The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
NEW YORK, March 2, 1863.

Business in this vast city seems to be as brisk as ever. There is nothing in the commercial metropolis of this great country that would seem to indicate that we are in the midst of the most formidable rebellion the world ever knew. This fact alone is conclusive of the boundless resources and immense power of our government and country, and has only been developed and made apparent since the war began. We scarcely know what the horrors of war are, as we have as yet not been made to feel them, except in the loss of many of our brave soldiers on the field of battle and by sickness in the camps.

Had we suffered more in the North, there would have been more unanimity in regard to the suppression of this wicked rebellion and less sympathy for the rebels. The sufferings of the South have been almost incredible. A gentleman in business in this city informed me that a few days since, that a friend of his, a Northern man, but many years the agent of a wealthy Southern planter, escaped through our lines and came to this city, on his way to Europe, who was perfectly amazed to find the streets of New York crowded with people, and business as brisk as it was in former times. He labored under the impression, as did almost the whole South, that all business, except what relates to the army, was entirely prostrated. He stated many facts showing the great sufferings of the people South, for the want, not only of the luxuries, but the necessaries of life. As an evidence of the destitution in the way of clothing, he pointed to a pair of very common boots, of English manufacture, for which he paid before leaving, thirty-four dollars, not in Confederate money, but in gold. He was compelled to have them, as he was obliged to make the greater part of his journey on foot. The women, he remarked, suffer the most, and are more rabid secessionists than the men. They never go out at night, and every house is locked up and secured from intrusion at nightfall. The horrors of a servile insurrection are ever before their eyes. Notwithstanding their pretended reliance on the fidelity of their slaves, they are constantly in dread of an uprising among them.

That the South is nearly exhausted, not only of its means, but its men, is everywhere apparent. The North, notwithstanding the croakings of southern sympathizers, has already accomplished much towards the subjugation of the rebels. We have already conquered and hold the territory of slave States, much of the Arkansas, the Cumberland, the Allegheny Mountains, and the Rappahannock, equaling in extent, five large states. We have New Orleans, Norfolk, Newbern, Beaufort, all but two or three of the principal ports of the South, and these, Charleston and Savannah, must soon be in our possession, if we are not greatly mistaken. The movements of the peace party in the Legislature of New York, Illinois, and Indiana, have been utter failures. The army of the West is perfectly loyal, and the soldiers, who are true Democrats, have rebuked the "copperheads" at home, who put on the garb of democracy in order to carry out their nefarious plans. The next Congress will be perhaps under the control of the Peace party men, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, but there will be a majority of Union men in the Senate, who will be able to control and keep in subjection, such miserable creatures, as Saulsbury and his associates, who denounce and oppose every measure that does not favor treason and rebellion. Gen. Sigel is now in this city, on a visit to his family. The German population in this city, which numbers not less than 100,000, idolised this distinguished patriot and soldier. He made a short speech on Saturday night, to an immense crowd, who have assembled at the residence of his father-in-law, Rev. Dr. Rudolph Duler, to compliment him with a serenade. There are no better soldiers in the world than the Germans, and no truer patriots—no people have struggled harder for civil and religious liberty. Gen. Sigel, referring to the characteristics of the Germans, said:

> It has ever been the Germans' lot to be mixed, more or less, in all struggles for liberty. [applause.] but never before did any concern them more than the one the country is engaged in now. [Applause.] You must sustain the arm of the best Government on earth, for its interests are your interests, and its success that of universal liberty. [Applause.] Those who are unable to go forth to the tented field, ought to do their best at home, and no matter how dark the present aspect of affairs may be, ultimate success must crown our efforts. [Tremendous applause.] Words are not battles, but words are good in their place, and I wish to put on record in words what is the sentiment of my heart, that as we are protected and cherished and nurtured and encouraged by the beneficent institutions of this Heaven-blessed nation, so are we bound, in common gratitude and by every sentiment of honor and fealty to truth to stand equally by it in its hour of peril to assist in crushing its enemies, to uphold, untarnished, the purity of its honor, and to restore to its pristine glory the majesty of its flag. [Tremendous applause and nine cheers for "Sigel and the flag."]

After this the people fairly rushed toward him, congratulated him upon his appearance, shook hands vehemently, and cheered again and again, until his aids in mercy withdrew from him their presence.

Gen. Sigel is not only distinguished for his military talents, but for his literary acquirements,—in Germany, as well as in this country. Gen. Rosecrans, though a native born, is the son of a German, an humble Hotel-keeper in the West. He was educated at West Point, and served with distinction in Mexico, and is at this day one of the best officers in the army.

☞ THE LATEST NEWS.—The news from Vicksburg is very confused. The Rebels report hard fighting without decisive results, fairly interpreted, means that our forces had the best of it. We have rumors that the rebels are evacuating—have evacuated, and that Vicksburg is once more under the Star Spangled Banner. It is also rumored that the steamer Nashville ran aground before Fort McAllister and was destroyed by our iron-clads.

A British fleet is gathering in Hampton Roads, near Fortress Monroe. The collection of this fleet of Anglo Rebels evidently means something. That the sympathies of these Britishers is with the South, is a transparent fact.

Election of Directors of the Northern Central Railway.

An election for directors of the Northern Central Railway Company took place on Thursday the 26th ult., at Calvert station, in this city, which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: William Colder, Amos E. Kapp, E. C. Biddle, John A. Wright, B. F. Newcomer, H. Welsh, Fairman Rogers, Jos. D. Potts, Wister Morris, Jacob P. Jones and John M. Kennedy. Near 38,000 shares were voted, 19,531 of which were cast by the representatives of the Pennsylvania Central railroad interest. The board was organized, and elected J. D. Cameron president of its body and the road—Gen. Warford, the former president having declined a re-election on account of ill-health. Mr. Cameron is a capital business man, energetic and thorough-going, and will make the best officer the company ever had. Under his general supervision the road is bound to prosper. We are gratified he was chosen for many reasons, among others, that he is a loyal citizen to the heart's core.

The Board of Directors submitted their annual report, showing that the earning of the road during the past year have been $1,920,640.97, and the expenses $993,299.88, leaving as nett revenue $929,341.09, which has been appropriated as follows:—

Payment of annual interest on funded debt,	$393,490 00
Payment of instalments due on sinking funds, No. 1 and 7,	108,410 69
Payment of the balance of interest due on the annuity to State of Maryland,	127,867 85
Purchase of nine first-class freight engines,	21,350 00
Leaving a balance in the treasury of	287,622 55

which will be applied to the payment in full of loan No. 5.

The Board deemed it advisable to pay this loan for the reason, first—to enable them to establish a sinking fund for loan No. 3, 4 5 out of the annual interests on loan No. 6, together with the annual instalment of 10,000 per year after loan No. 1, which falls due in 1866, shall have been paid, to enable them to dispose of the real estate of the company now occupied by the shops at Bolton, which is incumbered by a mortgage given to secure loan No. 6, and which property will not be required for the purposes of the road after the completion of the proposed new line to Calvert Station.

In accordance with a resolution of the last annual meeting, declaring it the policy of the Company to construct the Canton branch, the board have commenced the purchase of right of way property along the line of extension. It is expected that the surveys will be completed and the work put under contract by the 1st of April next. If the receipts continue during the present year as during the past year, there will be no difficulty in paying out of the current receipts for the work on the Canton extension, and meet the large demands for the further improvement of the road and its equipment.

To meet the want of cars, the Board has contracted for 100 eight wheel horse cars, 100 eight wheel gondola cars, and 20 eight wheel street cars, all to be delivered at an early date. The General Superintendent has been instructed to lay a double track from Baltimore to the Relay House, seven miles, under the ordinance of the City Council, and the business of the road will soon render it necessary to extend the double track to Glencoe Station, 46 miles. The connection with Sunbury is referred to, and the services of the Superintendent, Mr. Du Barry, Master of Machinery, C. M. Lewis, and other officers.

All the principal officers are continued in office, and that the only change made was in the President.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

A REMEDY FOR DIPTHERIA.—The following is recommended as a sovereign cure for this still prevalent and dangerous disease, by those who have given it thorough trials:

"Make two small bags that will reach from ear to ear, and fill them with ashes and salt; dip them in hot water, and wring them out so they will not drip, and apply them to the throat; cover up the whole with a flannel cloth, and change them as often as they become cool, until the throat becomes irritated, near blistering. For children, it is necessary to put flannel cloths between the ashes and the throat to prevent blistering. When the ashes have been on a sufficient time, take a wet flannel cloth and rub it with castile soap until it is covered with a thick lather; dip it in hot water, and apply it to the throat, and change as they cool; at the same time use a gargle made of one teaspoonfull of Cayenne pepper, one of salt, one of molasses, in a teacupful of hot water, and when cool, add one fourth as much cider vinegar, and gargle every fifteen minutes until the patient requires sleep.—A gargle made of castile soap is good to be used part of the time."

FACTS AGAINST FANCY.—The rebels have been boasting of the number of vessels which have run the blockade, and even Mr. Mason put the number as high as four hundred.—The report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury shows the falsity of these boasts, for he puts the whole custom-house duties, for ten months ending in December last, at $666,556. The commerce that yields but a little more than half a million of dollars revenue for nearly a year cannot be extensive. This fact proves the blockade to be a little too strict for the rebel comfort and necessities.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

Comfort for the Croakers.

It is a thing worthy of note, that while the croakers and copperheads of the North complain of the inefficiency with which the war has been managed, the rebels do not agree with them. We have before us a Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th of February, in which the rebel view of the question is given at length, and we deem it important enough to lay before our readers in our most conspicuous column.

"THIRD STAGE OF THE WAR."

"We have fairly entered upon the third stage indicated by the President in his message, namely; that of a war for subjugation and extermination. The people of this Confederacy, isolated and shut up from all the world, have now to encounter the most horrible and demoniac effort for the assassination of a whole race that history has yet recorded, or we believe will ever have to record till history grows gray. For it is not every century, it is not every *man* that shows the world a Yankee nation. Yes, the Confederate people has now at last to strip for battle; it is a people that must this time very literally conquer or die.

"No doubt it would be agreeable to believe that this last stage of the war will soon be over, and must end in the speedy destruction of our intending murderers. But look round the map of the Confederacy, and judge if we can soothe ourselves with this belief. In the very heart of the country our gallant sentinel of the Mississippi—heroic little Vicksburg—has sustained, indeed, and baffled two tremendous sieges; but a third time her citizens see pouring in around them from the North and from the West enormous masses of the beleaguering foe; iron floating batteries again crowd down upon her; and, even as you read these words, two hundred heavy guns may be thundering upon her defences, a hundred thousand men may be pressing to the storm of her ramparts. Again she will drive them off, perhaps, and remain the famous maiden city of this hemisphere, the bulwark of the West; so be it! but the vision we see on the Mississippi does not look very like exhaustion or despair on the part of the foe just yet.

"And again, look to the mouth of the mighty river. New Orleans is not a maiden city, alas! the base rag that has so often been rent and trampled before Richmond and before Vicksburg flies from all the towers of that deflowered city. Hordes of hungry Yankees, armed to the teeth, sit in the shade of her orange groves, and station negro guards over the mansions of her noblest citizens. All her best and fairest have to lament every day that their goodly city had not been laid in ashes before it became a haunt of obscene creatures. No sign of relaxation there! And, but a short way off, Mobile, by the shores of her spacious bay, keeps diligent watch and ward, expecting, in the light of each morning sun, to see the thrice-accursed stars and stripes gleaming through the smoke of a bombarding squadron. All along the Gulf, and round the coast of Florida, this omnipresent enemy, who is said to have just been playing his last card, is shutting up every river and planting his guns on every strong place. Savannah shut in from the sea by Fort Pulaski, in the hands of the same inveterate Yankee, listens for the first boom of the artillery that is to level her walls with her sandy soil; and Charleston, grimly calm, but with beating heart, stands waiting the onset of the great armada. Those few acres of old Oyster Point, it seems already swept and devastated by conflagrations, are to be the object and prize of the most potent armament by far that American waters have ever seen. This very moment, it may be, the black Monitor batteries are steaming between Sumter and Moultrie. No signs of relaxation or of discouragement and despair in the enemy here! Pass further, and you will find the whole coast from Charleston to Norfolk, and every river to the head of tidewater, and every creek and sound formed by the sea islands, swarming with their gunboats and transports, ready to pour in masses of troops wherever there is a chance of plunder, bridge burning and general havoc.

"From Norfolk all around by Chesapeake and Potomac we are guarded by gunboats, and no living thing (save skulking smugglers) suffered to enter or go out. On the Rappahannock two hundred thousand men wait for a drying wind to move 'on to Richmond" once more, led by a genuine apostle of extermination. At last the savage abolitionists of Massachusetts have the right man in the right place. Heretofore they have rather wished the defeat of Lincoln's generals on the Potomac, because they seemed to be soldiers and not thieves or assassins; but with Hooker they feel at home; under Hooker the count upon owning southern plantations and giving law to southern vassals. To possess himself of the property of others a genuine Yankee will perhaps even *fight*.

"And Northwestern Virginia is desolated by Milroy and his men, and Kentucky and the half of Tennessee, the richest and fairest lands of all the West, are entirely in the clutch of the enemy, while the rivers bring them up fleets of transports, and Rosecrans, with another large army, threatens to sweep all opposition from his path and join the other brigands who are crowding upon Vicksburg.

"Where, in all this wide circuit, does the invasion seem to be fainting or giving ground? All round the border, and in the very heart of the Confederacy, the foot of the enemy is planted and his felon flag flies; and it means subjugation and extermination. It is, indeed, the third stage of the war, and we believe the last; but the struggle will be desperate. If it be the 'last card' it is one on which the stake is life or death, honor or shame—either our name and nation will be extinguished in a night of blood and horror, or else a new sovereignty, the newest, fairest, proudest will take her seat among the powers of the earth with the applause of man and the blessings of Heaven."

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS ON NORTHERN "PEACE MEN."

Correspondence of the Inquirer.

CAMP PITCHER, NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Headquarters Fifty-seventh Regiment, P. V., Feb. 25th, 1863.

OBJECTS OF THE MEETING.

A meeting of the officers of the Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was convened this day, for the purpose of appointing a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the officers and privates of the regiment in regard to the war, and the duty of union-loving citizens in this great struggle for liberty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Sides was called to the chair, and Captain James Darling was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following named officers as that Committee:—Captain McAdam, Dr. Dyman, and Captain Nelson, to report at the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock the 26th inst.

February 26th, 1863, 11 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting convened according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Committee presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:—

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The war, which has caused us to voluntarily relinquish the endearments of home, and the comforts and peaceful pursuits of civil life, and to submit to the deprivations and hardships incident to active military service, is one which involves interests of the most momentous and enduring character.;

AND WHEREAS, On the result of this conflict the existence of our government, the perpetuation of the blessings of civil and religious liberty to the unborn millions of future ages, and the solution of the question is the existence of a republican form of government possible? all depend;

AND WHEREAS, As we have determined, wily and powerful foe in front to meet on the field of deadly combat, and, also, the machinations of a mean, cowardly, cunning, and insidious crew in the rear to scorn and resist; therefore

1. *Resolved*, That we spurn with contempt and indignation the suggestion of the Northern "Copperheads" that we must approach armed traitors with propositions of compromise, which they would scornfully reject, as alike incompatible with every attribute of true manhood, and with the dignity and honor of a great and powerful Government.

Resolved, That the only compromise we can consistently make with traitors is that they lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

Resolved, That the only hope of securing this result is to be found in a vigorous and determined prosecution of the war, whatever may be the required sacrifice of life and treasure, till the military supremacy of the Government is fully vindicated.

Resolved, That we are still willing to toil and fight, and die, if necessary, for the attainment of this end.

Resolved, That the wide-spread opinion in the Northern States that the Army of the Potomac is demoralized and will not fight, is false and slanderous, and we doubt not, the malicious fabrication of the Northern traitors, who would stab us in the dark, but are too cowardly to array themselves under the banner of the insurgents, and to meet us in the shock of battle.

Resolved, That loyal men home should carefully organize themselves to watch the stealthy movements of the venomous "Copperheads," and aid the Government in bringing them to condign punishment, not only for their treacherous behavior at home, but also for their endeavors to make their slander of the army true by poisoning the minds of the soldiers, through the influence of treasonable letters.

Resolved, That as the President of the United States is the Constitutional representative of our Government, his Administration must and will be sustained by all true patriots, and that those who are denouncing his Administration are laboring to the extent of their power to throw hindrance in the way of a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and deserve the unmitigated scorn of patriots, and the hemp that is due to traitors.

Resolved, That slavery is one of the chief pillars of strength to the Rebellion; that its essential antagonism to freedom renders its existence incompatible with the restoration of the Union and its continued maintenance, and that the President's Emancipation Proclamation is not only humane and wise, but an absolute military necessity in order to the speedy suppression of the Rebellion and the restoration of enduring peace.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the policy of organizing all able-bodied men of African descent into regiments, brigades and divisions for active military operations; for, as we have to risk our lives for the maintenance of our liberties, it is but just that they should be required to incur the same hazards in order to secure theirs; and as they have heretofore been used for the promotion of Rebellion, it is but right that they should be used hereafter for its suppression.

Resolved, That, while we do not fight for any man or set of men, but will cheerfully follow the leadership of any General whom the President, as Commander-in-chief of the Army, may, in his wisdom, see fit to appoint over us, we take pleasure in declaring our confidence in the ability and skill of our present brave and gallant commander, Major-General Hooker.

Resolved, That Governor A. G. Curtin deserves the thanks of all true patriots for the skill, energy and patriotism which he has displayed in raising, arming and equiping the troops of our State; and especially of all Pennsylvania soldiers, for the profound interest which he has manifested in their welfare generally since they have been brought into the field; and especially in his efforts to have the sick and wounded of their number removed to hospitals in our own State, and, as far as practicable, to their homes, till fit for duty.

Resolved, That these proceedings, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and in the loyal papers of the different counties in which this regiment has been raised.

W. T. McADAM,
J. W. LYMAN,
A. H. NELSON.

It was resolved that Col. Sides, our Chairman, should call the regiment together, and that the Chairman of the Committee should read this paper to the non-commissioned officers and privates, and ask them to take the paper under consideration. The regiment was accordingly assembled; Sergeant Green was called to the chair; the preamble and resolutions were read, and unanimously and enthusiastically passed, followed by three cheers for the resolutions, and three for General Hoooker and the Army and Navy. Lieut.-Col. P. SIDES, Chairman.

Captain J. M. DARLING, Sec'y.

Important from the Mississippi.

NEW YORK, March 1.

The *Mercury* has a special despatch from Cairo, of yesterday's date, containing the following items:

Cairo is full of startling rumors. It is stated that on the 26th the Vicksburg cut-off was completed, the dredging machine having been at work for several days. It is asserted that the gunboats have all gone through and the transports are preparing to follow, after the Rebel batteries at Warrenton are reduced.

The whole force is to be sent against Port Hudson.

It is also stated that the small gunboat fleet have reached the Yazoo river, via Union Lake, and are playing mischief in the rear of Vicksburg. It is also reported that the boats have got into Red River, via Lake Providence.

There are likewise reports of serious disasters to the Union troops, and some of our forces and gunboats being captured, but these are not credited.

The Capture of the "Queen of the West."

THE UNION ACCOUNT.

CAIRO, Feb. 28.

Full despatches in regard to the capture of the steamer Queen of the West, by the Rebels, have been received.

On the day before her capture she went down below Chafalaya a few miles, and captured a Rebel train of seventeen wagons. Upon returning, those who captured the wagon train were fired upon by guerrillas near Semmesport.

On the next morning a force was landed, who destroyed all the buildings in the vicinity.

The Queen of the West is said to have been considerably damaged by the Rebel fire.

The steamers which accompanied her were blown up in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Rebels.

The Jacob Bell Destroyed by the Florida.

HALIFAX, March 2.

The steamer Delta, from St. Thomas, Bermuda, on the 25th, arrived at this port to-day.

She reports that on the 12th of February, in lat. 24, long. 65, the pirate Florida captured and burned the ship Jacob Bell, which sailed from Foo-Chow on October 5th for New York.

The Jacob Bell had 1600 chests of tea on board.

The passengers and crew were transferred to a Danish vessel which arrived at St. Thomas on the 19th of February.

The passengers are Mrs. Williams, Mr. Johnson, and two Mr. Bells. They have arrived here in the Delta.

The cargo of the Jacob Bell was chiefly for English account, and valued at $600,000. She was insured in England and New York.

The vessel and freight was valued at a million and a half of dollars.

Our Government is a heavy loser, as the duties would have amounted to $175,000.

An Attack on Charleston Momentarily Expected.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Special dispatches from Washington announce that the President has received a dispatch notifying him of the capture of Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogechee river, by our iron-clads.

A Hilton Head letter, of the 27th ult., says: The troops are under orders to embark and the next steamer will probably bring intelligence of the attack on Charleston.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Springfield Republican of yesterday published a dispatch dated Beaufort, South Carolina, Feb. 22, stating that Fort McAllister was captured yesterday with a mile and a half of rifle pits by the Forty-seventh New York regiment, with the aid of boats. The Forty-seventh lost 150 in killed, wounded and missing.—Two regiments had been sent to reinforce them.

Defeat of the Rebels at Brandyville

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The following has been received at the head-quarters of the army:

MURFREESBORO', Tenn., Feb. 27.

To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. Stanley reports from his expedition to Brandyville. The rebels of Morgan's and Wharton's commands made a stand at Brandyville. Cols. Paramour and Long went in with sabres and whipped them in about three minutes. Stoke's cavalry advanced bravely with carbines. We took 70 prisoners, including 8 officers, their camp equipage tents, saddles, some 70 horses, and Basil Duke's regimental papers. Major Murphy did good service. We lost one man killed, and one captain and seven men wounded.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 3, 1863.—A special dispatch to the Commercial, dated Murfreesboro, 2d inst., says:

"An expedition of one thousand cavalry, comprising a detachment of the 4th Regulars, 3d and 4th Ohio and 1st Tennessee regiments, and one thousand six hundred infantry, containing detachments of the 18th and 21st Ohio, 19th Illinois and 3d Tenn. regiments, left Murfreesboro, yesterday morning, and encountered the enemy at Brandyville. After severe fighting the enemy were driven from the town with the loss of eight killed and twenty wounded, and eighty privates and nine officers captured. There were also captured three hundred new saddles and accoutrements, and a large collection of official orders and papers and the private baggage of the enemy. The enemy engaged was a portion of John Morgan's division. Our loss in killed and wounded was about half that of the rebels.

A Daring Rebel Raid Upon our Lines.

CAEP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Feb. 26.

On Wednesday afternoon, about two o'clock, a daring attack was made by the brigades of Stuart's and Fitz Hugh Lee's Rebel cavalry, numbering some fifteen hundred to two thousand men, upon our outpost cavalry and infantry pickets north of Falmouth, which resulted in killing of three of our cavalry, and the loss of about fifty taken prisoners by the Rebels. Four Rebel prisoners fell into our hands, three of them wounded, two of whom will die. They also carried off many wounded men with them in their retreat.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

The particulars are as follows:—Early in the day Stuart's Cavalry Brigade crossed the Rappahannock river at Kelly's Ford, about ten miles above Falmouth. They came up the ford road to a point where it intersects the Warrenton road, leading into Falmouth, where they met Fitz Hugh Lee's Cavalry Brigade, which had crossed at some point above, and came down the Warrenton road.

The movement was concocted with a view of uniting their forces and making a dash upon our pickets, and, if possible, penetrating to the right wing of our army. They came down the Warrenton road to about six miles north of Falmouth, at which point our furthest outpost cavalry pickets were posted.

Before making their attack they divided their forces into three columns, and advanced so rapidly down the three points of the road as to completely surprise the outer picket of some fifteen or twenty cavalrymen belonging to a cavalry brigade of General Stoneman's corps. These men were all captured, the remainder of the cavalry picket fell back to their supports, about one mile, fighting as they retreated with the advancing Rebels.

The cavalry supports and the retreating pickets, numbering 150 men, from the Rhode Island and Third Pennsylvania Regiments made a determined stand at this point, and emptied several saddles of the Rebels. But this small force being unable to withstand such large odds, were compelled to give way, losing three men killed, several horses, arms, accoutrements and clothing.

They then fell back towards the outer line of infantry pickets, some two miles nearer Falmouth, and a running fight ensued the the whole distance. Some of the cavalrymen became separated from the main body, and, seeking safety in the woods and farm houses along the road, were captured by the advancing Rebels.

The outer infantry pickets being alarmed by the noise of the fight of the retreating cavalrymen, were prepared for action, and being advantageously posted, they gave the Rebels such a warm reception as to stop their progress, and compel them to take the back track.

It is reported that the infantry reserves lost several men in the engagement, but I have been unable to learn their names, or to ascertain whether such was the fact, further than that one or two wounded men of the infantry reserves were taken to the hospital of the One-hundred-and-thirty-second Pennsylvania Regiment.

The Mississippi Squadron.

WASHINGTON March 2.

The following dispatch has been received by the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES SQUADRON, Feb. 27,
via MEMPHIS, March 1.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—I regret to inform you that the Indianola has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rams Webb and Queen of the West attacked her twenty-five miles from here, and rammed her until she surrendered; all of which can be traced to a non-compliance with my instructions. I do not know the particulars. Respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

CAIRO, March 2.—The report of the capture of the Indianola creates much disappointment and gloom here. She was one of the new iron-clads from which such good results were expected.

We have no particulars of the affair, except rumors from Memphis, which state that the Indianola was attacked by the the rams Queen of the West, Webb, and a number of other vessels, when the shore batteries opened on her. She was boarded finally, and taken to Port Hudson.

It is said that the vessel will soon be put in service against us. Rebel deserters, arriving at Memphis, insist that this new rebel fleet of iron-clads will proceed down the river at once, and take part in an attack upon Baton Rouge and New Orleans. The rebels had crews ready, and a demonstration may be looked for at any moment.

Our loss is considered most humiliating, especially in view of the fact that the most explicit orders of Admiral Porter have been disobeyed.

Porter is determined to recapture these iron clads at all hazzards, and at once, anticipating orders to that effect from the Navy Department. We have nothing on the Mississippi to cope with the "Indianola," except the "Neosho," and she is not quite ready yet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A special Memphis dispatch to the Times says that the Indianola was attacked by three rebel boats on Tuesday, the 24th ult. The fight was obstinate, lasting several hours, and she was only surrendered when in a sinking condition.—She was run ashore, and the captured officers and crew are now in Vicksburg.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire occurred at Titusville, Crawford county, Pa., on Sunday night, destroying Culver's banking house, loss $1000; Laird's dry goods building, loss $8000; Jameson's shoe store, loss $2000, and the *Gazette* Office, loss $2800.

Further from Europe.

THE POLISH REBELLION.

A despatch dated Umberg, on the 14th, reports that the pickets of the insurgent Poles and the Russian army were in close proximity near Michard, and a battle was expected hourly. A despatch of the next day reported that the Russians had withdrawn, and a battle would not take place.

The insurgents had captured several places in one of which thirty-nine Cossacks were killed out of a garrison of two hundred.

The insurgents also captured a number of Russian despatches, one of which accuses Austria for having instigated the movement and another, from the Grand Duke Constantine, stating his resolution not to abandon the course he has followed.

THE CHARLESSON BLOCKADE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Times argues that it is clearly established, from the Union accounts, that the blockade of Charleston was not raised. There was not even an intermission.

The Post takes the same view. It says the suspension of the blockade for a few hours did not terminate it, nor did it impose upon the blockading power the necessity of giving fresh notice to the neutral States of their intention to resume the blockade.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia will visit Paris in the Spring. His object is said to be to arrive at an understanding as to the common action to be taken by the Great Powers in regard to the throne of Belgium, after the demise of the present Kings.

The Kedar brings no later commercial news.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Times remarks that when the objects of the war appeared to be the restoration of the Union, the North was unanimously for it. A feeling of desperation, arising from repeated failures, has since induced the Government to introduce an element which has tended to divide public opinion. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation immediately converted the war into a party, rather than a national, struggle.

It has proved a solvent which has loosened the Federal bond even in the North itself.—Doubts as to the present objects of the war are, among other things, causing the Army of the Potomac to melt away.

The Times notices that a Richmond paper is the only present authority for a statement that the different foreign Consuls had unanimously declared the blockade as legally raised, but it points out that merely such a document is not valid either way. A blockade must be raised as well as constituted *de facto*. In this case there was not even an intermission. It does not appear that any neutral ships could have got into Charleston at any hour of the day of the 31st of January, and on the 1st of February there were no less than twenty Federal vessels off the port.

The Post takes the same view. It says: "The suspending of the blockade for a few hours did not terminate it, nor did it impose upon the blockading power the necessity of giving fresh notice to neutral States of an intention to blockade. In this respect, therefore, our Confederate authorities at Charleston are in error. No such notice need be given by the Government of the United States, nor will the British Government require it."

The Duke of Rutland is progressing most favorably, and hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

The New York correspondent of the Times writing on January 27th, says:

"The beginning of the end draws near.—The patience of the people is well nigh exhausted. They have long been disgusted with the war and the Administration. The disgust has communicated itself to the army Confidence exists nowhere.

"Even the exterminators and abolitionists have begun to despair of their cause, their President and themselves, and see before not only the dismemberment of the Union into the North and South but into a third Republic of the West, accompanied by the utter prostration of credit, if not by a crowning act of National bankruptcy."

☞ THE BANK TAX DIFFICULTY COMPROMISED.—The two Houses of congress have compromised their differences on the bank duty section of the Finance bill, as follows:

All banks, associations, corporations and individuals issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, shall be subject to and pay a duty of one per centum each half year from and after April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of the circulation of notes or bills, as currency, issued beyond the amount hereinafter named; that is to say, banks, associations corporations or individuals, having a capital of not over $100,000, 50 per centum thereof; over $100,000 and not over $200,000, 80 per centum thereof; over $200,000 and not over $300,000, 70 per centum thereof; over $300,000 and not over $500,000, 60 per centum thereof; over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000, 50 per centum thereof; over $1,000,000 and not over $1,500,000; 40 per centum thereof; over $1,500,000 and not over $2,000,000, 30 per centum thereof; over $2,000,000, 25 per centum thereof.

In the case of banks with branches, the duty herein provided for shall be imposed upon the circulation of the notes or bills of such branches severally, and not upon the aggregate circulation of all; and the amount of capital of each shall be considered to be the amount allotted or used by such branch. And all such banks, associations or corporations, and individuals, shall also be subject to pay a duty of a half of one per centum each half year, from and after April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of notes or bills not otherwise herein taxed, and outstanding as currency during the six months next preceding the returns herein provided for. And the rates of tax duty imposed on the circulation of associations organized under the act to provide a national currency, &c., shall be the same as are herein imposed on the circulation of all banks, associations, corporations and individuals, but shall be assessed and collected as required by the said act.

All banks, associations, corporations and individuals issuing or reissuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, &c., after April 1st, 1863, in sums representing any fractional part of a dollar, shall be subject to a duty of five per centum each half year thereafter upon the amount of such fractional notes or bill so issued. Associations, corporations, individuals and all banks receiving deposits of money subject to payment in checks or drafts, except savings institutions, shall be subject to a duty of one eighth of one per centum each half year from and after April 1st, 1863, at the average amount of such deposits beyond the average amount of their circulating notes or bills lawfully issued and out standing as currency, and a list and return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the first of October, 1863, and each six months thereafter, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued, or which shall accrue on the amount of the fractional note circulation, and on the average amount of all other circulation and deposits for the six months next preceding.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, Feb. 28, 1863.

	Tons. Cwt.
Sent for week ending Feb. 28,	4,520 11
Per last report,	27,294 04
	31,814 15
To same time last year,	14,641 18
	16,820 19

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.

And a Positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness.

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

See Advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

WHOOPING COUCH OR CROUP, however severe may be alleviated and cured by the use of *Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam.* This invaluable Medicine possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately *Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness* and Tickling in the Throat. It loosens the Phlegm, and will be found to be very agreeable to the taste.—It is not a violent remedy, but emollient—warming searching and effective. Can be taken by the oldest person and youngest child. For sale by all Druggists, at 13 and 25 cents per bottle.

Andrews, who was imprisoned in Buffalo for counterfeiting Ayer's Pills, has now been indicted in Toronto with one G. C. Briggs of Hamilton, C. W., for conspiring to defraud the public by their notorious pursuit. Imprisonment, though it be for years, can scarcely punish enough the heartless villain who could execute such an imposition upon the sick. The wicked rascal who for paltry gain, could thus trifle with the life and health of his fellow mankind, rather than lose the sup of hope while sinking, and substitute an utter delusion and cheat, would falter at no crime, and should be spared no punishment. Some of his trash is still extant and purchasers should be wary of whom they buy. [Gazette, Utica, N. Y.]

MARRIAGES.

In this place, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. D. Reardon, Mr. JOHN LEESER, to Miss MARIAH WOLF.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. R. A. Fink, Mr. WILLIAM D. NORCKER and Miss EVE ANN HAAS, both of Elysburg North'd Co.

In Shamokin, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. A. D. Hawn, Mr. AUGUSTUS TABY, and Miss KATE EISENHARV, all of the above place.

DEATHS.

In Lower Augusta twp., on the 23d ult., after a long illness and great suffering, borne with christian resignation, Mrs. SARAH HENDERSHOT, in the 72nd year of her age.

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	7 00	Pork,	18
Wheat,	$1 35 a 1 50	Butter,	20
Rye,	90	Tallow,	12
Corn,	90	Lard,	10
Oats,	40	Pork,	8
Buckwheat,	75	Beef,	50
Flaxseed,	$ 12	Ham,	12
Cloverseed,	$4 00	Shoulder,	9
Potatoes,	75	Bacon,	9
Dried Peaches,	$3 00	Dried Apples,	$1 10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of style—comprising all of the latest and most beautiful designs.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, equal to Coin, and the best make of Silver Plated Ware. Each article is warranted to be as represented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Strasser & Harley)
No. 622 MARKET Street, PHILAD'A.

March 7, 1863.—3 mo.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Sarah Henderson, late of Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, P., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

CHAMBERS S. WYNN, Adm'r.

Lower Augusta twp., March 7, 1863.—6t

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ARE now manufactured to order by the subscriber at CHEAPER RATES than any other establishment in Sunbury. The war tax is not taken into consideration, and all work will be found old prices. Having just received an entire new stock of leather and Morocco, he

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Lad