Gazette and Democrat.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

WAR NEWS!

The Great Fight at Charleston.

TERRIBLE FIRE OF THE REBEL FORTS.

THE KEOKUK AND NAHANT INJURED.

THE FLEET WITHDRAW.

FORT SUMTER BREACHED.

REVIEW OF THE FIGHT.

OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR, April 8, 1863.

The great struggle is over. The enterprise on which so many months of preparation have been bestowed, and to which the eyes of the whole American people, loyal and disloyal, have been directed with the most intense interest, has proved a failure. The rebel flag still floats over Charleston and its defences, and our iron-clad fleet has withdrawn from the conflict, baffled and in part disabled.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK.

On Sunday last, the 5th inst., the iron-clad fleet joined the blockading vessels outside of Charleston bar, some five or six miles from that Fort Sumter which it was their special mission to capture or destroy. These consisted of the New Ironsides, to which Admiral Dupont transferred his pennant, the Weehawken, the Passaic, the Montauk, the Patapsco, the Catskill, the Nantucket, the Nahant and the Keokuk, in all nine iron clads, all of which, with the exception of the New Ironsides and the Keokuk, were of the Monitor Pattern. That same afternoon the indispensable service of buoying out the bar was performed by Commander Rhind, of the Keokuk, and Mr. C. O. Boutelle, of the United States Coast Survey, in the Bibb, assisted by the pilots of the squadron. In this work they were unmolested by the enemy, and it was performed with great success.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

On the morning of Monday everything was ready for the movement. The captains of the vessels had been already furnished with the full plan of attack and order of battle, as follows:—

The bar will be buoyed by the Keokuk, Commander Rhind assisted by C. O. Boutelle, Assistant United States Coast Survey, commanding the Bibb, by Acting Ensign Platt and the pilots of the squadron. The commanding officers will, previous to crossing, make themselves acquainted with the value of the buoys.

The vessels will, on signal being made, form in the prescribed order ahead, at intervals of one cable's length.

The squadron will pass up the main ship channel without returning the fire of the batteries on Morris Island, unless signal should be made to commence action.

The ships will open fire on Fort Sumter when within easy range, and will take up a position to the northward and westward of that fortification, engaging its left, or northeast face, at a distance of from one thousand to eight hundred yards, firing low and aiming at the centre embrasures.

The commanding officers will instruct their officers and men to carefully avoid wasting a shot, and will enjoin upon them the necessity of precision rather than rapidity of fire.

Each ship will be prepared to render every assistance possible to vessels that may require it.

The special code of signals prepared for the iron-clad vessels will be used in action.

After the reduction of Fort Sumter, it is probable the next point of attack will be the batteries on Morris Island.

The order of battle will be the line ahead, in the following succession:—

1. Weehawken, with raft, Captain Jno. Rodgers.
2. Passaic, Captain Percival Drayton.
3. Montauk, Commander Jno. L. Worden.
4. Patapsco, Commander Daniel Ammen.
5. New Ironsides, Commodore Thos. Turner.
6. Catskill, Commander Geo. W. Rodgers.
7. Nantucket, Commander Donald McN. Fairfax.
8. Nahant, Commander John Downes.
9. Keokuk, Lieutenant Commander Alex. C. Rhind.

A squadron of reserve, of which Captain J. F. Green will be the senior officer, will be formed outside the bar and near the entrance buoy, consisting of the following vessels:—

Canandaigua, Captain Jos. H. Green.
Unadilla, Lieutenant Commander S. P. Quackenbush.
Housatonic, Captain Wm. R. Taylor.
Wissahickon, Lieutenant Commander J. G. Davis.
Huron, Lieutenant Commander G. A. Stevens.

And will be in readiness to support the iron clads when they attack the batteries on Morris Island.

F. S. DUPONT,
Rear Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

MONDAY'S INACTION.

By nine o'clock in the morning the iron-clads had crossed the bar, and had taken up their position in the main ship channel, lying within a mile of the shore of Morris Island and extending in a line parallel with it. The early morning was hazy, and later on the fog became so thick as to obscure the ranges by which the fleet was to steer. This rendered it impossible to move, and again the attack had to be deferred.

THE CONFLICT.

The sun rose bright and clear on Tuesday morning. The sea was smooth as a mirror, and the atmosphere so translucent that we could see right up to the city. All hearts were throbbing with anxiety as to the results of the conflict in which these little iron-clads were about to engage. And here I may as well remark that the same confidence of success which seemed to have taken possession of the people, and even of the government, did not find itself fully reflected in the minds of the Admiral and of his officers. They knew the difficulties they had to encounter, the odds they had to contend with. They knew the powerful batteries which lined the shores on either side for four miles, and forbade all hostile entrance to the harbor. They were aware that, in addition to those destructive engines of war, the various channels were so obstructed that even if the iron-clads should prove altogether invulnerable they would still find their passage blocked up by obstructions, which it might be impossible, and would certainly be difficult, to remove; and they knew, moreover, that, however well adapted for defensive purposes the iron-clads might prove to be, the difficulty of maneuvering them, and the fewness of their guns—heavy though they might be—did not commend them for offensive purposes against such fortifications as those which they should have to encounter.

The attack would have commenced an hour or two earlier than it did had it not been that the Admiral was advised to wait for the ebb tide rather than sail up with the flood tide, as the former would be more apt to discover the locality of the obstructions in the channel; and the tide turned at eleven o'clock. During these hours of suspense the eye had an opportunity of taking the features of the scene on which the great act was to be played. The blue waters danced in the bright sunshine, and flocks of sea birds dipped their white wings in the waves and uttered their shrill cries as they swooped downward after their prey. Over the parapets of Forts Sumter and Moultrie the rebel defenders were watching our movements and signalizing them; and even on the roofs and steeples of the distant city we could see hundreds of spectators. Distinctly in view were the numerous batteries, extending from the Wappoo creek, on the Ashley river, following the contour of James Island, down to the Lighthouse battery, on the south point of Morris Island. On the other side they were more numerous still—Breach Inlet battery, on the lower end of Sullivan's Island; Fort Beauregard, and on up to Fort Moultrie; while in the centre of the picture, rising as it were from the water, stood Fort Sumter, displaying the rebel flag on one angle and the Palmetto flag on the opposite angle; and beyond, Fort Ripley and Castle Pinckney, the city filling up the background.

Meanwhile the attacking vessels lay at anchor in the main ship channel, within a mile of the batteries on Morris Island, without provoking a hostile shot. The Weehawken was in the van and the other vessels in the order in which they are named in the plan of attack. Precisely at half-past twelve o'clock the fleet commenced to move. The distance to the positions at which they were directed to attack was nearly four miles, and for almost all that distance they were within range of the enemy's batteries. But again there is a delay. Grappling irons attached to the Weehawken have got foul of her anchor cable, and it takes nearly an hour to set matters right. At last the difficulty is got over, and once more the vessels have got under weigh. Slowly they move up the ship channel. They pass within easy range of Fort Wagner, on Morris Island; but not a shot disputes their progress; they pass the battery at Cummings' Point—named, I believe, Battery Bee—but still not a discharge from a rebel gun. And it is not till the vessels have got fairly between the two upper points of Morris Island and Sullivan's Island—which are about a mile apart—and are rounding to make the entrance of the harbor, that the ominous stillness is broken. Fort Sumter opens the ball with her barbette guns; Fort Moultrie takes up the loud refrain. The various batteries join in the deafening chorus, and the iron clads find themselves within a circle of fire, concentrated from all the rebel guns that can be brought to bear upon the point.

Nor is that all that these little floating turrets have to contend with. If it were, they might have held on their way defiantly, and run the gauntlet of all the batteries that stood between them and Charleston. The weak side of Fort Sumter is well known to be its northwest front. That was the point against which the rebel engineers were determined that we should not get in. From the northeast angle of the fort, across the channel to Fort Moultrie, were suspended, floating from barrels and kept taut by weights, heavy nets and contrivances of roping, so fixed as to be sure to get entangled in the propelling apparatus of vessels, and also connected with torpedoes. Into this net the Weehawken, which led the van, fell; and for a long time her machinery was useless and she drifted with the current. At last, after great exertions, she extricated herself. The other vessels sheered off and avoided the same peril. There was no getting into the required position in this way. Any attempt to persevere in that course would have rendered the fleet unmanageable and exposed it to destruction. Baffled in the attempt to get round or past Fort Sumter in that way, the bulldog Monitors sought another opening; but even the shoal ground between the fort and Cummings' Point was barred up with piles. In fact, Fort Sumter was found to be the apex of a triangle, the two sides of which were impenetrable to our vessels, and at the base line of which they were exposed to a concentric fire from Forts Sumter and Moultrie, the Redan, Battery Bee and Fort Beauregard. Thus brought to a stand, and nothing being left but either to batter down Fort Sumter or retire, the iron clads went resolutely to their work. Stretching themselves in a line between Sumter and Moultrie, and only giving an occasional shot to the latter work, they piled their guns upon the walls of Sumter.

The Keokuk steamed up to within some three hundred yards of the fortress, while the other vessels lay at intermediate distances between that and six hundred yards. The Ironsides—the Admiral's flagship—had become entirely unmanageable, refusing to answer her helm; so that, with the exception of one broadside which she poured into Fort Moultrie, she took no part in the attack, although she was herself the target of many of the enemy's largest guns, and was hit some sixty or seventy times, sustaining, however, no material damage. For half an hour, while our vessels were in the position I have described, the cannonading was of the most awfully grand and terrible character. No words of mine, no words of any man, can convey a faint idea of it. It was sublimely terrific. No less than three hundred guns of the largest calibre concentrated their fire upon the eight assailants, who had but sixteen guns with which to respond. The contest was too unequal to be persevered in. The Keokuk was soon badly damaged. The turret of the Passaic was so indented as to prevent its revolving. The Patapsco had her two hundred pound Parrott gun disabled; and, besides, night was coming on. The Admiral therefore signalized the fleet to retire, and sullenly they fell back from a contest in which they were so tremendously overmatched; not, however, without leaving their mark behind. The northeast front of Fort Sumter, which was the only one exposed to our fire, was badly damaged. No less than eleven holes, some of them three feet wide, and two embrasures knocked into one, showed the effect of the Monitors' guns. But that was all we effected—that and the dissipation of a popular error that Charleston could be captured by nine or ten iron clads. The signal to cease firing was given about five o'clock. It was obeyed, and the vessels fell back to the flagship, the parting shot being fired by the Nantucket as she passed Fort Wagner.

And thus ended the most remarkable conflict that has ever taken place between war vessels and land fortifications—remarkable in this, that the guns of the forts outnumbered by ten to one those of the vessels. And yet, after all, to what is our failure to be attributed? To the impregnability of the land batteries or the weight and number of their guns? Only to a slight degree. The real instruments of our defeat were the apparently insignificant and contemptible barricades of ropework and netting suspended across the channel, and which kept our vessels at a point on which the rebel guns had previously been concentrated. Forts might have been passed and batteries silenced; but these twining enemies, which, like the serpents of Laocoon, coiled themselves around the motive machinery of our vessels and prevented the play of their iron arms, were not to be got ride of by force. In their grasp our vessels were innocuous. And therefore the unfavorable result of the enterprise is not to be accepted as any test of the relative powers of iron clads and land batteries. Without those obstructions, all the forts that defended Charleston, from Lighthouse Point to Castle Pinckney, would have been insufficient to stop our Monitors from anchoring off the Battery at Charleston.

It has been calculated that some 3,500 rounds were fired by the rebels. In one minute there were one hundred and sixty counted. On our side there were but one hundred and fifty shots fired in all; so that the rebels fired over twenty shots to our one. The Ironsides fired but one broadside, and that was at Fort Moultrie. That was her only offensive operation throughout the day. The Keokuk only fired three shots before she received her death wound.

THE RESULT.

The result of the day's operations may be summed up thus:—The injury to the rebel fortifications is not such as will work any great loss to them, as we cannot renew the attack immediately. On our side we lose the Keokuk, which sunk this morning, and which is to be blown up to day, to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels. She was struck by ninety shots. Of these nineteen were on the water line, fifteen in the after turret, twelve in the forward turret and twenty five on the sides.

The Passaic is disabled by having her turret so injured that it cannot revolve, and she has to be sent to Port Royal for repairs. She was struck fifty eight times. The Patapsco was injured by having her two hundred pound Parrott gun disabled. She was struck from forty to fifty times. The Nahant was struck eighty times, and had her pilothouse completey shattered. The Ironsides was hit from sixty to seventy times, receiving no material damage beyond the knocking off one of her port shutters, thus exposing her gundeck. The Weehawken was struck fifty-nine times, and had her funnel deeply indented, so that she worked with difficulty. The Montauk was hit twenty times. The Nantucket and Catskill were each hit about fifty times, having their decks considerably torn.

QUESTION OF RENEWING THE FIGHT.

The captains of the iron-clads met in the evening on board the flagship, and I understand that there was but one opinion among them as to the question of abandoning or renewing the conflict, and that was against renewing it at present. Besides the impediments which had to be contended with yesterday, similar obstructions could be seen higher up the harbor. The space between Fort Ripley and Fort Johnson was barred with a triple row of piles like those between Fort Sumter and Cummings' Point, only in the centre there was observed an opening, at which it is said there is a torpedo set, loaded with the enormous charge of five thousand pounds of gunpowder. And yet the capture of Charleston is by no means abandoned, only there must be more powerful means used.

The Admiral heard the opinions of his various officers, with which his own evidently coincided. He did not, however, announce any decision; but to day he declared his intention of withdrawing from the attack for the present. The injured iron clads have been sent to Port Royal. The remainder will follow as soon as may be. The Keokuk went down this morning about eight o'clock, her crew having been first taken off by the tug Dandelion and placed on board the Ironsides. The casualties on board the Keokuk were: Killed, none; wounded, Captain Rhind, Acting Ensign Alexander McIntosh, Richard Nicholson, Quartermaster, and ten seamen slightly.

There were several wounded on board the Nahant by a heavy rifled shot striking the pilothouse and scattering some of the bolts. Among them were Captain Downs; the pilot, Isaac Scofield, and Edward Gobb, of Massachusetts, the Quartermaster. The latter died this morning. These were all hit while in the pilothouse. John McAllister, John Jackson and Rowland Martin, seaman, were also wounded in the same manner while in the turret.

THE LAND FORCE.

Whether wisely or not, it seems to have been taken for granted that a land force would not be of much service in co-operating with the naval attack. It was understood that the rebels had 55,000 soldiers in Charleston; but all our reliance appears to have been placed upon the iron-clads. Nevertheless, a small force was landed on Folly Island for the purpose of moving up on Morris Island and occupying the batteries there, if the iron clads should capture them. There was no occasion for their services, and they will be immediately re-embarked.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE IRON-CLADS FROM CHARLESTON BAR.

The Richmond *Sentinel* has the following:—

CHARLESTON, April 12, 1863.

The entire iron-clad fleet departed at forty minutes past three and four o'clock for the South. The impression prevails here, however, that they will soon return to renew the attack.

THE REBEL COMMANDERS AT CHARLESTON.—A correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* says that, in the late fight near Charleston, Colonel Rhett was in command of Fort Sumter, Colonel Butler of Fort Moultrie, Capt. Sitgraves of Fort Beauregard, Lieut. Col. Simkins of Battery Bee, Major Huger of Battery Wagner, and Lieut. Lesesne, with a detachment from Fort Sumter, of the battery on Cummings' Point.

THE SIEGE OF WASHINGTON, N. C.

General Foster Relieved.

Troops and Supplies Reach Him.

The Rebels Still Investing Suffolk.

We learn by a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated Thursday, that Gen. Foster has been relieved. The news is official, from Gen. Palmer to Gen. Dix. The substance of the relief appears to be this: A river steamer having on board a regiment of troops and supplies of provisions and ammunition had succeeded in passing the Rebel batteries on Tar River, and reached the wharf at Washington on the 14th (Tuesday). The public have been hourly expecting to hear of Gen Foster's capture, since, according to the Rebel accounts, there seemed to be no reasonable chance of escape. Until this time we have had very little from our own side, and could only wonder why, if the Rebels had got Foster in so tight a place, they did not finish him. His safety, however, is now pretty certain, and with it will cease much apprehension with regard to Newbern, Suffolk, and the adjacent coast. The same dispatch tells us that the enemy are still investing Suffolk, but no event of importance had transpired

Special Message from the Governor.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, April 15, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: In taking leave of you at the close of the session, I think it proper, under existing circumstances, to go beyond the usual formalities.

The partiality of my fellow-citizens placed me in the office which I now hold at a period of great public distraction, which soon culminated in the breaking out of the rebellion which is still raging.

The country had so long slumbered in unbroken tranquillity, that we had in this State almost forgotten the possibility of any violation of our domestic peace. Even our militia laws had been suffered to fall into disuse, and were reduced to a merely permissive organization of a few uniformed volunteer companies in various parts of the State. The whole mind of our people was directed to peaceful and industrial pursuits; conscious of no intention to injure the rights or interests of others or in any way to violate the Constitution under which we had thriven, they were unable to realize the designs of wicked and abandoned men, even after they had been publicly and boastingly proclaimed. Although for many months war had been actually levied against the United States in South Carolina and elsewhere, it is a fact that the people of this Commonwealth were first startled into a sense of the common danger by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The Legislature was then in session, and immediately made such provision as was at the moment deemed necessary. But shortly after its adjournment, events having rapidly advanced, and the capital of the country being in apparent danger, I deemed it necessary to convene it again early in May, 1861, to adopt measures for placing the State on a footing adequate to the emergency. This was promptly and cheerfully done. Five hundred thousand dollars had been appropriated at the regular session for military purposes, and to that sum was then added authority to borrow three millions of dollars. This loan, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the finances of the country, and the alarm and distrust then prevailing, was promptly taken by our own citizens at par; and at the suggestion of the Executive, laws were passed for organizing our military forces, and especially for immediately raising and supporting, at the expense of the State, a body of fifteen thousand men, called the Reserve Corps, to be ready for immediate service when required.

The Government of the United States had called out 75,000 to serve for three months, of which the quota of Pennsylvania was immediately furnished.

The Reserve Corps was raised, equipped, and disciplined by the State, and contributed largely, under Providence, in saving Washington after the first disaster at Bull Run; and from that time we continued to add regiment after regiment, as the service of the country required.

From the first moment to the present hour the loyalty and indomitable spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania have been exhibited in every way and upon every occasion. They have flocked to the standard of their country in her hour of peril, and have borne it victoriously on the battlefields from Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, to the far South and South-West; they have never faltered for a moment. It has been my pride to occupy a position which enabled me to become familiar with all their patriotism and self-devotion, and to guide their efforts. Posterity will do them full justice.

Every requisition of the General Government has been promptly fulfilled; all legislation in support of the cause has been enacted without delay, and Pennsylvania is entitled to be named first amongst the States that have been throughout unflinching in their determination to subdue the sacrilegious wretches who are endeavoring to destroy the last temple of liberty.

The State has not been insensible to the sacrifices which her sons have made. No effort has been spared by her authorities to secure their comfort and welfare. Under legislative provisions to that effect, her sick and wounded have been followed and cared for, and, when practicable, brought home to be nursed by their friends, and the bodies of the slain, when possible, have been returned for burial in the soil of the State.

The contributions of her citizens, in supplies of luxuries and comforts for all her volunteers, have been almost boundless, and nothing has been omitted that could encourage and stimulate them in the performance of their holy duty. They have felt, upon every march, and in every camp, however desolate their immediate surroundings, that the eyes and hearts of the loved ones at home were upon and with them.

The result is, that Pennsylvania is actually in a position on which it is my duty to congratulate you as her representatives: Notwithstanding the immense drain of her population, her industry is thriving at home; and, so far as it may not be hurt by causes over which she has no control, must continue to prosper. Her finances were never in a more healthy condition; her people were never in better heart.

That the labors, anxieties, and responsibilities of her Executive have been great and harassing I need not say. I have given to them my nights and days, with, I trust, a single eye to the public welfare. I claim no special merit in this; I would have been unworthy to be called a man had I done otherwise. If I am proud of the result, it is that I am proud of the people who have effected it.

To be called a freeman of Pennsylvania is henceforth to have a title of honor wherever loyalty, patriotism, and martial virtues are cherished. It is to be observed, moreover, that the labors which I have necessarily undergone have already impaired my health.

I should have serious cause to apprehend that a much longer continuance of them might so break it down as to render me unable to fulfill the duties of my position. It is to be added that, as the approaching season will probably be the most eventful period in the history of the country, I will be able with more effect to discharge my duties if I avoid being made the centre of an active political struggle.

Under these circumstances it has pleased the President of the United States to tender me a high position at the expiration of my present term of office, and I have not felt myself at liberty to do otherwise than accept this offer.

As I shall, for all these reasons, retire from office at the close of my present term, I have thought this a not inappropriate mode of announcing that fact.

In taking leave of you I may be permitted to say that as Governor of the Commonwealth, I have given, as was my duty, and shall continue to give, an active, an earnest support to the Government of the United States, in its efforts to suppress the existing rebellion. As a private citizen, I shall continue heartily to uphold the President and his Administration, as the only means by which that result can be attained, or, in other words, the country can be saved.

I give this as my deliberate opinion, and shall openly, candidly and zealously act in accordance with it.

Of the warm hearted friends to whom I owe so much, and of the people of the Commonwealth, who, regardless of party, have never tired of cheering my toils and anxieties by tokens of their generous confidence and approval, I cannot speak with composure. I can do no more than express to them the deepest, truest, and most heartfelt gratitude.

Hoping that you may safely return to your homes and families after your public labors, and with the best wishes for your individual welfare and happiness, I now bid you farewell.

A. G. CURTIN.

List of Jurors for April Court, 1863.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 20.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

1 Henry Ammon, farmer, Caernarvon
2 Henry Binkley, laborer, Lower Heidelberg.
3 Joshua Bieber, merchant, Kutztown.
4 John Bair, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Rockland.
5 Joel Dreibelbies, farmer, Richmond.
6 Jacob Deisher, innkeeper, Pike.
7 Eli Evrich, tobacconist, Second Ward.
8 Josiah Eisenbeis, moulder, Third Ward.
9 Daniel Filbert, yeoman, Bernville.
10 Ephraim Fritz, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Douglass.
11 Philip Githam, machinist, First Ward.
12 Daniel Gass, farmer, Oneidaunee.
13 David Gilbert, drover, Hereford.
14 Henry George, farmer, Greenwich.
15 Jacob H. Bain, saddler, Fifth Ward.
16 William Heins, farmer, Washington.
17 Amos Hocker, blacksmith, First Ward.
18 Daniel Hoch, miller, Richmond.
19 Emanuel Hunker, blacksmith, Bethel.
20 Moses Hiester, miller, Upper Tulpehocken.
21 Solomon Herbein, farmer, Rockland.
22 Samuel Kindt, farmer, Maidencreek.
23 Thomas Keim, tollkeeper, Bern.
24 Israel Laucks, laborer, Second Ward.
25 George Levan, merchant, Fourth Ward.
26 James Leiby, butcher, Greenwich.
27 David Livars, miller, North Heidelberg.
28 Aaron Moll, tanner, Spring.
29 James K. Moser, farmer, Albany.
30 John Mell, cooper, Marion.
31 James O'Neal, laborer, Caernarvon.
32 Elijah Ruth, farmer, Spring.
33 Solomon Schlegel, farmer, Cumru.
34 Henry Springer, tobacconist, Colebrookdale.
35 Samuel Warley, shoemaker, Third Ward.
36 Daniel Yocum, ironmaster, Cumru.

TRAVERSE JURORS—THIRD WEEK.

1 John G. Brown, farmer, Colebrookdale.
2 Thomas L. Bordner, farmer, Bethel.
3 Peter Brancher, carpenter, Windsor.
4 Daniel Baus, blacksmith, Lower Heidelberg.
5 Daniel Christ, farmer, Centre.
6 Benjamin Clauser, farmer, Robeson.
7 Martin Fry, shoemaker, Pike.
8 Daniel Fitterling, farmer, Brecknock.
9 Solomon Grill, batter, Third Ward.
10 Jacob Gessler, laborer, Fifth Ward.
11 William Hoch, farmer, Maxatawny.
12 John Haak, millwright, Womelsdorf.
13 Jacob Hoff, yeoman, Third Ward.
14 Henry Hahn, farmer, Robeson.
15 Henry Homan, carpenter, Third Ward.
16 Peter Jones, yeoman, First Ward.
17 Jacob Kerwhner, mason, Perry.
18 Jacob Koble, jr., farmer, Bethel.
19 Daniel Kaufman, carpenter, Upper Bern.
20 Bennewille Keim, farmer, Rockland.
21 Nathan Kindt, innkeeper, Kutztown.
22 Isaac Kaufman, farmer, Oley.
23 Peter Krause, innkeeper, Kutztown.
24 Nathan Lamm, yeoman, Marion.
25 Thomas Ludwig, laborer, Amity.
26 Sebastian Lisher, shoemaker, Third Ward.
27 Solomon Mengel, tinsmith, Second Ward.
28 James Miller, constable, Perry.
29 Jeremiah Mengel, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Ontelaunee.
30 Ephraim Sands, farmer, Colebrookdale.
31 Reuben Seaman, farmer, Upper Bern.
32 William Sheridan, farmer, Maxatawny.
33 Daniel Snyder, jr., farmer, Exeter.
34 Jacob Texter, laborer, Lower Heidelberg.
35 Ephraim Witman, merchant, Bernville.
36 Valentine Wagner, farmer, Centre.

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READING MARKET.

Wheat (prime white) per bushel	$1 60	FRIDAY, April 17, 1863.	
Wheat, (prime red) per bushel	1 55	Buckwheat Flour per 100 lbs.	2 00
Rye do	90	Pork ℔ 100 lbs.	8 00
Corn (old) do	78	Beef (hind quarter) per 100 pounds	8@9 00
Corn (new) do	78	Beef (fore quarter) per 100 pounds	7@8 00
Corn Meal do	1 00	Hams per pound	10
Oats do	55	Shoulders do	7
Flaxseed do	1 30	Flitch do	8
Cloverseed do	4 50	Dried Beef, do	13
Timothy seed do	2 25	Table Butter do	24
Barley do	70	Lump Butter do	22
Potatoes do	55	Firkin Butter do	—
Sweet Potatoes do	75	Tallow do	9½
Salt do	50	Lard do	10
Salt per Sack	1 40	Hides, Raw do	7 and 8
Wheat Flour (extra family white) ℔ bbl.	9 00	Best Old Rye Whiskey, per gallon	3 00
Wheat Flour (extra fam. white) ℔ 100 lbs	4 50	Common Whiskey, per gallon	49 to 50
Wheat Flour (extra family) per Barrel	8 50	Flaxseed Oil ℔ gallon	80
Wheat Flour (extra family) per 100 lbs.	4 25	Eggs per dozen	18
Single Extra Flour, per barrel	7 50	Stone Coal (stove, egg & broken, ℔ 2000 lbs.	4 50
Single Extra Flour, per 100 lbs.	3 75	Nut Coal do	3 50
Wheat Flour (superfine) per barrel	7 50	Limeburners' do	2,00 to 2 50
Rye Flour per barrel	4 00	Plaster per ton,	6 00
Rye Flour per 100 lbs.	2 00	Timothy Hay do	12 00
		Meadow Hay do	11 00
		Hickory wood per cord	4 00
		Oak wood do	3 00
		Bark do	6 00

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

FRIDAY, April 17, 1863.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There is no quotable change in Flour, and a very limited inquiry for export; only about 600 bbls found buyers at $7 37½@7 62½ for western and Penn'a extra family, at which rate it is freely offered. For home use there is rather more doing; and prices range at $8@8 25 for superfine; $8 50@7 for extras; $7 25@7 75 for extra family, and $8@8 50 ℔ bbl for fancy brands, as in quality, and the receipts and stocks, of good brands especially, very light. Rye Flour is in steady demand at $4 75. Corn meal is dull at $4 50 for Brandywine, and $4 25 for Pennsylvania and Jersey. The latter are scarce. The receipts to-day are 2000 bbls Flour, 8100 bus Wheat, 6550 do. corn, and 8200 do Oats. There is very little Wheat offering or selling, and the market is very quiet most of the stock being limited above the present views of buyers, who only offer $1 65@1 68 for good and prime Pennsylvania reds and $1 75@1 80 for white. About 25,000 bushels of the former sold private. Rye is arriving and selling slowly at $1 08@1 10 for Penna. Corn is scarce and wanted at a further advance, and 2@30,000 bushels yellow have been taken at 90@91c. in store and afloat, closing with more buyers than sellers at the latter figure. Oats are active, and good Penna. sell freely at 53c, weight.

WHISKY moves off as wanted, bbls selling at 47@48c., and drudge at 45@45½c.

IRON.—The market remains inactive, with some little inquiry for pig metal, but generally at a price below the views of makers, who are mostly sold up, and asking $36@37 for foundry, and $31@35 for forge, cash and 4 mos. Scotch pig is quiet and nearly nominal at $38@40 ℔ ton. Of manufactured iron the sales are fair and prices firm.

CATTLE MARKET.—About 1300 head of Beef Cattle were offered and sold at Phillips' Yard during the past week, at steady prices, ranging from $9 to $12 50, including a few extra Illinois, which brought $13 50 the 100 lbs. The demand was good, and all offered disposed of at full prices. Cows and Calves—Some 80 were disposed of at from $18 to $42 each for Springers, and $25 to $40 for Cows and Calves. No change. Hogs were less firm, and the receipts, about 3200 head, found buyers, including 2347 at Glass's Union drove yard, late Imbof's, at $7½@9, and 840 at the avenue yards at $8¾@9 the 100 lbs net. Sheep were unchanged, and only about 2100 were offered and sold at 8½@9½c ℔ lb gross.—*North American.*

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. S. Leinbach, at the house of the bride, Mr. GEORGE MILLER, of Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, to Miss CATHARINE A., eldest daughter of Aaron Mull, Esq., of Sinking Spring. *

[The Printer was kindly remembered by the "happy couple" above named, in the gift of a bottle of delicious Catawba Wine, with which a jolly bumper was drank to their health, long life and unintermpted wedded felicity.]

DIED.

On the 16th inst., in this city, DANIEL K. FREES, aged 27 years.

On the 15th inst., in Lebanon, EDDIE, son of Josiah Funk, aged 5 years.

On the 14th inst., in this city, JAMES M. LEWIS, aged 71 years, 4 months and 11 days.

On the 14th inst., in this city, JOHN HARNER, son of John and Mary Harner, aged 20 years, 9 months and 25 days.

On the 13th inst., in this city, DAVID FREDERICK FOX, son of John and Catharine Deeter, aged 6 years, 10 months and 13 days.

On the 11th inst., in Hospital at Washington, JAMES T. MILLARD, a member of Company K, 128th Penna. Regiment, in the 46th year of his age.

On the 7th inst., in Kutztown, JACOB LEHMAN, aged 74 years, 4 months and 29 days.

On the 6th inst., in Kutztown, DAVID SIEDER, aged 43 years, 9 months and 3 days.

On the 6th inst., in Perry, JAMES MONROE, son of Daniel Betz, aged 5 years and 23 days.

On the 4th inst., in North Heidelberg, JOHN L. JACOB, son of Daniel S. Wenrich, aged 7 months.

On the 3d inst., in Bernville, DAVID RICHARD, aged 34 years, 8 months and 24 days.

On the 3d inst., in Bethel, CATHARINE, widow of Daniel Hartman, and daughter of Daniel and Catharine Leinbach, of Oley, aged 74 years, 9 months and 21 days.

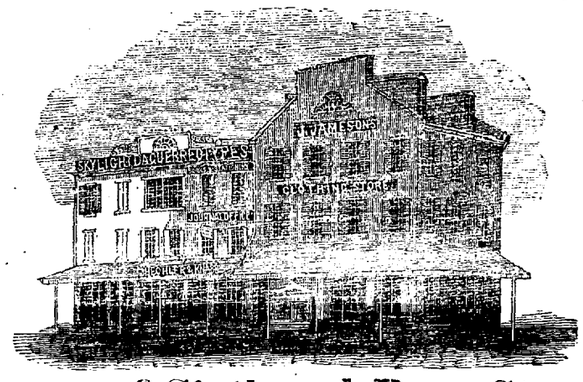
On the 1st inst., in Centre, CATHARINE, daughter of Benjamin and Esther Bucks, aged 6 years, 2 months and 16 days.

On the 31st March, in this city, ADAM HECKMAN, son of Adam and Catharine Heckman, aged 40 years, 2 months and 30 days.

On the 21st February, in Harewood Hospital, Washington, Sergt. ENOCH B. KIRBY, of Company I, 51st Penna. Regiment, (son of Samuel and Esther Kirby, late of Reading), in the 25th year of his age.

JAMESON'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

1863. 1863.



Corner of Sixth and Penn Streets,
READING, PA.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED AND WELL KNOWN CLOTHING HOUSE is better prepared now to hold out great inducements to buyers than at any previous time, as our stock of

MEN'S CLOTHING & DRESS GOODS,

Is much larger and better than ever before, the bulk of which has been bought before the late great rise in prices.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

In great variety, of all sizes, prices and qualities. The long experience of this House in this branch has enabled us to get up all the different proportions and sizes to fit boys of all ages, to which we invite particular attention.

March 28, 1863—tf] JAMESON & Co.

S-T-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New-York. [March 28-2 mos.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

This delightful article for preserving and beautifying the human hair is again put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention, which first created its immense and unprecedented sales of over one million bottles annually! It is still, sold at 25 cents in large bottles. Two million bottles can easily be sold in a year when it is again known that the Kathairon is not only the most delightful hair dressing in the world, but that it cleanses the scalp of scurf and dandruff, gives the hair a lively, rich luxuriant growth, and prevents it from turning gray. These are considerations worth knowing. The Kathairon has been tested for over twelve years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who values a beautiful head of hair will use the Kathairon. It is finely perfumed, cheap and valuable. It is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

D. S. BARNES & CO.
March 28-6 mo] New-York.

HEIMSTREET'S
INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
IT IS NOT A DYE,

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All *instantaneous dyes* are composed of *lunar caustic*, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Colouring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and $1. [March 28-6 mo

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.

Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs, are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure and uproot these complaints, must be Expectorant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or putrid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Potter, certifies, "that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal." Rev. J. J. Potter, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that *it never fails.*

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Elecampane, Comfrey, Burdock, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup. Full descriptions