termed it, and told them that history would do them justice, and assign them a lower position than the cowboys of the Revolution.

In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Lycoming, called up the bill giving to our soldiers the right to vote, which was put through by a strictly party vote. Numerous 16 to 15. Mr. Johnson deserves the gratirade of every soldier in the country in this

THE QUOTA OF PENNSYLVANIA .-There have been several erroneous stateunder the three calls of the President. The last statement, which appears in one of the very unreliable despatches from Washington, on the subject of quotas of the different States, did great injustice to Pennsylvania, and we are glad to see that Gov. Curtin at once dispatched an agent to Washington to ing deficient in seventy-four thousand men, as given in that despatch, information was received at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, sixty-nine thousand instead of seventy-four : and the probabilities are that after the subject shall have received that attention at the hands of the authorities which it deserves, it will be found that the quota of er. Pennsylvania, under the call for five hundred thousand men, has been filled, and that we will have a credit of from ten to twelve thousand under the late call for two hundred thousand. This places our State far ahead of New York.

"HEAR FELIX GRUNDY!-Hon. Felix Grundy, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, was and fixed Wednesday last as the his administration and at all times. - In one of his speeches, made in Congress during and Great Britain, when there were copperheads as there are now, he describes one after this fashion:

"An individual goes over joins the ranks of the enemy and raises his own arms a-gainst his country; he is clearly guilty of act being consummated. Suppose the same individual not to go over to the enemy but remain in his own neighborhood, and by means of his influence to dissuade ten men from enlisting; I ask in which case has he benefited the enemy and injured the country

Again, he says, in answering the question, "Whom do I accuse? I accuse him, sir, who professes himself to be the friend of his country and enjoys its protection, yet proves himself by his actions to be the friend of its enemy; I accuse him who sets himself systematically to weaken the arm of the Government by destroying its credit and dampening the ardor of its citizens; I accuse him who has used his exertions to defeat the loan and prevent the young men of his country from going forth to fight their country's battles; I accuse him who announces with joy the disasters of our arms, and sinks into melancholy when he hears of

friends to this nation."

We find the following in the Copperhead papers:

"A War democrat is one that acts as a gverrilla for the Abolitionists."

If that is so, then it follows that a Perce democrat is one that acts as a guerrilla for traitor to his country.

1-07" There are a number of cititors who constantly assail the President as "Black Abc," and General Butler as a "beast," while they say nothing disrespectful of Jeff. Davis, If they are not disloyal men, but democrats, we should like to know by what right or virtue, they are entitled to that distinction.

THE LATE COL. FRIBLEY. - An application from Gen. Seymour, to allow Mrs. Pribley, accompanied by the Adjutant of her late husband, to pass within the rebel lines to look after the body of Col. Fribley,

was refused. Mrs. Fribley arrived at the residence of her father at Newberry, Lycoming county, the early part of last week, from Florida, having given up all hopes of recovering the body of her gallant and accomplished hus-

100 Oasnen, Japan, has just experienced one of the most destructive fires history p.cords. The burnt district is three miles in length by one third of a mile wide; 30-000 houses and 250 warehouses were consamed, with a loss of life of 500 to 1,000 souls. The fire lasted for three days.

A Chattannoga letter writer, tells what the Sanitary Commission has done for our soldiers at that place alone, since last Novem-ber. It has furnished the following acticles Raga and bandages, 8,553 pounds; canned fruit, 4,767 cans; canned milk, 12,560 cans; crankers, 19,086 pounds; tes, 1,090 pounds sagar, 4,448 pounds; dried 4rust, 20,111 wines and spirite, 2,473 bottles sauerhraus, 5 970 galfone: optone, 1 655 teachele, aic. 1 e-4 gellone: lemone, 269 decen.

Justice at Fortress Monroe.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Boston Journal gives this sketch of General

Butler's operations: "With loyal men General Butler is very popular. If he is rough, severe and unami-able, it is only with those who show a regard for our government while they are traitors at heart. He has a faculty of un-

masking these hypocrites, and for them he has no favors. He holds court in primitive style. The doors of his office stand wide open. As in the time of Solomon, all who have a cause bring it directly to his pres-ence. He decides it at once. The Pool of Siloam had not a more variegated patronage than can be seen around the headquarters of General Butler. Cases of assault and battery, poor colored women wronged by their landlords, petty broils, parties seeking to be from arrest, with the higher and the more important and responsible duties of his trust, keep him busy from early morn, often, till midnight. Never wearied-clear, cool and sharp, with ready wit, clear sense of justice, a courage equal to any emergency, with a perfect knowledge of human nature, learned in his practice as a criminal lawyer—all enables him to dispatch business with amazing rapidity and to make a recreation of what would crush most men. A specimen or two will illustrate this.

"In the plainest possible attire he sits in his office, without show or parade, with genuine courtesy, but with the air of a man not to be trifled with. He receives one after nother of the vast throng that come to his headquarters day by day. First comes in an old man. His daughter is under arrest papers to prove it. It is not right that his laughter should be held on suspicion of such a crime. General Butler reads carefully the affidavits put into his hands. He says: 'These papers only show that your daughter was loyal at a certain time. I have proof that her offence was committed after the time mentioned in these papers,-I agree with you that the crime is a great amendments were offered to embarras the one. I can't discharge your daughter with bill, but all were passed; the vote standing this accusation over her. I shall order her to be tried that her innocence may appear.'
"Next comes a gentleman about his son

who is a prisoner at Richmond. He wants him exchanged. The General asks: 'How long has he been a prisoner?' 'Thirty days,' was the reply. 'I have eight hundred officers,' says General Butler, 'who have been ments respecting the quota of Pennsylvania in Richmond for a year or more. I appeal to you if your son was one of these eight hundred if you would think it right to leave him still longer in prison, and release one who had been in confinement only a few days.' The father replied : 'You are right,

General Butler, but I want my boy.'
"One other case. A Presbyterian minister, in the employ of the Christian Commision, called on the commanding general in have it corrected. Instead of our State be- relation to the prisoners at Point Lookout, Rebel prisoners were many of them sick and dying, and needed spiritual consolation.— He asked that Dr. Junkin, father-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, might be appointed to that the real figures under the late call, are visit them. 'Where is the post chaplain? the general asked. 'He is sick,' was the reply, 'and cannot attend to his duties,' 'Let him resign,' was the response. 'He is too faithful a servant of Christ to allow men to suffer for spiritual aid which he can't render. When he resigns, I will appoint Dr. Junkin to his place.' To this, of course, there could be no reply. The clergyman bowed himself out with his answer."

> THE LATE DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-VENTION.

The managers of the Democratic organithe elected head called a State Convention, a second edition of General Jackson, and the Race-street "National Hall," in this city, one of his staunchest supporters throughout as the place of meeting. Our readers who have noticed the proceedings of this body will have perceived that, as there were no candidates for State offices to name, the octhe last war between the United States casion selected was a most proper one to enunciate great purposes and principles .-What a capital and tempting opportunity was this to turn the tide in favor of the Democracy; to show their devotion to the Government; their hatred of the rebellion, fomented and forced by the Southern leaders, (now in arms against the Union,) who betreason under the Constitution, the overt traved them; their gratitude to the Democratic soldiers fighting for "the Union as it Democratic leaders tell us they are,) and, generally, to outbid the progressive war eleand joined the Abolitionists!"

But what can such citizens say one to the other, and what dare they say to their own field. consciences, when they come to contemplate the resolutions adopted by this State vention? We give them in full; for they are as infamous as they are brief; Resolved, That as we have no State can-

didates to present to the people, and no issues involved in the coming election other than those which affect the welfare and liberties of our sister States equally with ours, | said : we leave it to our representatives in the Chicago Convention to unite with the repre-sentatives of the other sovereignties of the our success. Such men I cannot consider North in embodying the sentiment of the people in a declaration of principles, acceptable to all the States on whom we rely to elect a President and bring back peace and union to this distracted land.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania hereby express their preferance for the nomination of George B. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention' and the rabels, or, in other words, one who is a that the delegates to said Convention be in- Southern States. I believe in case of a restructed to vote as a unit on all questions turn to the Union we would receive politiarising therein, as a majority of the delegates shall decide.

Resolved, That the first necessary step to store the welfare and prosperity of the American Republic is to get rid of the present corrupt Federal Administration, and the sure way to accomplish this end is a thorough organization of the time honored Democratic party, and the prevalence of union and harmony among its members.

The resolutions were adopted unanimous

v, without discussion. Without discussion," What a reproach and a satire are here, especially preceeded by the remarks of a delegate, Mr. Ruyus E. Sukulky, of Cumberland, that the committee "could not agree," aptly responded to by Mr. Kixo, of Philadelphia, "that if the Committee on Resolutions could not agree, the Convention could!" It was a fitting prelude that the resolutions should have been introduced to the Convention by Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, a delegate from Berks county. How characteristic of J. GLANCY JUNES! Himself absent as Mr. Buenanan's minister at the Austrian Court, Buttanan's minister at the Austrian Court, after an ignominious defeat by his own people for his complicity in the great troubles preceding the war, he is the most proper authority to keep his party silent, and therefore disgraced, in this awful hour.

General McClevilan's plan of peace could, therefore, only he separation, and a recognition of the relationships.

recognition of the rebel compiracy. How be would divide the Republic-whether on the sizes of Mr. W. B. REED, by adding Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the South, or on that of F. W. Hoones, by cutting off New England, or on that of W. M. Gwis,

How Geneart Butler Administers | They looked for some ray of light, some patriotic declaration, some good and strong reason for remaining with the party of their affections and their confidence. But all that was youchsafed them were the resoluns we have quoted, the election of Mr. WM. H. WITTE as president of the Convention, the election of Mr. C. L. WARD, of Bradford, as chairman of the State Committee, and the election of such men as RICHARD VAUX, WILLIAM BIGLER, and ABA PACKER as delegates to the so called National Democratic Convention, if there are to be found in any portion of the country five men who, by word and deed, have shown a more violent and envenomed hatred of this war for the preservation of the Government, they must be sought for in the ranks of the rebel army, or in the gloomy conclave at Richmond. Fitting architects these of a platform for a national Democracy!! Two or three of the number helped the slaveholders to destroy the old platform; all of them sustained BUCHANAN in those unparalleled proscriptions and tyranies which paved the way to war; and Breckinridge in 1860, while the great Douglas was making the South to ring with his predictions that that act was presing the Republic to the precipice of disunion and bloodshed.—Philadelphia Press.

Union Feeling in Alabama.

and others delivered strong speeches against | the Rebel leaders commenced the War; the rebellion and in favor of a return to the Union. In the Chicago Tribune of Monday we find a full report of the proceedings of tion, I was in the City of Montgomery. as a spy. He assures the general that his an adjourned meeting of Unionists of Ala- day, I stepped into the office of the Secretadaughter is innocent of the charge. He has bama, held at Huntsville, on the 13th in- 1y of War, Gen. Walker, and found there,

stant, which is thus described. although numbers of them were present as | min, Mr. Gilchrist, a member of our Legis listeners, took no part in the proceedings. | lature from Lowndes County, and a number The deliberations and action of the meeting of other prominent gentlemen. They were were these of Alabamians. Generally the discussing the propriety of -immediately bility. But two speeches were made, which I send you in full. Of the speakers I need say little by the way of introducing the control of the speakers in the control of the speakers in the control of the speakers in the control of t say little by the way of introduction to your of the people of Alabama, they will be back readers Hon, Jere. Clemens is well known in the Union in less than ten days!' The to all as a former Senator. Judge Hum- next day, Gen. Beauregard opened his batphreys is one of the ablest members of the teries on Sumter, and Alabama was saved outhern bar, and was a delegate to the to the Confederacy.' Charleston Convention.

SPEECH OF MR. CLEMENS.

Mr. Clemens said: This is an a journed neeting from that held at this place on Saturday last, of which the country people did not have sufficient notice to attend. The object of the meeting was explained at the Saturday meeting. I will restate it for the benefit of those who were not then present. The object of the meeting is the restoration of civil government-to bring s law and order-to secure peace.

We were hurried into revolution against our carnest protest. This people was for the Union. Madison county gave 1,000 maried away without support. We had no ance of a document of such momentous imarms. Buchanan was in the Presidential portance without one word beyond the dry chair. Day was at last come, thank God, and we can say that we take shelter under

he Stars and Stripes. We propose to call upon the Governor of tence: the State to convene a convention for the pur-pose of rescinding the act of secession. How far the Governor will pay respect to our action I cannot say. To be candid, I think of mankind and the gracious favor of Alhe will pay it none. In calling upon him, we avoid the charge of precipitancy, and follow the constitutional method. After that, we have the right to call upon our word "Constitution" the words "upon milihave the right to assemble in our capacity mation went in the world and history. zation, of which Mr. Charles J. Biddle was as citizens and re-establish civil government

for ourselves. of the Union. They told us that Secession was necessary to save slavery. During the ten years preceeding the rebellion, the State of Alabama had not lost ten slaves a year. We had rebellion, and the consequence now is, that there is not one man in the State of Alabama who can say he has the title to a single nigger. Not all of us have a title to to them. anything. The practical result is emancipa-tion. Cotton, they said, was king-would secure us recognition and independence. The result is, Confederate money is worth five cents on the dollar. They said that civil liberty and State rights would be secured by Secession. The first act of the was and the Constitution as it is," (as the | Confederate Congress deprived the people of the right to select their President. If a man owned twenty negroes he was excused "war Democrats, who, as we are daily re- ing children he was not. The man who minded, "have left the Democratic party owned the negroes could stay at home with his wealth; the man with starving children must leave them and go to the battle-

You and I may have had some fear to the success of the Confedercy. Thank God there is now no prospect of its succeed-

WHAT JUDGE HUMPHREYS SAID, Judge Humphreys followed in a long and able speech, in the course of which he

Alabama should at once rescind the Ordin ance of Secession. I am confident we shall then have as many years for getting good riddance of this institution as we want. As far as the execution of military orders on the subject is concerned, the officers and men of the Federal army are bound to carry them into effect. I am in favor of such po litical action of the Government as will obviate the necessity of such orders. Do not misapprehend me. I believe the institution of slavery is gone as a permament thing-overthrown by the action of the cal cooperation so as to secure the management of that labor by those who were slaves. There is really no difference, in my opinion, whether we hold them as absolute slaves or obtain that labor by some other method. Ofcourse we prefer the old method; but

that question is not now before us. We are, for the present, calling to the authorities of Alabama and to the citizens of other parts of the State to heed what we have felt, and that they need not feel. If I am to be considered an enemy to my country for telling them those things, let it be so -let the sentence come. But that state of affairs will no longer exist. The people of Alabama say that the State was precipitated -wrongfully precipitated out of the Union and that they are willing to take their stand in the old Union-that Government in which they always found prosperity, which gave them strength at home and abroad .-Since the action of France, does any one think that an alliance with her would have restored popular rights, secured State rights !

Does any man say so? I am told that there is a difference between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase. For my part, I wish Mr. Lincoln to succeed. If Cha elected the next President, there will probably be more radicalism in the Government of the country. But it is hardly pos-sible that we in Alabama shall have anything to do in making the selection.

What we want now is such political ac-tion as will put Alabama right where she belongs—back in the Union. Have your boys not struggled long enough, suffered enough, fought on enough battle fleicis, for

minds me of that meeting. There were then upon the minds of some of us apprehorrors of civil war. Disunion followedwar came and ruin swept over our Southern land. Our fields are devastated, buildings burned, our sons have fallen in battle, and the land is full of widows and orphars,-What had disunion to weigh against this

"Reconstruction" in Alabama.

The name of Jeremiah Clemens must be tolerably well known to intelligent Democrats. He has been a leading Democratic politician of Northern Alabama since Gen. Jackson's day, when that section used to give Old Hickory at least nine-tenths of its

Huntsville having been for some time under Union rule, a large and zealous Union meeting was held there on the 13th inst., at which Mr. Clemens spoke fully and fearless. Having been in the U.S. Senate with ly. Having been in the U.S. Senate with Jeff. Davis and his fellow conspirators, Mr Clemens knows Secession from the egg, and every man of the set voted and worked for knows that it was never deliberately indorsed by the people of the South, but was imposed on them by fraud and force. He knows that the Ordinance of Secession was not submitted to the People of Alabama (as of several other States) because they were known to be averse to it, and would have no quarter if refused. General Forrest has no quarter if refused, General Forrest has compromisingly opposed to assuming any debts contracted by the State of Louisiana debts contracted by the State of Louisiana and the state of Louisiana debts contracted by the State of Louisiana and the state of Louisiana debts contracted by It was briefly announced, sometime since, chance. But here is one statement made in five hundred prisoners from Union City .that the Union men of Huntsville, Alabama, his late speech which lets in new light on had held a meeting, at which Mr. Clemens that most atrocious bombardment whereby

"In 1861," said Mr. C., " bortly after the Confederate Government was put in operaant, which is thus described.

By order of General Logan, the military, Jefferson Davis, Mr. Memminger, Mr. Benjaopening fire on Fort Sumter, to which Gen

Does any one believe that a great nation is to be torn to shreds by such men and such means?

Alabama we counted among the last States return to the Union. Take off the pressure of the military despotism that now enthralls her, and we believe she would return to-morrow, -N. Y. Tribune

The Proclamation of Freedom. When the final draft of the proclamation vas presented by the President to the Cabiit closed with the paragraph stating that the slaves it liberated would be receiv ed into the armed service of the United ority against Secession, yet we were car- States. Mr. Chase objected to the appearphrases necessary to convey its meaning; and finally proposed that there be added to the President's draft the following sen-

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution. I invoke the considerate judgment mighty God,"

inherent rights-to act for ourselves. We tary necessity," and in that form the procla-The President originally resolved upon

himself, everything was going wrong; we seemed to have put forth our utmost effort; and he really didn't know what more to do, unless he did this. Accordingly, he prepared the preliminary proclamation, nearly n the form in which it subsequently appeared, called the Cabinet together, and read it

Mr. Montgomery Blair was startled. "If ou issue that proclamation, Mr. President," he exclaimed, "you will lose every one, of the fall elections."

Mr. Seward, on the other hand, said, "T approve of it, Mr. President, just as it stands. approve of it in principle, and I approve the policy of issuing it. I only object to the time. Send it out now, on the heels of our late disasters, and it will be construed ment, and especially to put to shame the from military duty. If a man had ten stary as the convulsive struggle of a drowning man. To give it proper weight, you should

> riew, and it was withheld till Fall, when it was issued almost precisely as originally prepared. The one to which Mr. Chase irst of January. - Correspondence of Cincin-

OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois died in Brookyn, New York, at midnight on Saturday. He was born in Kennebee county, in Maine, where he worked upon a farm until he was able to enter Bowdoin College. He worked his way through college; studied theology; mond, which is about to commence. was settled over the Congregational Church at Princeton, Illinois, until 1854, when he cers and privates in the Invalid Corps, of was elected to Congress. His congressional career was marked by a passage of arms be-tween himself and Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, in which the House took sides; and those under the popular misapprehension that the records of such oaths at as early a day as who are the leaders of the rebellion were Invalid Corps is a body of pensioners. They very virulent and violent against free will get bounties too, speech, while those who are to day susaining the Administration and fighting for | chine yesterday at the Patent Office, the atthe Union gave their countenance to Mr. tached balloon, filled with hydrogen gas, Lovejoy. The challange between Potter exploded, shattering the windows, and and Pryor grew from this occurrence. A brother of Hon Mr. Lovejoy-Rev E P Lovejoy, editor of an anti-slavery journal at Alton, Illinois—was basely butchered by a explosion was caused by the electricity with pro-slavery mob in 1837. This very naturdly intensified the abolition views of the ly rubbing it. The subsequent experiments surviving prother; and his attacks upon the institution were as strong, as bitter, and as for military purposes.

unremitted as those of any other champion A great number of ambulances went of human liberty. He did a great deal create the public sentiment of his district and was not so much its representative as its embodiment. He enjoyed a great popularity at home: was honest, amiable, and private life irreproachable. -----

THE REBEL DEAD AT. GETTYSBURG. From evidences developed to the workmen strength is much greater than was at first and others engaged in removing the dead estimated. bodies on the battle field, they are now fully convinced that not less than seven thousand rebels lost their lives in this confict, the bedies of whom are still there, lost 100 and one company had 50 killin one space of three acres were found three | ed, hundred and twenty-five Confederates slain; and elsewhere, in a single trench, two hundon at the last accounts. Should they attack tred and fifty more. A considerable porion of the battle-ground is likely to be reception than at Paducah. loughed up in the spring and summer, by farmers owning it, preparatory to planting passing Hickman, yesterday. A large num-corn and other grain. As a matter of ber of rebels were in the town, and a great course, the Confederate graves must be oberated, and the trenches which now indicate their burial places. There is a strong desire with the people, in respect to from New Madrid, who charged through humanity, to have these bodies, though of the town, but the rebels had fled. They the enemy, respectfully and decently put away, in some enclosure where they may not be disturbed.

New England, or on that of W. M. Gwrs, by cretting all to take some action? I do not believe that to take some action? I do not believe that to take some action? I do not believe that to take some action? I do not believe that to take some action? I do not be disturbed.

Several citizens of the place were killed the charge of the charge

WAR NEWS. WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Official Accounts from Paducah WASHINGTON, March 28.

The following despatch was received by the Secretary of the Navy: CAIRO, March 27, 7 P. M.—At 3 P. M. esterday the rebels made an attack upon Paducah, The steamers Peosta, Paw-Paw, and Fort Hindman at once opened fire.— Capt. Hicks holds the fort. The front part of the city is destroyed, our shells setting fire to the houses on the levee. A brisk cannonading was continued until about 10 P. M., when the fire of the rebels ceased .-The attack may have been renewed this morning. Our despatches are received by soat, the telegraph communication having been destroyed.

The fort made a desperate resistance.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain

SECOND DESPATCH. March 26 .- I have just received informaon that the enemy is still in force on our

front at Paducah. A flag of truce was sent in by them, is no danger of a surrender.

THIRD DESPATCH March 26,-Paducah is safe. The rebels left at midnight.

FOURTH DESPATCH. March 26.—Information has been received rom Paducah that the rebels have retreated, with a loss of 300 killed; the number of wounded is unknown. Forrest's force is said to be 6,500 men, with 4 guns. The rebel General A. B. Thompson is reported killed.

A. M. PENNOCK,

Fleet Captain.
CINCINNATI, March 28.—The Commer ial's despatch from Chattanooga says that the rebels are very strong in our front at Daiton, with 3,000 cavalry this side. Deserters report that Bishop Polk is reinforc-

ing Johnston's army.

A despatch from Fort Smith announces the Army of the Frontier in motion, and its supposed destination is Northern Texas.

Invasion of Kentuckey. CAIRO, March 26. Reports were circulated this morning, that

he rebels, under Forrest, attacked Paducah, Kentucky, fifty miles above here, yesterday, and burned part of the town; but as the telegraphic communication was cut off, no authentic information could be obtain-

The steamer Satan, from Nashville, passed Padgezh at 5 o'clock this morning: and steamer Joseph Pearce, which passed two hours later, brings the following accounts of

the affair: Porrest, with an estimated force of 5.000 men, captured the place at 2 o'clock vesterday afternoon, and sacked and fired the city. Hicks, commanding the post, occupied the fort below the city with about 800 men. The rebels made 4 assaults on the fort, out were repulsed each time. Three of our gunboats opened on the city during its occupa. tion by the enemy, and much of it was burned, including the Marine railway and the the river upon learning the approach of the

When the Pearce passed at 7 octoors the morning, the enemy had left and the people benefits;

morning, the enemy had left and the people benefits;

And whereas, The objects of that Procla-When the Pearce passed at 7 o,clock this it is supposed to be large. Our loss was twelve killed and forty

wounded. From one hundred and fifty to ed by the President was offered with referthree hundred rebels are reported killed, and among them General Tompson. destroyed by our troops, they being used as proclaim and declare that the said proclaa screen for the rebels sharpshooters,

The headquarters and Government storehouses were burned by the enemy. furnish correct information as soon as possible.

From Washington.

Wasifington, March 26. Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, and ex-State, who arrived on Friday, are still in Washington. Their business with the President is with reference to the draft. Those reserve it till after some victory," who profess to be well acquainted with that The President assented to Mr. Seward's subject confidently say that no difficulty is State, and that all proper measures will be supplied the concluding sentence was the final Proclamation, issued on the subsequent tary excesses and a contravention of the rights of citizens, and further that Kentucky will promptly furnish her full quota under the draft.

It is rumored in military circles to-day that the entire organized militia of the North | commissioned officer, civil, military, or navis to called into active service for a period

An order has been issued authorizing offisufficient service and fit for active duty, to enter the Veteran Corps. The change will whom they are made. And such officers undoubtedly be jumped at by all who squirm are hereby required to transmit the original

While experimenting with a flying maslightly injuring the gentleman testing the merits of the improvement.

which it was accidentally charged previouswere successful. The machine is designed

through the city, to the front, to-day,

The Rebels Moving Toward Clin-

ton. CAIRO, Murch 27 .- A dispatch from Co lumbus, Ky., says that Forrest and Faulkner are between that place anp Mayfield. Their forces are in a crippled condition, but their

Mayfield is filled with rebel wounded

from Paducah. From 1,200 to 1,500 are said to have arrived there. One regiment

The rebels were marching towards Clin-Columbus they will recieve a still warmer The steamer Perry was fired into while

belonged to Faulkner's command. 300 rebels were killed at Paducab, and over 1,000 were wounded.

Several citizens of the place were killed during the fight, and the city is nearly in

Department of the Gulf.

By the arrival of the steamship Evening ar at New York yesterday, we have dates from New Orleans to the 19th inst. On the 15th inst., a part of the Federal fleet appeared opposite Alexandria and demands its surrender. The demand was complied with without any show of opposi-

Gen. Banks intended leaving for the field early in the week, but his departure was delayed. He would probably get away on the 20th or 21st.

The army in Western Louisiana is again on the move. General Lee's cavalry corps has opened the campaign. His advance oc-cupied New Iberia.

Our force bad a fight at New Iberia, and pursued the enemy a distance of nineteen

Two of our gunboats crossed Berwick's Bay and Grand Lake, and ascended the Grand river to Bute-a-la Rose. This was the scene of a desperate engagement last year. Before reaching Bute-a-la Rose they came upon a rebel camp, and at once opened fire. The rebels ran, and men were landed from the gunboats, who burned the tents and camp equipage, and captured the arms and ammunition of the entire force.

while under rebel domination, for the pur-

pose of carrying on the war against the United States. Governor Hahn has called an election for delegates to the constitutional convention, to take place on the 28th inst.

NEW YORK, March 27 .- A Mobile paper of the 8th says, "No firing on Fort Powell yesterday. The enemy's fleet is three and a half miles from the fort.

Division of the Mississippi.

St. Louis, March 26, Our losses at the capture of Fort De Russey, on the Red river, were seven killed, two mortally wounded, twelve severely wounded, twenty-seven slightly wounded and six not specified. The rebel loss was five killed and four wounded.

About a thousand men composed the garrison of the fort, but more than one half had been withdrawn to defend Alexandria. which, according to the latest advices from New Orleans, had also been captured by our

The credit of the capture of Fort de Russey belongs to the army entirely, the gun-boats not having participated in the engagement. Fort de Russey is seventy miles from the mouth of the Red river, one bundred and forty-three miles from Alexandria, and four hundred and fifty miles from

Shreveport. MEMPHIS, March 24.-Major Wm. P. Nor. ris, paymaster of the army, a native of Philadelphia, died here on the 22d. Advices from Vicksburg to the 17th furish nothing of special interest. The brick railroad depot at Vicksburg was entirely destroyed by fire a few days since. A

large portion of the cotton it contained was saved The Memphis cotton market is dull at

58c for good middlings.
The President's Amnesty Procla-

mation Defined. WHEREAS, It has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies steamer Arizona. The warf boat and about are entitled to the benefits of the Proclama-3,000 in habitants of the city moved across tion of the President of the United States, which was made on the eighth day of December, 1863, and the manner in which they

dying out. The amount of public and pri- mation were to suppress the insurrection

the policy of issuing this proclamation in vate property captured is unknown at pre-the summer of 1862. As he expressed it sent, but is supposed to be large. States: And whereas, The amnesty therein provid-

> ence to these objects alone: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. Twenty-five houses, around the fort; were President of the United States, do hereby mation does not apply to the cases of per sons who, at the time when they seek to ob tain the benefits thereof by taking the oath A reporter has gone to Paducah, and will thereby prescribed, are in military, naval, or civil confinement, or custody, or under bonds or on parole of the civil, military, or SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. naval authorities, or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons octained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction; and that, on the countrary, yet at large and free from any arrest, con finement, or duress, shall voluntarily come

Unite States Senator Dixon, from the same it does apply only to persons who, being forward and take the said oath with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing subject confidently say that no difficulty is the national authority. Prisoners excluded apprehended as to the execution of the draft from the amnesty offered in the said proclaler the amendatory enrolment act in that te, and that all proper measures will be clemency, like all other offenders, and their application will receive due considera-I do further declare and proclaim, that the oath prescribed in the aforesaid procla-

mation of the eighth of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed before any al, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or law thereof, may be qualified for administer-ing oaths. All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certificates thereon to the persons respectively by may be convenient to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government. The Secretary of State will keep a register thereof, and will, on application in proper cases, issue certificates of such records, in the customary from of such certificates. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United

States to be affixed. Done in the City of Washington the twentysixth day of March, in the year of [SEAL.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the inde pendence of the United States the

eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President : WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Gen. Grant and the Sec'y of War.

The Evening Post has the following : WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Gen. Grant is ousily employed in weeding out the incompetent officers of the Army of the Potomac, A well-known gentleman asked Secretary Stanton on Saturday why General was removed, and the reply was to the effect that "the Department did not consider him fit for any command." The Secretary afterwards said he had no objection to the publication of this opinion. publication of this opinion.

Gen. Grant returned to the army of the Potomac early this morning. \*\*\*\*\* MUSTERED OUT .- The grave of an un-

known soldier at Newport News, Va., is marked by a head-board bearing this touchand poetic epitaph :- "A soldier of the Union - Mustered out."

Constitution of the Bounts.—How many of our citiaeca are suffering from this closure, and expecting to be durad by the use of violent purgeiter, delpitfate the system, and cause a return of the disease with increased apperity? In it not better to have a remedy that will care by giving strength and eight to the thousand of the disease with increased apperity? Such a trunchy and eight to the thousand care by giving strength and eight to the thousand manner? Such a termedy in Howthand a termed by the disease History. It will not purple you but by its great invegorating and time proper you, but, by its great tark presting and time proper tion, will give your system a tone that will enable to parters all the fulctions in a Thypuna and trained memory. Fore said by all drauguets and study, seen times as for costs per bounds.

MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Selence, and this Medicine is compounded on principles suited to the manifold nature of Man! The cure of Colds is in keeping open the porce, and creating a gentle internal warmth, 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 enlivens the muscles and assists the skin to perform its duties of regulating the heat of the system, and in gently throwing off the waste substance from the surface of the body. It is not violent remedy, but the emollium, warming, searching and effective. Sold by all druggist at 13 and 25 cents per bottle.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE!-The President has ordered a draft for two hundred thousand more men. He has determined to endeavor to put a finishing stroke to the rebellion and to make the coming campaign the last. We urge all who can to entist in the service of the country, and those unwilling ones, to take care of the families in their absence. In the meantime Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth, continue to make elegant and comfortable garment for adults and youths, besides splendid uniforms for soldiers.

Soldiers.

Liver Contraint, Dyspersia.—Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartbury, Falness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking st Vluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the heart, Choking Sensation when lying sawn, Dimness of Vision, Bots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Flashes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are specifly and permanently cured by Hoorland & Gentleman Petters, sold at 75 cents per bottle by the proprietors, Dr. C. M. Jinkson & Co., 418 Ances Street, Philadelphia, and by all Stuggists and dealers in medicines in the United States and Canadas

Religious Notices,

Divine service will be held every Sabbath in this

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

PHESANTERIAN CHURCH.—Opposite the N C R R Depot. Rev. J. H. Young Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath morning at 10; o'clock. Prayer meeting on every Saturday evening.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—North west corner of River and Blackberry siz. Rev. W. C. Cremer. Pastor.. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 61 P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening.

at 10 A. M. and 61 P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening.
Evanuelical Lutherax Church — Deer street below S. V. & P. R. R., Rev. M. Rhodes, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 o clock A. M., and 61 F. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesdoy evening.
St. Matthews (P. E.) Church — Broadway above Market street, Rev. L. W. Gibson, Rector. Services alternately Sunday mornings at 101 o'clock, Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock Fridays and during Lent at 44 P. M.; Holy-Days, 102 A. M.

MARRIAGES.

In Shamokin, on the 27th nit, by Rev. A. D. Hawn, Mr. John L. MUTCHLER, 107 Miss RACHAEL E. YORDY, both of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, Pa. DEATHS.

In Shamokin, on the 23d ult., Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Thomas Reese, in the 27th year of her age. In Shamokin, on the 25th ult., MARY

ANN, daughter of Daniel Eveland and wife. aged 5 months. In Rush twp., on the 28th ult., JOSEPH R., and EDWIN STUART, sons of Lorenzo D. Metler; aged respectively 9 years 8 mo and 3 days, and 1 year, 8 mo, and 1 day.

SUNBURY MARKET \$1 40 a 7 50 120 100 75 75 Lard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS JACOBO BECK MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed into his New Rollding on Fawn street, south of

Weaver's Hotel,
SUNBURY, PA
NFORMS the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity,
that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY

His stock consists of Cloths, French Cloths, Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Black Satin, Figured Silks, Plain and Fancy Cassimere VESTINGS, which he will make up to order in styles to suit the ante of enstoners, on short notice, and the most reasonable Any Goods not on hand, will be furnished from

Any Goods not on angle, will be termined from Philadelphia, by giving (wo days' not) as Goods furnished by customers will be made up to order as heretolare.

As he will employ none but experienced workmen, persons may rely on getting their work well done at s shop. Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed

respectfully solicits a continuance of the same Sunbury, April 2, 1864. C. G. BRUCE. Authorized War Claim Offices. Washington, D. C.
443 NINTH STREET.
Opposite Pension Office.

Cleveland, Ohio.
No I. LIWAN'S BLOCK
Near the Court House.

Publishes the Army Herald.



which other attorneys have FAILED, or which have been SUSPENDED. We have already collected and paid over to soldiers and their heirs over \$000 000, and are paying thousands daily. No char unless successful. Write us, and we will send you ope of our paper, free, WE COLLECT from \$100 to \$400 Cash Bounty We do our business without DELAY April 2, 1864.—

HENRY HARPER. 520 ARCH St., Philadelphia. MANUFACTURER & DEALER I FINE JEWELRY. SOLIDSILVER WARE

And ROGER'S Superior Plated Ware. ( B' All kind of Silver-Ware, made on the presses. WATCH Repairing carefully done | March 26, 1864 — Jm

ORPHANS COURT SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Neutrannee of an order of the Orphane' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public house of Benjamin Knamer in the town of TREVORTON, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of APBIL, 1864, the one equal and triviled sixth part of all that certain TRACT or PIECE of LANDsituate in Little Mahoney and Cameron townships Northumberland county, bounded by lands of Joseph Dunklisberger, lands of the Trevorton Company, Jonathan Dunklisberger, and Bewart and Hunter Containing Four Hundred and Seventy Astres and One Hundred and Forty-two Pershas strict measure The land is well Timbered. Two voices ANTHEA. CITE COAL, have been opened and ordered on addition. One vein is 14 feet in width. This is one of the most valuable Coal Tracts in the Trevorton Coal Region. Late the estate of Jamb Breaster dee of Fale to estamence at 18 o clock A. M. of said day, when the terms and conditions of sale will be made known by

JOSEPH DRESSLEB, Admit By order of the Court.

J. A. J. UVMMINGS, Clk. O. C.
Sunbury, March 26, 1064

MEYERS NEW LY IMPROVED CRESCENT SCALE OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

Annaludged to be the best.

London Prins Mulai and Highest awards in Acce. MELOPEUNS AND SECOND HAND PLANT

Watercome, No. 722 Abill St. below English PHILADELTHIA March 26, 1305 - Sarw