



WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE OUGHT TO FOLLOW. W. M. BRISLIN, Editor and Proprietor. LEBANON, PA. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862.

Parson Brownlow, champion of the Union cause in Tennessee, reached Philadelphia on Thursday night, where it is his intention to remain for some time to recuperate his failing health.

Gen. McDowell's army has advanced as far as Fredericksburg, Va., on its way to Richmond. Fredericksburg is about 50 miles from Richmond.

The sale of Harper's Weekly has been stopped by Government for publishing contraband information about the army before Yorktown.

It is said that there are schemes on foot to introduce large numbers of negroes into this State. There is no question that if the policy of the abolitionists succeeds the North will be flooded with negroes, and Pennsylvania more than any other State, unless we adopt the plan of the North Western States and enact laws against their emigration or importation within our borders.

A force of 4,000 men, in five transports, and accompanied by two gunboats, on Saturday night a week, went from Pittsburg landing up the Tennessee River, to a point near Eastport, and, marching inland, destroyed two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A small Confederate force was found there. Four of their number were killed.

Gen. Halleck has assumed command of the army in the field. The rebel force has its headquarters near Corinth. There is a space of only two miles between the two armies, and another battle is imminent.

Gen. Grant estimates our loss at Pittsburg at 1,500 killed and 3,500 wounded.

Gen. Beauregard, on Tuesday sent a flag of truce, requesting permission to bury his dead. The request was denied by Gen. Grant, for the reason that our troops had already buried the dead of both sides.

A batch of bogus 5 and 10 dollar U. S. Treasury Notes, nominally upwards of \$100,000, in various stages of completion, was seized last week at St. Louis.

In former times we were regaled with the horrible tales of the ignorance in which the slaves were kept in the South; now every negro that escapes from the South is an "intelligent" contraband.

The Courier of last week answers in the affirmative some of our questions with explanations, reservations, &c. We trust now that it may in the future live up to its declarations. We want no "backsliding," which, however, is more than can be expected from it, deception being so ingrained in the nature of its politics that consistency is out of the question. In fact, in the same page that its patriotic declarations are made, abolitionism, of hideous aspect, is apparent. Abolitionism is disunionism, and if the Courier is for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, it must drop abolitionism.

AS YOU LIKE IT. We have recently discovered in our "Sunday Readings," that the tax-gatherers of olden time were called simply Publicans, whereas the modern tax-gatherers are familiarly known as Republicans. In justice however, to the "colored population," we must add that they still adhere to the Bible orthodoxy; and when you ask one of them what party he belongs to, he is certain to reply "De 'Publiken party!" Sambo is consistent.

Now, we desire to be liberal, but at the same time we feel it our duty to insist that a party so magnificently identified with high taxes and free negroes, should be known to the world either as Publicans or Abolitionists. Take your choice, gentlemen.

A current report from Washington is that the Investigating Committee of Congress have discovered in one of the principal departments, a difference in accounts, amounting to several millions of dollars. Millions are but trifles these days.

UNPARALLELED IMPUDENCE.—Beauregard (killed by telegraph and just "intelligent contraband" who just came in to Gen. Banks) publishes a despatch in a Norfolk paper claiming the victory in the second day's fighting at Pittsburg. For a dead man, this is the height of impudence.

GENERAL McCLELLAN. The Rochester (N. Y.) Advertiser, says:—When Gen. McClellan left Washington, Gen. McDowell's corps had orders to follow in a given time. But after Gen. McClellan had reached Fortress Monroe, two new departments were carved out of the department of the Potomac, and Gen. McDowell was assigned to the command of the one he already occupied. Gen. McClellan telegraphed the President for the "expected and desired" troops, adding, that deprived of them it would take him considerably longer to break through the rebel line of the fortifications. But the President would not order them forward. These are the facts as stated by the President himself.

There is no doubt but that there is a strong feeling of hostility on the part of Republican politicians toward Gen. McClellan. If the battle of Yorktown should prove disastrous to the forces under Gen. McClellan, and be the means of establishing the Southern Confederacy, the people will hold somebody to a strict accountability for their conduct. It is also known that Gen. McClellan has been delayed much longer than he desired, for the want of a sufficient force to properly invest the rebel fortifications extending over a distance of six miles.

The Hon. James H. Campbell of Potomac writes to that place, that "little Mac" had been shorn of a part of his command." All this may sound very pleasantly in the ears of Republican partisans, but let any harm befall "little Mac" and the bravo men under him from this movement, and there will be such a shearing of Republican politicians at the hands of the people, that few of them will be left to interfere with another General. Let our Generals have all the troops they require for active service, and then if they fail, let the responsibility rest upon them. But don't rob a General of his force, and then if he is defeated, charge it to his want of Generalship.

"Our cause [Republicanism] is so just, so patriotic, so noble and so worthy, that it nourishes in the sunlight and challenges investigation."

Bully for that. So "just!" Look at the reign of terror last summer.

So "patriotic!" I have been a disunionist for 19 years.—Wendell Phillips.

So "noble!" Cheating the poor soldiers with shoddy clothing, and robbing the Government.—See Van Wyck's report, &c.

So "worthy!" Oh! What a play upon words. Worthy of what? Utter annihilation, which it is sure to receive the very next time the people have a chance at it.

The President appointed James G. Berret, the Ex-Mayor of Washington; Samuel F. Vinton, ex-member of Congress from Ohio; and Daniel R. Goodloe, a native of North Carolina, the commissioners to fix the compensation to be paid for the liberated slaves in the District of Columbia under the abolition bill just passed. Mr. Berret promptly but respectfully declined the appointment. He has recently been released from Ft. Lafayette, where he had been confined on a trumpety charge of disloyalty.

A detachment of the First Pa. Cavalry, Col. Bayard, together with a number of men of the Harris Cavalry of New York, attached to McClellan's army corps of the Rappahannock, were caught in a snare near Fredericksburg, Va., on Friday last, and before they could extricate themselves had 8 killed and 20 wounded.

The News of Philadelphia, a Republican paper, says:—"The disgraceful acts of the Loco Foco Party and its leaders will be obscured by the greater and more recent depravity of men who have professed to oppose their corruptions."

The Republicans are just now terribly exercised about what they are pleased to term the "attempted re-organization of the Democratic party," and treat all such movements of the Democracy as though they were treasonable and unlawful.—They forget, however, that the Democratic party no more needs re-organization than does the sun in heaven need renewal. It is the party of the people, and it matters not whether they are turned aside from it by caps, capes and oil lamps, or by fanatical and hypocritical sympathy for the black man, they are sure to come back to it on sober-second thoughts. The impudence of the opposition assaults on the Democracy because a few members of Congress met to talk over the welfare of the party is disgusting, when we have daily before us in the Republican papers calls for meeting of their State Committees, calls for their State Conventions, calls for meeting of Republican editors, and so on without end. The Democrats will meet in committee, in caucus, in convention, or at the ballot-box just as they please, but that there is an attempted re-organization of the party, we deny. It is organized sufficiently for all practical purposes, and especially for scotching the nigger question next fall, glimmering of which always give the headsache to many a disunionist.

The Bankrupt Bill has been killed in Congress, or what is the same thing postponed until next December.

The rebels claim the battle of Pittsburg Landing as a signal victory for their side, and in honor thereof have illuminated many of their cities and towns. On the first day they say they drove our soldiers before them, and on the second they required to their intrenchments in good order on account of a want of ammunition. Complete lists of the killed and wounded on either of the sides have not yet been furnished, and the estimates are conflicting and unreliable. Each side had about 100,000 men in the field. They have about 50,000 of our men as prisoners, while we have about 500 of theirs. Our killed and wounded number about 4,000, while that of the rebels is about 6,000, but owing to the sheltered country in which they fought, they sustained the wounds of many of their men are but trifling. As to the fighting, the case is greatly in our favor. The rebels selected their time and place of attack, pounced upon us, far inferior force, and performed a feat that military writers declare is impossible in a well-disciplined army. It is a complete surprise. A stranger combination of circumstances could hardly be imagined. Yet we finally repulsed them.

The President has signed the bill abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia and compensating the owners thereof. Before the Republicans obtained power they became quite indignant when Democrats accused them of entertaining designs to interfere with slavery where it now exists. They proclaimed it to be people time and again that their only object was to restrict slavery to its present limits, and prevent its introduction into new territory. But no sooner do they obtain power than the work of abolition is commenced, and all their former pledges thrown to the winds as so much worthless trash. Worthless trash we admit those pledges to be, and we pity the honest deluded masses who were deceived by them.

Fort Pulaski Captured.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The Savannah Republican, of the 15th instant, received here announces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski on the previous day.

Seven large breaches were made in the walls by our batteries of Parrott guns at King's Landing and all the barbette guns of that side, and three of the casemate guns were dismounted.

Three balls entered the magazine of the fort. Col. Olmstead, the rebel commander, signalled the day previous to the surrender, that our fire was so terrible that no human being could stand upon the parapet for even a moment.

Additional Particulars. FORTRESS MONROE, April 14.—A flag of truce went up to Craney Island this afternoon, and brought back two Norfolk papers. They were taken to headquarters, and though containing the important information of the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski, an effort was made, in accordance with the policy that prevails here, to keep even good news from the representatives of the press. I am, however, enabled to give you the substance of the glorious news as published in the Savannah Republican.

It says substantially that it leans with deep regret that a gallant defence against guns mostly superior Fort Pulaski surrendered unconditionally at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, the 13th inst.

The Corporal Law, of the Pulaski Guards, who did not leave Thunderbolt until after the flag was hauled down, brings the intelligence of the event.

The surrender was unconditional. Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by the Federal battery of eight Parrot guns of King's Landing. All the barbette guns, on that side, were dismounted, and also three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point. Three balls entered the magazine, and a clear breach was made in it. The balls used were conical, and were propelled with such force that they went clear through the walls at nearly every fire.

Col. Olmstead, who was in command, telegraphed the previous evening that no human being could stand upon the ramparts for even a single moment, and that over one thousand large shells had exploded within the fort.

The Republican publishes the above as a postscript to a part of its edition and makes no comment nor gives any particulars as to the number of men and officers in the fort at the time of its surrender. It says however, that none of its defenders were killed and but four wounded.

Official Account of the taking of Pulaski. WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following was received at the War Department to-day, from General Hunter, commanding the Federal forces in South Carolina.

Fort Pulaski, S. C., April 13. We opened our batteries on Fort Pulaski on the morning of the 10th. After thirty hours' continuous firing, a practicable breach was made, also preparations for storming, and it was about to commence, when the rebel flag was struck.

From Gen. McClellan's Army

DEPOSE YORKTOWN, April 15.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, a section of artillery was posted within half a mile of the rebel works near the river, supported by sufficient infantry to prevent their being captured. Fifteen shots were fired into the rebel earthworks before they were able to bring their guns to bear, when our men withdrew without damage.

A fine view was yesterday obtained of the position of the rebels, both at Yorktown and Gloucester, from Fairchild House at the mouth of Wormitt's creek. Twenty-four guns were seen in the water battery at Yorktown, and nine at Gloucester. At the latter place a large number of workmen were engaged in erecting new works.

At Yorktown, the old works used during the siege of 1780 were still visible, and readily distinguished from those of recent construction. Heavy guns were mounted on their walls, and the rebel flag was flying from the battlements.

The flotilla was yesterday afternoon engaged in shelling out a body of rebels who were engaged in constructing a short battery about four miles below Gloucester. The result of the firing was not known.

On Saturday, Corporal Walter H. Bean, of Company E, Berdan's Sharpshooters, was shot through the neck and back while on picket duty. Things were remarkably quiet last night.

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 17. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. During Tuesday and Wednesday, the gunboats amused themselves by shelling the woods below Gloucester. One of them approached within two miles of Yorktown, yesterday morning, when the rebels opened from a new battery, concealed in the woods.

The firing to-day was renewed at long intervals. The rebels, yesterday morning, with 1,000 men, commenced to strengthen a battery located about three miles to the left of Yorktown, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a hasty retreat. The rebels opened with heavy guns, when a second battery was brought forward. A brisk fire was kept up for about 4 hours, during which three of the enemy's guns were dismounted, when both parties ceased for a while, but the fire was renewed on our part late in the afternoon, and continued till daylight this morning, effectually preventing the rebels from repairing the damage they had sustained.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, as the firing of our artillery was very accurate. Our loss was Sergeant Baker, Second Michigan, killed, and P. Page, Company K, Third Michigan, both feet shot off. Also four horses were killed.

Yesterday Richard Pinter, of Berdan's sharpshooters, was probably fatally shot while on picket duty. Other engagements took place yesterday further to the left, and near the James river, in which our troops showed great gallantry. The results have not yet been ascertained.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following despatches were received to-day, at the War Department, from General McClellan: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 18, 1862. At about one half hour after midnight, the enemy attacked Gen. Smith's position, and attempted to carry his guns. Smith repulsed them handsomely, and took some prisoners.

I have no details yet. I will forward them as soon as my aids return. The firing was very heavy. All is now quiet. [SECOND DISPATCH.] My position occupied yesterday by Gen. Smith was entrenched last night, so that we have been able to prevent the enemy from working to-day, and kept his guns silent.

There was the same result at the batteries at Hynn's Mills, Yorktown, which shelled our gunboats and some of our barges to-day, without effect. There was a good deal of firing from the Yorktown land batteries.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding. Battle at Lee's Hill. Between Wind's mill and Lee's mill about eight miles south of Yorktown, on the Warwick river, the rebels had built a fort and mounted several guns upon it to cover the road leading to Lee's mill, which runs in front of it, about twelve hundred yards. In front of the fort was a bog some two hundred and fifty feet wide and above it a large dam; between the bog and the road was an open field of about forty acres, in the centre of which were two fine houses, but which were burnt by them a week ago last Sabbath; nothing remains but the ghimneys; below the bog is the dam used by Widdessmill.

About nine A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Moty's battery opened upon the rebel fort from the woods in front; the first fire was a shell and exploded right over their fort; the rebels soon returned the fire, and their first shell exploded in front of gun No. 1, killing and wounding all the men but one and killing one horse; their position was then changed, and the whole six guns played upon them at a distance of a little over one thousand yards between the two batteries. The rebels fired six guns, and threw Hotchkiss shells from 8, 12 and 24 pounders, and shot from a ten-pound Parrot gun.

In about an hour we had disabled three of their guns, and they quit firing; Moty fired for half an hour into the woods and then quit. Not a man was to be seen in front of their works. We were now victorious; we had driven them from their battery, had silenced half their guns, and only lost seven men. All was quiet until about four P. M.

With gray coated Rebels, and Mott opened with shell; they replied with but two pieces from an upper fort, in the edge of the woods, and their shells all went over the artillery. When our artillerymen saw the flash of their guns they fell flat upon the ground, and when the shell exploded at it they went and fired canister and shell.

To half an hour the infantry had disappeared and the guns ceased firing. Our artillery were now aided by Artillery and Wheeler's batteries who played on their flanks. Against us was triumphed. Not a man killed. The Rebel shelled did the work. The Rebel shot and shell ploughed up the field in our rear, and tore through the woods at a fearful rate. One fine ten feet in diameter, was cut nearly in two, a shot going entirely through it. The Artillery Fourth and Fifth were deployed down our right, through the woods; the Third and Sixth on our left, and were safe, at a distance of from five to eight hundred yards from their line of earth works. The artillery continued to play into the woods. No Rebels were visible, and no reply was made to us by them. Late in the afternoon, a schooner, anchored a short distance above the wharf, was burned.

The flotilla was yesterday afternoon engaged in shelling out a body of rebels who were engaged in constructing a short battery about four miles below Gloucester. The result of the firing was not known. On Saturday, Corporal Walter H. Bean, of Company E, Berdan's Sharpshooters, was shot through the neck and back while on picket duty. Things were remarkably quiet last night.

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 17. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. During Tuesday and Wednesday, the gunboats amused themselves by shelling the woods below Gloucester. One of them approached within two miles of Yorktown, yesterday morning, when the rebels opened from a new battery, concealed in the woods.

The firing to-day was renewed at long intervals. The rebels, yesterday morning, with 1,000 men, commenced to strengthen a battery located about three miles to the left of Yorktown, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a hasty retreat. The rebels opened with heavy guns, when a second battery was brought forward. A brisk fire was kept up for about 4 hours, during which three of the enemy's guns were dismounted, when both parties ceased for a while, but the fire was renewed on our part late in the afternoon, and continued till daylight this morning, effectually preventing the rebels from repairing the damage they had sustained.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, as the firing of our artillery was very accurate. Our loss was Sergeant Baker, Second Michigan, killed, and P. Page, Company K, Third Michigan, both feet shot off. Also four horses were killed.

Yesterday Richard Pinter, of Berdan's sharpshooters, was probably fatally shot while on picket duty. Other engagements took place yesterday further to the left, and near the James river, in which our troops showed great gallantry. The results have not yet been ascertained.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following despatches were received to-day, at the War Department, from General McClellan: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 18, 1862. At about one half hour after midnight, the enemy attacked Gen. Smith's position, and attempted to carry his guns. Smith repulsed them handsomely, and took some prisoners.

I have no details yet. I will forward them as soon as my aids return. The firing was very heavy. All is now quiet. [SECOND DISPATCH.] My position occupied yesterday by Gen. Smith was entrenched last night, so that we have been able to prevent the enemy from working to-day, and kept his guns silent.

There was the same result at the batteries at Hynn's Mills, Yorktown, which shelled our gunboats and some of our barges to-day, without effect. There was a good deal of firing from the Yorktown land batteries.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding. Battle at Lee's Hill. Between Wind's mill and Lee's mill about eight miles south of Yorktown, on the Warwick river, the rebels had built a fort and mounted several guns upon it to cover the road leading to Lee's mill, which runs in front of it, about twelve hundred yards. In front of the fort was a bog some two hundred and fifty feet wide and above it a large dam; between the bog and the road was an open field of about forty acres, in the centre of which were two fine houses, but which were burnt by them a week ago last Sabbath; nothing remains but the ghimneys; below the bog is the dam used by Widdessmill.

About nine A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Moty's battery opened upon the rebel fort from the woods in front; the first fire was a shell and exploded right over their fort; the rebels soon returned the fire, and their first shell exploded in front of gun No. 1, killing and wounding all the men but one and killing one horse; their position was then changed, and the whole six guns played upon them at a distance of a little over one thousand yards between the two batteries. The rebels fired six guns, and threw Hotchkiss shells from 8, 12 and 24 pounders, and shot from a ten-pound Parrot gun.

In about an hour we had disabled three of their guns, and they quit firing; Moty fired for half an hour into the woods and then quit. Not a man was to be seen in front of their works. We were now victorious; we had driven them from their battery, had silenced half their guns, and only lost seven men. All was quiet until about four P. M.

Moty's battery was now ordered up (at 4 P. M.) to the centre of the bog, and within one hundred yards of the fort. The woods were soon filled

with gray coated Rebels, and Mott opened with shell; they replied with but two pieces from an upper fort, in the edge of the woods, and their shells all went over the artillery. When our artillerymen saw the flash of their guns they fell flat upon the ground, and when the shell exploded at it they went and fired canister and shell.

To half an hour the infantry had disappeared and the guns ceased firing. Our artillery were now aided by Artillery and Wheeler's batteries who played on their flanks. Against us was triumphed. Not a man killed. The Rebel shelled did the work. The Rebel shot and shell ploughed up the field in our rear, and tore through the woods at a fearful rate. One fine ten feet in diameter, was cut nearly in two, a shot going entirely through it. The Artillery Fourth and Fifth were deployed down our right, through the woods; the Third and Sixth on our left, and were safe, at a distance of from five to eight hundred yards from their line of earth works. The artillery continued to play into the woods. No Rebels were visible, and no reply was made to us by them. Late in the afternoon, a schooner, anchored a short distance above the wharf, was burned.

The flotilla was yesterday afternoon engaged in shelling out a body of rebels who were engaged in constructing a short battery about four miles below Gloucester. The result of the firing was not known. On Saturday, Corporal Walter H. Bean, of Company E, Berdan's Sharpshooters, was shot through the neck and back while on picket duty. Things were remarkably quiet last night.

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 17. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. During Tuesday and Wednesday, the gunboats amused themselves by shelling the woods below Gloucester. One of them approached within two miles of Yorktown, yesterday morning, when the rebels opened from a new battery, concealed in the woods.

The firing to-day was renewed at long intervals. The rebels, yesterday morning, with 1,000 men, commenced to strengthen a battery located about three miles to the left of Yorktown, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a hasty retreat. The rebels opened with heavy guns, when a second battery was brought forward. A brisk fire was kept up for about 4 hours, during which three of the enemy's guns were dismounted, when both parties ceased for a while, but the fire was renewed on our part late in the afternoon, and continued till daylight this morning, effectually preventing the rebels from repairing the damage they had sustained.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, as the firing of our artillery was very accurate. Our loss was Sergeant Baker, Second Michigan, killed, and P. Page, Company K, Third Michigan, both feet shot off. Also four horses were killed.

Yesterday Richard Pinter, of Berdan's sharpshooters, was probably fatally shot while on picket duty. Other engagements took place yesterday further to the left, and near the James river, in which our troops showed great gallantry. The results have not yet been ascertained.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following despatches were received to-day, at the War Department, from General McClellan: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 18, 1862. At about one half hour after midnight, the enemy attacked Gen. Smith's position, and attempted to carry his guns. Smith repulsed them handsomely, and took some prisoners.

I have no details yet. I will forward them as soon as my aids return. The firing was very heavy. All is now quiet. [SECOND DISPATCH.] My position occupied yesterday by Gen. Smith was entrenched last night, so that we have been able to prevent the enemy from working to-day, and kept his guns silent.

There was the same result at the batteries at Hynn's Mills, Yorktown, which shelled our gunboats and some of our barges to-day, without effect. There was a good deal of firing from the Yorktown land batteries.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding. Battle at Lee's Hill. Between Wind's mill and Lee's mill about eight miles south of Yorktown, on the Warwick river, the rebels had built a fort and mounted several guns upon it to cover the road leading to Lee's mill, which runs in front of it, about twelve hundred yards. In front of the fort was a bog some two hundred and fifty feet wide and above it a large dam; between the bog and the road was an open field of about forty acres, in the centre of which were two fine houses, but which were burnt by them a week ago last Sabbath; nothing remains but the ghimneys; below the bog is the dam used by Widdessmill.

About nine A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Moty's battery opened upon the rebel fort from the woods in front; the first fire was a shell and exploded right over their fort; the rebels soon returned the fire, and their first shell exploded in front of gun No. 1, killing and wounding all the men but one and killing one horse; their position was then changed, and the whole six guns played upon them at a distance of a little over one thousand yards between the two batteries. The rebels fired six guns, and threw Hotchkiss shells from 8, 12 and 24 pounders, and shot from a ten-pound Parrot gun.

In about an hour we had disabled three of their guns, and they quit firing; Moty fired for half an hour into the woods and then quit. Not a man was to be seen in front of their works. We were now victorious; we had driven them from their battery, had silenced half their guns, and only lost seven men. All was quiet until about four P. M.

Moty's battery was now ordered up (at 4 P. M.) to the centre of the bog, and within one hundred yards of the fort. The woods were soon filled

Polk and Dallas versus Clay and Frelinghuysen. In 1850 he resigned the position of Chancellor of the University of New York, which he had held for several years, and was appointed President of Rutgers College, Brunswick, New Jersey. He has always taken an active interest in the religious and philanthropic movements of the day, and in his death we record the loss of a graceful scholar, high-toned politician and an accomplished old-school gentleman.

NEW BANK.—A new bank is to be organized at Titusville, Pa., called the Petroleum Bank, under the free banking act of March, 1861. It is to have a capital of \$100,000, in shares of \$50, with the privilege of increasing the stock to \$300,000.

STONE FORTS.—The blockade of Savannah is now complete, and we take it that the vessels which have done duty in that neighborhood may seek employment elsewhere. The fall of Pulaski places the Union in undisputed possession of the entrances to Savannah, and for the future we shall not hear of vessels running the blockade into that river. The execution done on the walls of the fort, by the guns brought to bear, is another illustration of the progress of improvements in artillery. Stone forts and wooden ships have ceased to rank high in the offensive and defensive means of warfare. A few years ago we built this fort, a strong and well planned work of military art; now with our improved artillery, finding it in the hands of an enemy, we batter it down like a child's toy house.

How it FEELS to BE SHOT IN BATTLE.—The sensation, says Dr. Reily, of Illinois, who was wounded at Pittsburg, was precisely that of a smart blow on the leg.—There is nothing of a piercing, cutting or tearing pain, the swift missile, taking the nerves entirely by surprise, and deadening the adjacent parts before sensation can begin.

A WONDERFUL CASE OF LONGEVITY.—We saw to-day a case of longevity entirely without a parallel in the United States. At Auster's Picture Gallery we met Mr. Peter Rozelle, of this city, aged one hundred and nine years, sitting for his likeness. Mr. Rozelle was born in the city of Brooklyn, on the 27 of April, 1753, and if he lives to the 27th of this month, he will reach the extraordinary age of one hundred and nine years! He is still quite cheerful and hearty. Owing to rheumatic complaints, he is unable to use his legs but little, but he sits up in his chair, converses readily and retains his memory perfectly. He never wears spectacles, and is still able to read a little without their use. He has been the father of twenty-five children. His second wife is a pleasant and hale old lady of eighty years.—Osageo (N. Y.) Times.

CANAL BREAK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A despatch states that on Sunday night last, Ball's Dam on the Hudson canal works near Carbondale, broke away, sweeping off a number of laborer's dwellings, drowning nine persons, filling the mines in the vicinity, and doing great damage along the line of the river.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has made ample arrangements to have all the soldiers from this State, who may be wounded in the coming battle at Yorktown, removed to Philadelphia, and there cared for.

The man who proposes to fill shells with some "sickening gas" to drop upon the heads of the rebels from balloons, is buying up copies of the New York Tribune.—Wash. Star.

A sudden elevation in life; like mounting into a rarer atmosphere, swells us out, and often perniciously.

THE NEW APPOINTMENT BILL. AN ACT to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the act of Congress, approved March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, for the purpose of electing representatives of the people, in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-four districts, as follows: I. First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh wards in the city of Philadelphia.

II. Second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh wards in the city of Philadelphia. III. Eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth wards in the city of Philadelphia. IV. Thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

V. Twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fifth wards in the city of Philadelphia, and the county of Bucks. VI. Montgomery and Lehigh counties. VII. Chester and Delaware counties. VIII. Berks county. IX. Luzerne county. X. Schuylkill and Lebanon counties.

XI. Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties. XII. Luzerne and Susquehanna counties. XIII. Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour counties. XIV. Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata and Dauphin counties.

XV. Centre, York and Perry counties. XVI. Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties. XVII. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. XVIII. Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter counties. XIX. Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson and Clearfield counties.

XX. Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Clarion counties. XXI. Indiana, Westmoreland, Schuylkill and Luzerne counties. XXII. Allegheny county, and the counties of Allegheny river, including New Island. XXIII. Allegheny county, and the counties of Ohio and Allegheny rivers, including Butler and Armstrong counties. XXIV. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington, and Greene counties.

MANHOOD! How Lost! How Restored! Just Published, in a Royal Quarto. Price Six Cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND MEDICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA, OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, INVOLUTIONARY EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE GENERALLY, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY AND FITS; MENTAL AND PHYSICAL INCOMPETENCY, RESULTING FROM SELF-ABUSE, &c.—By ROBT. J. CONYER, M. D., Author of "The Origin of the Genes," &c. The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the most serious and distressing consequences of self-abuse may be entirely removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, blood-letting, or any other such expedient, and that a simple and natural method may be resorted to, by which every sufferer can obtain relief and permanently enjoy himself in all the pleasures of life, and in the full enjoyment of his faculties. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands of suffering humanity. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing—127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

James H. Kelley, SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH WATCH, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.