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TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, May 21, 1863.

Miscellaneons.

The Conscription Law. Causes of Exemption --- Instructions to Provost Marshals.

The instructions for Provost Marshals and to be issued by the War Department. The cation. following is an extract from the regulations in regard to the exemptions:

The following diseases and infirmities are for which only, drafted men are to be "reject empt. ed as physically or mentally unfit for the ser-

1. Manifest imbecility or insanity.

2. Epilepsy. For this disability the state ment of the drafted man is insufficient and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physic an of good standing who has attended him in a convulsion.

3. Paralysis, general or of one linb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately deter

4. Accute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; or of the heart or lungs; of joint. the stomach or intestines; of the liver or spleen; of the kidnays or bladder, sufficient to have impaired the general health, or so well vent useful motion of the limb. marked as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

5. Confirmed consumption; cancer; ancurism of the large arteries. 6. Inveterate and extensive disease of the

skin, which will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier. 7. Decided feebleness of constitution, wheth-

er natural or acquired. 8 Scrofula or constitutional symphilis, which has resisted treatment and seriously impaired

9. Habitual and confirmed intemperance or

solitary vice, in degree sufficient to have materially entcebled the constitution.

10. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints does not exempt. Impaired motion of the joints and contraction of the limbs alleved to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limbs is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved be examination while in a state of at mesthesia induced by ether only.

11. Pain, whether simulating headache, neuralga in any of its forms, theumatism, lumaffections of the muscles, bones or that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption unless accompanied with manifest derangement of general health, wasting of a or flat feet do not exempt. limb, or other positive signs of disqualifying

occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other, maifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms.

13. Total loss of sight; loss of sight of right eye; cataract; loss of crystaline lens

14 Other serious diseases of the eye affect. ing its integrity and use, e g.: chronic opthalmia, fistula lachrymalis, ptosis, (if real), ec tropion, entropion, &c. Myopia, unless very decided or depending upon some structural change in the eye, is not a cause for exemp

15. Loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozena, dependent upon carries in progress.

16. Complete deafness. This disability must drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease or by other satisfac tory evidence. Purulent ottorrhæa. 17. Caries of the superior or inferior maxil-

la of the nasal or palate bones, if in progress; left palate, (bony;) extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.

18. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

19. Total loss of tongue; mutillation or partial loss of tongue, provided the mutillation be extensive enough to interfere with the necessary use of the organ.

20. Hypertrophy or atrophy of the tongue. sufficient in a degree to impair speech or degultion; obstinate chronic ulceration of the

21. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed -to be established by satisfactory evidence,

prevent proper mastication of food and tearing | mation of the public, when a draft is ordered. the cartridge.

23 Incurable deformities or loss of part of speech; a chylosis of lower jaw. 24. Tumors of the neck, impending respira-

tion or deglution ; fistula of larynx or trachea -torticollis, if of long standing and well mark-

25. Deformity of the chest sufficient to impede respiration, or to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the

26. Deficient amplitude and power of expansion of chest. A man five feet three inches (minimum standard beight of the regular army) should not measure less than thirty inches in circumference immediately above the hipples, and have an expansive mobility of not ess than two inches.

27. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity; hernia, either inguinal or femo-

28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum prolapsus anni. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

29. Old and ulcerated internal hamorrhoids. if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficieucy. External hæmorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.

31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urtha, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary gstula. Recent or spasmodic structure of the uretha does not

32 Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned and of rare occurrence, is not of itself a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction others under the Conscription Law are about of the metalic catheter, is a positive disqualifi-

33 Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles, from any cause ; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal cathose which disqualify for military service, and nal; but voluntary retraction does not ex-

> 34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocle hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele and crisocele are not, in themselves, disqualifying.

35. Excessive anterior or posterior curvature of the spine; caries of the spine.

36. Wounds, fractures, tumors, atrophy of a limb, or chronic diease of the joints or bones that would impede marching prevent continuous muscular exertion.

38. Anchylosis or irreducible dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee, or ankle

39. Muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, in degree sufficient to pre-

40. Total loss of a thumb: loss of ungual phalaux of right thumb. 41. Total loss of two fingers of same hand.

42. Total loss of index finger of right hand. 43. Loss of the first and second phalanges of the fingers of right hand. 44. Permanent extension or permanent con-

traction of any finger except the little finger; all the fingers adherent or united.

oined together 46. The great toe crossing the other toes

with prominence of the articulation of the metatarsal bone and first phalaux of the great

48. Permanent retraction of the last phaanx of one of the toes so that the free border of the nail bears upon the ground; or flexion at a right angle of the first phalanx of a toe upon a second with anticholosis of this articu-

49. Club feet; splay feet, where the arch s so far effaced that the tuberosity of the seaphoid bone touches the ground, and the line of station runs along the whole internal bor-

enots, and ascompanied with chronic swelling or ulcerations

perent cicatrices of lower extremities.

52. No certificates of a physician or sur geon is to be received in support of any point n the claim of drafted men for exemption from military service, unless the facts and statements therein set forth are affirmed or worn to before a civil magistrate competent to administer oaths.

53. The exempts under the first provisions ing out the national forces, etc., will generally be sufficiently well known to the board to ob viate the necessity of evideene with regard to them. Should, however, the board consider it necessary in any case, the commission or not be admitted on the mere statement of the certificate of office of any person claiming exemption under the provision mentioned may

be required to be shown. 54 To establish exemptions under the secend, third, fourth, fifth and sixth provisions of section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., the board shall require the affidavits of the persons seeking to be exempt and of two respectable men (heads of families) residing in the district, that the man in question is "the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent on his labor for support," "the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents depending on him for support," or otherwise, according to the particular provision of the section under which the exemption is claimed. These affidavits will be made according to the forms hereinafter prescribed, and must in all cases be taken before a civil magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths. These forms of affidavit shall be published by the board of enrollment 22. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to in the newspapers of the district, for the infor-

90. Persons claiming exemption from enrollment must furnish clear proof of their right either jaw, hindering biting on the cartridge to such exemption. They will be enrolled or proper mastication, or greatly injuring where the proof of their exemption is not

clear and conclusive. A country editor denounces these afflictions upon him who neglects to pay the printer :- May 243 nightmares trot quarter races over his stomach every night. May his boots leak, his gun hang fire, and his fish lines break. May a troop of printer's devils, lean, lank and hungry, dog his beels each day, and a regiment of cats caterwaul under his window each night. May the famine stricken ghost of an editor's baby haunt his slumbers, and hiss "Murder" in his dreaming ears .-May his buckwheat cakes be always heavy and his calf-skin wallet light; his sauer kraut cooked without "speck," and his rye coffee have no cream or sugar. In short, may his daughter marry a one eyed pedler and his bus iness go to ruin, and he go to-the legisla

Pound Masters in Hornellsville, N. Y. pound their own cows.

There is fair prospect for a general war in Europe.

General Stoneman's Raid.

All accounts of General Stoneman's recent raid into Virginia, which extended over a period of nine days, agree in representing that it was unquestionably one of the most brilliant and successful chapters of the war. A detailed history of the movement has not yet appered in any of the public prints, and that description, but is correct in all its particu-

On the 13 ultimo, General Stoneman, with a portion of his cavalry command, moved up teen C. S. A. wagons, with mules, were overthe left bank of the Rappahannock, with the intention of piercing the enemy's lines at the grade movement commemced, and, crossmost tavorable opportunity, then, if possible, cut his line of communication, and destroy public property wherever found. On the 14th, the first of a series of rain storms commenced. causing the river to become so swollen as to render crossing impracticable until the 28th all lines of communication between the rebel about 300 miles from Ireland, which has been United States, under the laws thereof, or unult., and even then a pontoon bridge was used. Thus the weather detained the expedition for fifteen days. In the meantime the fords at come; destroyed the Lynchburg canal, on greater pitch than would allow the working hand and caused the seal of the United States different points were tested, foraging parties were sent across the river, and several skirmishes took place without any important results. On Wednesday, the 29th ult., the whole force was again put in motion and crossed the river at Kelly's ford without opposition. General Averill immediately moved his diviswhere two regiments of the enemy were met, in the counties visited have had a good look enemy retiring towards Gordonsville. In this ges nor bandits. encounter only two of our men were wound-

General Stoneman moved the main body of his command across Fleshman's river, and en- the invasion. Private property and private foundland, Prince Edward Island, and the lion, brought on by a crazy faction of the ascampad for the night in an open field, during persons were nowhere interfered with, except State of Maine. It also possesses agreements heavy rain storm. At this point the enemy made a dash upon our pickets, but did not nations. The people, at the same time, were ca, undertaking for the latter to connect exalarm the camp. Thursday morning early astounded and gratified; astounded, in the clusively with this company, and covenating General Buford crossed the Rapidan, two first instance, to see a Yankee force in their in some instances to return each week in which had all confidence in "fighting for miles below the Raccon ford (Morton's ford), midst, and gratified to find us a civilized peo- cash, as a discount for the encouragement of Hooker." Two years' men and nine months' any three toes on the same foot; all the toes and advancing up the opposite bank, caused ple. A few Union families were met with. the Atlantic Company, 40 per cent. of the force of sixteen hundred rebel infantry, with These could not restrain their tears when they charges received by them for messages over me piece of artillery, to leave in great haste saw the dear old flag again. The negroes their lines to or from the cable. A revenue rom Racoon ford, where soon after General Gregg crossed with his division. Here a lieu- taken away. tenant and thirteen privates of a rebel artile-47. Overriding, or superposition of all the ry company were captured. Near this point ed that they went into hysterics; others knelt

the river. Friday morning, heard cannonad not believe it. ing on the right, which proved to be General inner ankle; but ordinarily, large, ill shaped Next day, got close upon the heels of a large and whatever else they had, with unstinted cable must necessarily be open day and night. rebel force at Orange Springs, who, to escape, hand. 50. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, abandoned wagons, previsions, &c.; captured if not large and numerous, having clusters of a lieutenant of Jackson's staff, returning from Mr. Cyrus W. Field on the Atlantic leave of absence. At night camped at Green-51. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep and ad- The town was surrounded, and Col. Kilpatcame convinced that the Yankees were really

The track of the Virginia Railroad, connect- | world. ing Gordonsville and Richmond, was destroyed at different poinst for ten miles, two trains ed, and some commissary stores were also appropriated. During the night, a detachment of the 1st Main Cavalry, doing picket duty five miles up the Gordonsville road, was attacked, He was able to do so, and the message delivand had two men killed. The enemy disappeared the moment a brigade advanced, after 2d, the command moved on through Yanceville railroad between Gordonsville and Charlotts ville; another, consisting of four hundred the subject in every country. men, under Colonel Wyndham, proceeded to Columbia, on the James river, where the Lynch | Company believe that this important work An unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy | ripe for execution. They have the fullest con-

canal dug away at different points; three ca- submerging, and working long deep-sea cables. nal boats, loaded with materials for the rebel This confidence and these facilities have inarmy and five bridges, were burned. A large creased and been matured during five years of quantity of commissary stores, medicines, &c., careful consideration, inquiry, and experience; were also destroyed, and several hundred hor- and being brought forward on the present ocses were captured. A party, under Captain casion in conjunction with advantageous and Drummond, of the 5th cavalry, reached the well-digested business arrangement, the direc river between Columbia and Richmond, and tors have faith in the establishment of perma destroyed locks, levels, and set fire to a bridge nent and efficient telegraphic communication across the James river. General Gregg pro- between Europe and America by way of Ire- and persons of foreign birth who shall have ceeded to the Fredericksburg and Richmond land and Newfoundland. An enterprise so declared on oath their intention to become cit-Railroad, and destroyed, at Ashland, the depot buildings, railroad track, a train of cars, easy to accomplish, appeals not only to the provisions, and telegraph. He sent a detach- great commercial interests of Europe and ment to burn the railroad bridge over the America, but to the sympathies of all classes South Anna, but it was strongly guarded by in both countries ; its benefits to peace and infantry, and the party sent out fell back .-General Gregg returned to Thompson's Four Glass, Elliot, & Co., of London, have laid 4, der Col. Kilpatrick, moved eastward to the ing order, except that in shallow water, be-Central road, destroyed the bridges on that tween Liverpool and Helyhead, which was road over the South Anna, captured and dedragged and broken by the anchor of the stroyed a train of cars, culverts, and the rail- Royal Charter, in 1859, and has since been road track for miles, and then passed down to taken up altogether. They undertook to sub-

on picket duty near Shannon Hill. A

rebel advance was temporarily repulsed, but rallying, captured seventeen of the 5th Cavalry. Our force captured thirteen of the enemy. Gen. Buford advanced upon the enemy with his command, but they fled.

The night of the 4th, General Gregg movwhich we print below is not only grapic in with General Buford's command. Here a man, a native of North Carolina, came into camp, who had been concealed for a year to avoid serving Jeff. Davis. Near Yanceville, seventaken and captured. On the 5th, the retroat Relly's ford Friday morning, the 8th.

Thus the command of General Stoneman remained nearly nine days within the enemy's lines, visited nine different counties, destroyed capital and the army on the Rappahannock, urged in depreciation of that rout is found to der the laws of any of the several States. so that they cannot be used again for weeks to be a descent equal throughout, and of no whose waters are transported all the provision of locomotive up and down it, while the botraised in the rich valley of the James, and tom is everything that can be desired, the soft from which source alone the rebel army in mud of which it is composed being of a nature Virginia receives more than half its supplies; continually to increase in depth, and certain captured several hundred horses, and destroyed a large quantity of public property, all tect it from external influences. On the Newwith only the loss of two men killed, and not foundland side a deep channel exists from the ion to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, over fifty wounded and prisoners. The people approach to Trinity Bay a place called New and a skirmish took place, terminating by the at live Yankees, and found them neither savaling, and by adopting which as terminus, up-

commanding general, the people whom he vis landing telegraphs on the entire Atlantic brave army of the Potomac, so lately engaged ited will have but little cause of complaint at coast of Labrador, and on the coast of Newin such cases as are recognized by all civilized with the entire telegraphic system of Ameri-

Some of these poor people were so overjoyan army-beef contractor was overhauld, and in the street and prayed, thanking Jesus for States, must be added to the ordinary traffic an army-beef contractor was overhauld, and \$28,000 in Confederate bonds taken from him.

A rebel engineer, with a wagon load of mathematical arms and prayed, thanking Jesus for States, must be added to the ordinary traine returns of the company. Respecting the amount of these returns, the directors desire that if the Yankees came there they would every one to judge for himself. They merely the commanding officers, especially by General terial, was also captured on the road. The be sold to Cuba, branded, and many of them appenn a calculation showing what would be whole force encamped at night one mile from would be murdered in cold blood. They did

The negroes everywhere gave valuable in-Averili's command having a little fight with Permation, and acted as guides. Hearing of the enemy at Rapidan Station, on the Orange our approch at several points, they sat up all less than half of the year. They would addi- which fell back almost panic stricken, similar and Alexandria Railroad. This was the last night and baked batches of bread, which was tionally remark that, owing to the difference to the Bull Run affair, when our cavairy brig-General Stoneman heard of General Averill. passed out to the soldiers, with milk, water, in longitude between Europe and America, the

rick took possession of the place at 6 o'clock | Field spoke for a about three-quarters of an | it became necessary on two occasions to recov-A. M., May 2d, without opposition, captur- hour. Thompson was in the chair, and Lorin er or pick up in the deepest water several have led them. ing a few rebel soldiers. The citizens were Blodget, Esq., secretary. One of the tables miles of cable of which had been submerged. astounded to find the place in possession of on the platform was covered with specimens of On one occasion, when about thirty miles off the Yankees, and overjoyed when they be cables used in different parts of the world .- Cape St. Sebastine, in a depth of 1,250 fath-The address could scarcely be called a lecture. oms, and very rocky bottom, sixteen miles of civalized human being, and that they had It was exceedingly interesting, abounding, as cable were recovered, a fault cut out, and the will undoubtedly retrieve their good name and not come to murder men, women, and children it did, with allusions to the experiments, suc- cable relaid with perfect success. The end of come up to the scratch next time. in cold blood, as was firmly believed, and sup cessful, or otherwise, which had been made the cable between Corfu and Otranto was lost of section 2d of the act for enrolling and call plied the troops freely with victuals and drink. with respect to submarine cables all over the in 450 fathoms off the Island of France, near

In the commencement of his remarks he and the line completed. said that on his return from India to England of cars burnt, telegraph wires cut and destroy. he had stopped at Juba Island, in the Red Sea, the first point of telegraphic communication with London. A gentleman there was exceedingly desirous to telegraph to that city. ered in fourteen minutes. If a telegraphic cable were once established between this counfiring a few shots. On the afternoon of the try and England, the benefit of the result can last : only be approximated in computation. to Taompson's Four Coners. From this point | Throughout the discourse the speaker alluded detachments were sent out in different director to the efforts which had been made here and tions. One party destroyed a portion of the elsewhere, and made remarks akin to those made by most of the prominent speakers on

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph burg and Richmond canal crosses the river - | committed to their charge is at length fully fidence in the sufficiency of the scientific and Five locks were destroyed, the banks of the practical facilities which now exist for testing, important, and now become so comparatively civilization it is impossible to estimate. Messrs. Courners ; but a portion of his command, un- 000 miles in 30 lines, all of which are in workscribe and pay up in cash to the prsent new Another portion of General Gregg's com- capital sum of £25,000; and if selected to cise ranchise under the laws of the United mand, under Col. Davis, 12th Illinois, crossed manufacture the cable, they will allow thin States, or of the State thereof, are not absoboth roads nearer Richmond, destroying rail- company to pay weekly for the materialaying roads, telegraph, bridge over Brook river, and labor employed about the making nothing railway trains. A detachment of Gen. Gregg's of it, charging no profit them machinery, nor command also burned all the turnpike bridges for the use of their we during the progress of over the South Anna, to prevent the enemy for the personal, nor until the cable is commaking a flank movement, and catching Gen. the manufessful. When, however, the cable Stoneman in a trap. Monday morning, the pletelen properly laid and efficiently worked residence within the United States, under ob-4th, Hampton and D. H. Lee, with two brig- Juring one month, the first instalment of prof- ligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Conades, attacked about sixty of the 5th Cavage it is to be paid. This profit is to consist of gress:

in a few years to so cover the cable as to pro-Pelican, where there is every facility for landwards of forty miles of cable will be saved .-Thanks to the good management of the This company possesses the exclusive right of oined the column in flocks, and begged to be of £50,000 a year is expected from this source subsidy agreed to be paid by the British Government, and the same by that of the United the result if the traffic be sufficient to keep the cable at work at a very moderate rate for a period in each year equal to an average of one Corfu. It was grappled for and recovered, A Proclamation.

minimum can be telegraphed through a proper the contest, but with little effect. At Philadelphia, recently, Mr. Cyrus W. laying the cable between France and Algiers,

> By the President of the United States of America. WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, at its last session, enacting a law, enthe national forces, and for other purpo which was approved on the third day of March

And whereas, It is recited in the said act that there now exists in the United States an | Georgia regiment captured at one time. They ity thereof, and it is under the Constitution of the United States the duty of the government antee to each State a republican form of gov- could get to Richmond, if we would follow his to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarernment, and to preserve the public tran- directions, which was this: "Two Hills to

And whereas. For these high purposes a military force is indispensable, to raise and sup port which all persons ought willingly to contribute :

werthy and honorable than that which is ren- was within a few miles of there, and don't redered for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the consequent preservation of free Government.

And whereas, For the reasons thus recited. it was enacted by the said statute that "all 200 men at present. The 114th Regiment, able bodied male citizens of the United States, (Philadelphia Zouaves), suffered also. They izens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of 20 and 45 years," and about 10,000 or 15,000 less men, my the with certain exceptions not necessary to be mentioned, are declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United ing been done in very good order, and all States when called out by the President for tase to Gen. Hooker for that. The most that purpose:

And whereas. It is claimed by and me ages specified in the said act, wention to become we are again ready for the conflict. declared on oath the pursuance of the laws citizens, undercates, and who have not exerof the Unight of suffrage or any other poliof intention from renouncing their purpose to things: the landing of the pilgrims and origbecome citizens, and that, on the contrary, nal sin." such persons, under the treaties or law of nations, retain a right to renounce that purpose and forego the privileges of citizenship and

of the rebels was met by counter charge; the Atlantic shares, credited as fully paid up, to | Now, therefore, to avoid all misapprehenthe value altogether of twenty per cent. upon sions concerning the liabilities of persons conthe actual cost of material and labor disbursed | cerned to perform the service required by such by this company in the above weekly pay- enactment, and to give it full effect, I do herements, the shares being divided into twelve by order and proclaim, that no plea of alienage equal instalments, and deliverable to contract- will be received or allowed to exempt from the ors by one instalment per moath. The pay- obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of ed to near Yanceville, and was followed to that point, next day, by General Stoneman, month; and in case of failure the contractors have declared on oath his intention to become stand to lose not only their profit, but their a citizen of the United States, under the laws investment of £25,000 in the company's stock. thereof, and who shall be found within the That they do not look forward with any ap- United States at any time during the continuprehensions of such a result is apparent, both ance of the present insurrection and rebellion. from their offer and from the result is appar- at or after the expiration of the period of sixent, both from their offer and from fact, that ty five days from the date of this proclamaall the cables laid by them, including those tion; nor shall any such plea of alienage be ing Racoon ford, the whole command arrived in the deepest waters, have been perfectly suc- allowed in favor of any such person who has cessful. Careful surveys on behalf of this so as aforesaid declared his intention to becompany have been made by the British Gov- come a citizen of the United States, and shall ernment off Ireland and Newfoundland re have received at any time the right of suffrage spectively. The supposed preciption cliff or any other political franchise within the

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my

Done at the City of Washington this, the eighth day of Done at the City of washington this, the eight day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President, Wm. H. Sewand, Sec y of State.

## Letter from Virginia.

CAMP POTOMAC BRIDGE, Va., May 10, 1863.

A great deal of anxiety prevails throughout the North, at the present time, about the in one of the deadliest conflicts of this rebelpiring "Southern Chivalry."

The failure (or defeat if you wish to callit) -came rather unexpected to our brave army, men whose time of service had expired, went into the fight like good fellows, and many a man whose heart beat high with the expectaalone, and, together with the \$14,000 a year tion of reaching home and meeting his friends and relatives, fell, only hoping, in their last moments that we would be victorious, and the

HOOKER, who was in the hottest of the battle, cheering his men on.

The cause of our failure has been attributhundred and seventy five whole days, rather ed to the right place-the eleventh corpsade came up at that critical moment and turn-As regards the speed of working that may ed the tide of affairs, and saved the retreating be expected, scientific men agree, one and all, columns from utter annihilation. The Dutchin stating that twelve words per minute as a men that "fights mit Sigel," again rallied to would not have been the state of affairs if they only had their favorite General, (SIGEL,) to

The rumor here to night is that Gen. SIGEL has been ordered to report to Gen. Hooker. If such is the case the eleventh army corps

Gen. Sickles' and Gen. Sedgwick's corps suffered heavily in the engagement, by pressing too far into the enemy's country. Fredericksburg and heights were taken by our forces and re-taken again by the Rebels, not being in our hands forty-eight hours. Most of the fighting was done in the centre and on the titled "An act for enrolling and calling out right at Chancellorville, a small town at the right of Fredericksburg. Chancellorville is now no more but will fill a place in history.

We took a great many prisoners-one whole insurrection and rebellion against the author- were so drunk that it was sport to see them com in, hardly able to walk. One of them had the kindness to tell us that he thought we go over, one Longstreet to go through, and a Stonewall to get over, and then we would be in Richmond," but cur boys think that they can get there without going over these And whereas, No service can be more praise impediments, for Gen. Stoneman's command port any such obsticles in the way.

The 141st Regiment, mostly from Bradford county, suffered severely. They only muster are tigers to fight.

After a trial of our skill with the rebels. again across the Rappaha-20go, nothing havposition we were sned on our side. The reof the boys that are left feel weary and tired after eight days marching and fighting, but

Respectfully,
P. F. CLARK,
17th Pa. Cavalry.

Howel Cobb says but two thing stand stand in the way of an amicable settlement of lutely included by their aforesaid declaration the present national difficulty-" only two

> Antiquity is man's authority born some ages before us.

> Bragg claims one thousand six hundred prisoners, with all their horses and rifles.