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Five Dollars, in advance, will pay for three years' subscription to the *American*.

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SUNBURY AMERICAN.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 50. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1863. OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 25.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 12 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
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One square, 3 months,	3 00
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One year,	8 00
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Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

☞ Larger Advertisements as per agreement.

JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well selected *JOB OFFICE*, which will enable us to execute, in the neatest style, every variety of Printing.

Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College.

N. E. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the 18th year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time a diploma, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, Attorney at Law.

February 8, 1862.—1y

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE FREEZER!

As Improved for 1859 and 1860.

By E. KETCHAM & CO., 289 Pearl st., New York.

THE only Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The one lessens the freezing of the cream—the other removes it as fast as frozen.

The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity of ice.

The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure.

For sale in all the principal cities and towns in the Union.

Each Freezer accompanied with a book of recipes and full directions.

PRICES.

3 quarts,	$3 00
4 quarts,	4 00
6 quarts,	5 00
8 quarts,	6 00
14 quarts,	8 00
20 quarts,	12 00

Apply to H. B. MASSER, Sunbury, Pa.

March 29, 1862.

ROCKEFELLER & BOYER,
Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa

A. JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON B. BOYER, respectfully announce that they have entered into copartnership in the practice of their profession, and will continue to attend to all business entrusted to their charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Montour, promptly, faithfully and carefully. Special attention will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the GERMAN language.

Office—Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel.

Sunbury, February 1, 1860.

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.

THE subscriber, having opened in Thompson's Brick Building, Mill street, Danville, a large and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

comprising the best brands of Brandies, Gin, Old Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Champagne and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesale, at the lowest city prices. Tavern-keepers, by buying of us, can save at least the freight.

Persons desirous of purchasing liquors for

FAMILY USE,

may rely upon being furnished with a pure and unadulterated article.

☞ Being determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to.

JEREMIAH S. HALL.

Danville, June 16, 1859.

Save your Fruit.

BY using Mason's Patent Sheet Metal Screw Top Preserve Jar.

MASON'S PATENT SHEET METAL SCREW TOP!

All that is necessary being to screw the Cap down upon the Rubber Gasket, which is placed outside upon the shoulder of the jar, 1/16 of an inch distant from the top; prevent the possibility of the flavor of the fruit being injured by coming in contact with the Rubber.

Persons desiring these Jars can be supplied by leaving their orders with H. B. MASSER, Agent.

Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

Washington House,
NORTHUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA,
(Near the Bridge.)

THE subscriber having leased this well known Tavern Stand, lately kept by Mrs. C. S. Brown, respectfully informs the public that he is refitting and repairing the premises, and will be prepared to entertain, in a comfortable manner, his numerous friends throughout the county, and all who may patronize his establishment.

April 12, 1862. JOSEPH VANKIRK.

Franklin House.

REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cor. Howard and Franklin Street, a few Squares West of the Northern Central Railroad Depot, BALTIMORE.

☞ TERMS, $1 PER DAY.

G. LEISENRING, Proprietor.

July 13, 1859.—tf

The St. Louis,
Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house, since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan. Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE.

April 12, 1862.—1y

NATRONA COAL OIL!
Warranted Non-Explosive,

and equal to any KEROSENE.

Why buy explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil!

Made only by

PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 15, 1862.—1y

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER!!
THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER

All Kitchen Grease can be made into good Soap, using Saponifier!

Directions Accompanying Each Box!

SOAP is as easily made with it, as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees,

PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 15, 1862.—1y

War! War! War!

COME FROM THE NORTH,
COME FROM THE SOUTH,
COME FROM THE EAST,
COME FROM THE WEST—

Save the country and build yourselves houses, for now is the time to get your Lumber cheap. Yes,

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

can be purchased at low rates at the STEAM SAW-MILL of

IRA T. CLEMENT, SUNBURY, PA.,

Such as Panel Lumber, Frame Lumber, Boards, Siding, Shingles from $3 to $6 per thousand, Plastering Lath, Paling, Roofing Lath, &c., &c.

All bills ordered, for any kind of Lumber, will be furnished at the shortest notice. IRA T. CLEMENT

Sunbury, March 9, 1861.

FRILING & GRANT

ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY

ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE

New Stock of Goods!!

MANY OF WHICH ARE

REDUCED IN PRICE,

and although prevailing reports may induce the

belief that

DRY GOODS

are advancing, yet a single visit to that "attractive [resort,

THE MAMMOTH,

will convince any candid man or woman that, be the report as it may, yet the proprietors of that "institution" have the facilities for furnishing

CHEAPER GOODS

which those who buy and sell on Long Credits

not, and cannot possess.

——0——

WE KEEP EVERYTHING,

AND ARE DETERMINED TO

SELL CHEAPER

THAN CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE.

FRILING & GRANT.

Sunbury, May 17, 1862.

——0——

HOW TO PROMOTE DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Said Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Brown,
As they were walking through the town,
"Where do you do your shopping?
That dress you're in, so neat and fine,
That when I see it, really mine
Looks positively shocking."

"I'm sure your husband, Mrs. Brown—
Now don't be angry, pout and frown—
Is not so rich as mine,
And yet you can afford to buy
Just twice as much, or more than I,
And how, I cannot divine."

Says Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Smith;
"The reason you'll be startled with,
It is so simple, clear—
You buy on credit, I for cash,
I buy bargains, you buy trash,
I cheap, while you pay dear.

"Whene'er you want a dress or shawl,
A collar, hose, or what-not, call
At the cheap MAMMOTH STORE.
They'll sell you goods so very low
That you will cease to wonder so,
How much rich goods I've worn.

"My husband, as you truly say,
Is poorer, far, than yours to-day,
And yet I can buy more,
Because each dollar of his few
Is, to me, just as good as two,
At the cheap MAMMOTH STORE."

So satisfied was Mrs. Smith
With Mrs. Brown's new arithmetic, which did convince
The first, and opened so her eyes,
She hasn't ceased to patronize
The MAMMOTH ever since.

And now, when you chance to meet
Her husband, Smith, upon the street,
Around the corner coming,
His face is lighted with a smile,
His step elastic—all the while
A pleasant tune he's humming.

Ladies, if like effect you'd see
In your dear spouse, which you and he,
Perchance, ne'er saw before,
Just Mrs. Brown's prescription try,
And all your list of Dry Goods buy
At the cheap MAMMOTH STORE.

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 Diarrhea, 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., 332 Broadway, New York.

October 25, 1862.

JURY LIST

Of Northumberland County, for March Term, 1863.

GRAND JURY.

1 Wm. Conrad, Lower Augusta.
2 Chas. Bacon, Upper Augusta
3 Hiram Bloom, Lower Augusta
4 Moses Troutman, Jordan
5 Emanuel Spatz, Lower Mahanoy
6 Isaac Ditzler, Turbut
7 George Conrad, Upper Augusta
8 Isaac Beidelspach, Point
9 G. W. Smith, Sunbury
10 David Hertz, Sunbury
11 Jacob Gonser, Jackson
12 Charles Hottenstein, Turbut
13 James Dieffenbacher, sen., North'd
14 Daniel Bolner, Jordan
15 Michael Treon, Washington
16 Charles Kramm, Milton
17 David Eckert, Turbut
18 Frederick Ditzler, Turbut
19 Thomas McKee, Delaware
20 Michael Arnold, Lower Augusta
21 John S. Troxel, Chillisquaque
22 Samuel Adams, Sunbury
23 A. A. Heim, Zerbe
24 Samuel Mantz, Sunbury

TRAVERSE JURORS.

1 Thomas Artley, Milton
2 George Geist, Jordan
3 Franklin Pardoe, Rush
4 Charles Kaylor, Upper Mahanoy
5 John Crowser, Northumberland
6 Charles G. Gulick, Point
7 Henry Geist, Point
8 C. F. Little, Northumberland
9 David Shipman, Lower Augusta
10 Daniel Krieger, Coal
11 Peter Hanselman, North'd
12 G. W. Smith, Sunbury
13 G. C. Welker, Sunbury
14 Charles Shuler, Turbut
15 David McGuire, Lewis
16 Henry Leisenring, Shamokin
17 James Fenstermacher, Lower Mahanoy
18 Charles Brosious, Lower Mahanoy
19 Jacob Bartholomew, Lower Augusta
20 John Dunkel, Turbut
21 Francis Bucher, Sunbury
22 Isaac Vincent, Delaware
23 Peter Shaffer, Delaware
24 J. J. Reimensnyder, Turbut
25 John Heckel, Delaware
26 John H. Yarnell, Mount Carmel
27 Samuel Geringer, Lower Augusta
28 Jacob Dressler, Milton
29 George Harris, Lower Mahanoy
30 Henry Folk, Upper Augusta
31 J. M. Hegins, Zerbe
32 Peter Thomas, Jackson
33 William Gass, Lower Augusta
34 John Beck, Upper Mahanoy
35 B. Heffner, Lower Augusta
36 Jacob Binder, Turbut
37 Hugh D. Barr, Milton
38 J. V. Goodlander, Milton
39 John E. Gerig, Milton
40 Ed. Baum, Jordan
41 Franklin Funk, Milton
42 William Beard, McEwensville
43 Samuel Housseworth, Lower Augusta
44 John Pensyl, Rush
45 John G. Eckman, Upper Augusta
46 Alvin Alexander, Coal
47 David Malick, Upper Mahanoy
48 Charles S. Stahlnecker, Turbut

PETIT JURORS.

1 Peter Arnwine, Delaware
2 George McDowell, Chillisquaque
3 John Y. Klock, Jackson
4 Harvey Nye, Delaware
5 Benjamin Seigfried, Lower Augusta
6 G. W. Rambauch, Delaware
7 Reuben Wynn, Upper Augusta
8 Abraham Straub, Milton
9 Gilbert Burlieu, Zerbe
10 Joseph Krighbaum, Lower Augusta
11 John Hoffman, Washington
12 Eugenio K. Gillinger, Rush
13 Jacob Shipe, Lower Augusta
14 Samuel Blair, Milton
15 Daniel Smith, Turbutville
16 Wm. M. Auten, Chillisquaque
17 Asa Evert, Turbut
18 Charles Harris, Northumberland
19 John Haughawout, Rush
20 Samuel Shadman, Milton
21 Henry W. Malick, Lower Augusta
22 John C. Morgan, Sunbury
23 Samuel Boob, Washington
24 Adam Zartman, Jackson
25 David R. Pensyl, Shamokin
26 Henry Sheets, Chillisquaque
27 Samuel Bucher, Chillisquaque
28 Samuel Ent, Shamokin
29 Elisha Tharp, Shamokin
30 Jonathan Bower, Northumberland
31 Marcus Strouse, Zerbe
32 Robert A. Giffen, Chillisquaque
33 Wm. F. Forsyth, Northumberland
34 George Evert, Northumberland
35 Charles Hine, Northumberland
36 Henry S. Reitz, Washington

Jury List for Adjourned Court, commencing on the 4th Monday of March.

1 Joseph Dockey, Lower Mahanoy
2 James H. Pollock, Turbutville
3 Abraham Wolf, Lower Augusta
4 Harman Snyder, Coal
5 David Fisher, Upper Augusta
6 Adam Row, Lower Augusta
7 Lewis Chamberlin, Shamokin
8 Francis Shearer, Milton
9 Samuel Hepner, Lower Mahanoy
10 Wm. Furman, Lower Augusta
11 Thomas Carl, Lewis
12 Wm. Yerger, Jr., Jordan
13 Joseph Snyder, Upper Mahanoy
14 Isaac Boyer, Turbutville
15 Jacob Houtz, Turbut
16 Abraham Lunger, Milton
17 Massick Horlacher, Turbut
18 John Wolf, Delaware
19 Jacob Bower, Jackson
20 Michael Farley, Turbut
21 Peter Haughawout, Rush
22 Reuben Wilhelm, Milton
23 John A. Heiny, Delaware
24 Jacob Snyder, Lower Mahahoy
25 David Hilkert, Northumberland
26 Joseph Snyder, Coal
27 John Hummel, Point
28 Wm. S. Snyder, Upper Augusta
29 Peter Thomas, Upper Mahanoy
30 Conrad H. Raker, Little Mahanoy
31 William Cole, Upper Augusta
32 Charles W. Snyder, Shamokin
33 Samuel Klapp, Turbut
34 John Garringer, Lower Augusta
35 Peter Fetterman, Lower Augusta
36 John B. Snyder, Milton.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery.—By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

March 15, 1862.—1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THUNDER OF LOYAL TROOPS.

Correspondence of the Harrisburg Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS 87th REG. PA. VOL. INF., WINCHESTER, VA., Feb. 27th 1863.

At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Schall in the Chair.

On motion, the Committee, consisting of the following named officers: Capts. Jacob Detweiler, N. G. Ruhl, V. C. S. Eckert, James Adair, and Surgeon D. F. M'Kinney, previously appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the feeling and sentiment in regard to the present condition of the country, reported the following:

WHEREAS, The nation is at present struggling for rights and privileges dear to every American citizen, calling for the combined aid of those *pure* and *patriotic*, to insure its preservation and final triumph; *And whereas* We have heard with feelings of deep and unfeigned sorrow and regret of a sentiment, treasonable sympathy, which has for some time been exhibiting itself in our State and country, and which, as was to be feared, has at length culminated in the unjust and shameful arrest and imprisonment of two of our brightly loyal fellow citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That, inasmuch as we have pledged our cheerful and hearty co-operation both in sentiments and by acts, for the preservation, and as we hopefully anticipate, the ultimate rescue of our Government from the dangers that surround us in this crisis of the Republic's threatened fortunes; therefore further

Resolved, That we earnestly solicit, and at the same time respectfully demand, an honest and encouraging interest from those who are unwilling to take an active part in the great drama now being enacted for our national existence, that they should of right and are in duty bound to encourage and support the citizen soldiers in the tended field; that we expect and hope for the laying aside of all political animosities, heretofore so prejudicial to the dearest and best interests of society, and that they at the same time render and afford ample support for the continued maintenance of the power, honor and dignity of the Federal Government, which has continued to foster, cherish and protect them for now nearly a century.

Resolved, That the forces now in open armed rebellion are not so much *despised*, or so thoroughly *detested*, as the crafty traitors sympathizing with them at home; *Inasmuch*, who have sold their birthrights for a sop of secession pottage, and whose example, it is profoundly hoped, they may abundantly follow ere their vile proclivities lead them into a more open conflict with the Government to which they owe life, liberty and citizenship.

Resolved, That, if the might war measures passed by Congress within the preceding fortnight have any weight; if the patriotic resolves gushing forth from the thousands of hearts, loyally pure, as the crystal waters struck from the rock of old, indicate anything, and if withering scorn, so overwhelmingly exhibited towards treason, avowed in the very Senate chamber itself, has any significance, then be it further

Resolved, That the signs of the times grow encouragingly bright, ere long to shine towards the perfect day, and that the dark drear hour preceding the dawn of our country's restoration must be rapidly passing, when this power and glory, though crushed and obscured for a time by gigantic combinations of political hypocrisy, will re-illumine with truth—that indestructible element of light—the old Union firmament, which is being overshadowed at present by this fratricidal internecine war.

Resolved, That with victory will come peace, honor and blessings, countless as the sands, while the consummation of the principle of free Government vindicated, indeed at an unparalleled sacrifice, will tower majestically amid these peerless results, established upon its sacred throne, beyond the most powerful influences of future human legislation.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve and fully endorse, without exception or comment, all administration measures having a bearing upon the ultimate annihilation of traitors, north, south, east or west. And this to the entire sacrifice of all that we hold most sacred—even life itself; that without union there must be civil discord, social disturbances, domestic clamor and strife, with its train of evils; and to avoid these results, we believe it to be morally, socially, and politically imperative upon us, as well as for our fellow citizens at home, to stand up gallantly for the old flag, closely adhering to the noble ship of State, which will again beyond the cavil of doubt, outride the storm and bring the nation to that glorious port, from which treason, most foul, for a time, has beguiled us.

Resolved, That in tendering our thanks to Gov. Curtin, we say "well done good and faithful servant," his herculean efforts in behalf of our struggling country need no comments; they speak for themselves and history has recorded them. Men of Pennsylvania! heed our warning, ponder our appeal, act on the side of God, humanity and the right.

Resolved, That the Harrisburg Telegraph and the newspapers of York and Adams counties be requested to publish the above proceedings and resolutions.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The foregoing proceedings being read to each company and a vote taken upon them, were unanimously adopted as the sentiments of the regiment.

DEMORALIZATION.—Men who sympathize with treason are easily swayed from the path of duty. Professors of religion have left the house where they have worshipped for years because the Minister spoke of rebellion as a crime, and alluded to Jeff. Davis as a traitor! in other cases they have refused to contribute to the support of the Pastor, have given up their pews, and even withheld their annual contribution to the Missionary cause. The virus of secession it seems leads to moral turpitude as well as political blindness. The Devil can have no better agent to do his work. The conversation of a peaceable member of Church into a malcontent, the upholder of a minister into an assailant, the liberal contributor to missionary enterprises into a miser, is something he may rejoice at. In some other places Christains have become paracides, and pious women have hoped and prayed for the death of those who are upholding the Government, and giving them comparative prosperity and security! Of all the evil spirits, that of secession is the most terrible and devilish.—*Wilmington (Del.) Republican.*

The War in Tennessee.

A DESPERATE FIGHT AT SPRING HILL—THREE FEDERAL REGIMENTS DEFEATED AND OVERPOWERED—ESCAPE OF THE CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY.

NASHVILLE, March 6.

There was fighting all day yesterday, between Van Dorn's Rebel command and three Federal regiments of infantry, about five hundred cavalry and one battery, at Spring Hill, about thirteen miles south of Franklin. Colonel Coburn's three regiments of infantry were cut to pieces or captured by the Rebel force. They fought desperately, but their ammunition became exhausted, and, being overpowered by superior numbers, were either killed or captured. The cavalry and artillery got off safely. No reinforcements from General Gilbert's command at Franklin reached the scene of action. Seven regiments of infantry are at that place.

Van Dorn is reported to have 18,000 men in his command.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

NASHVILLE, March 6.

The following additional details have been received of the fight near Franklin yesterday. Five regiments of infantry, one battery, the Eighteenth Ohio, with the Seventh Pennsylvania and Second Michigan Cavalry, all under command of Colonel Coburn, of the Thirty-third Indiana, advanced on Spring Hill on the 4th inst. Several spirited skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant. On the 5th a movement by the Rebels was apparent, causing some disorder at Thompson's Station.

The Rebels suddenly opened on our men with three batteries on different points, and at the same time they appeared on each flank in greatly superior numbers. An unequal conflict was maintained with great determination, causing heavy loss on both sides, but finally resulted unfortunately to our troops, the largest part of the Thirty-third Indiana, Nineteenth Michigan, Twenty-second Wisconsin and the Eighty-fifth Indiana, with most of their commissioned officers, being captured.

Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn. The One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth Ohio was out but returned without loss. All is quiet to-day. The Rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry, with heavier artillery than we had.

Gen. Gilbert's non-action and failure to reinforce Col. Coburn, is severely censured by officers and men.

News from Rebel Sources.

ATTACK ON FORT M'ALLISTER.

SAVANNAH, March 3, 10 P. M.—The enemy are attacking Fort McAllister. The attack commenced at thirty minutes past eight o'clock this morning. Three ironclads and two mortar boats are playing on the fort. Our 8-inch columbiad has been dismounted; two men slightly wounded. The firing continues very heavy.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SAVANNAH, March 3.—5:30 P. M.—A despatch from Fort McAllister, dated 3:46, says that one of the iron-clads has withdrawn. Two iron-clads and one mortar boat are still playing on the fort. The fort is uninjured, and no one is hurt on our side except the two slightly wounded early this morning. The garrison is in good spirits. The firing still continues.

EXPLOITS OF THE PRIVATEER RETRIBUTION.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Nassau advices report the arrival there of the Confederate privateer Retribution. She had taken and burned the barque Mary Wright of Portland, and brig Erie of Camden, Maine. Captured and sent to Confederate ports the brig Elliott, of Bucksport, Me., and schooner Hanover of Mass. Also, captured and run ashore, on the Bahamas, the brig Emily Fisher, taking the crew prisoners to Nassau.

The Elliott was subsequently recaptured by the Yankees at St. Thomas. The Retribution encountered an unknown whaler in the Carribean Sea, which showed fight, killing one on the Retribution, when the whaler was sunk, with all on board, by the fire of the Retribution. The crew of the Retribution are all well, and she would soon finish repairs and resume her cruise.

The Nashville Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

From the Richmond Examiner of Monday.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—The steamer Nashville, in coming up the Ogeechee river last night, grounded on the sand bar before Fort M'Allister and was destroyed by the Yankee fleet. A Yankee iron-clad opened fire across the marsh at the Nashville at thirty minutes past seven o'clock, when an incendiary shell struck the Nashville and set her on fire, and she is now a total wreck. The fort fired upon the Yankee and hit her twice.

The other gun-boats of the fleet fired upon the fort, but did no damage.

DESCRIPTION OF ALTERED GREENBACKS.—The altered $50 treasury notes are said to be well calculated to deceive those not well acquainted with the genuine bill. A New York paper gives the following description of the altered notes:

These notes are altered from twos, United States treasury notes, in the following manner: Over the figure 2 in the right and left upper corners of the note the figures 50 are nearly pasted. The small figures appearing around the larger figures are blotted out with green ink resembling the "patent green" tint. The word "two," which appears eleven times in scroll work lengthwise across the top of the bill, is blotted out by the green ink. The same is done with the words "two" appearing in the scroll work in the lower right hand corner of the bill, directly above the name "F. W. Spiner, Treasurer," &c. The word "fifty" is neatly pasted over the word "two," at the right of the vignette The Roman "II" in the lower left hand corner of the bill is obliterated by the green ink and is completely hid. The reverse side of the bill is made entirely green, except in the central portion, where the words "This note is a legal tender," &c., appear. A dot of green is placed upon every one of the almost innumerable 2's on the back. Altogether, the notes are well calculated to deceive. There are a large number of them, out, and but one arrest has thus far been made.

POSTAGE CURRENCY.—It is officially stated that applications for postal currency can be satisfied by any of the depositaries of the Treasury. Currency to the amount of $15,000,000 has already been printed: $2,000,000 is not yet in circulation, and more is being provided for at the rate of $200,000 a day.

Horrible Cruelty of the Rebels.

The following has been forwarded to the headquarters of the army:—

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF CORINTH—CORINTH, Miss., Jan. 24, 1863.—CAPTAIN:—I have the honor to submit a statement of a few of the outrages committed upon citizens of Alabama by the Confederate troops.

While all their leaders, from the President down, are boasting of their carrying on this war in accordance with the laws that govern nature in such cases, and are charging upon our troops all kinds of depredations and outrages, I think a few simple facts must put them to blush, and make those parties, and our press and people who are seconding the efforts of Davis to cast stigma upon us, ashamed of the work they are doing.

I will merely state what I know to be true. Abe Canadi and Mr. Mitchell were hung two weeks ago for being Union men. They lived on the Hackleberro settlement, Marion county, Alabama. Mr. Hallwork and daughter of the same county were both shot for the same cause, the latter instantly killed, the former is yet alive, but will probably die. Peter Lewes, and three of his neighbors, were hunted down by one hundred blood-hounds, and captured.

The houses of Messrs. Palmer, Welsby, Williams, and the three Weightmans, and some thirty others, were burnt over their heads, the women and children turned out of doors, and the community notified that if they allowed them to go into other houses, or fed or harbored them in any manner, they would be served the same.

Mr. Peterson, living at the head of Bull Mountain, was shot.

I am now feeding some one hundred of these families, who, with their women and children, some gray-haired old men, and even cripples on crutches, were driven out and found their way here, through the woods and byways, without food and shelter, all done for the simple reason they were Union men, or that they had brothers or relatives in our army. The statements of these people are almost beyond belief, did we not have the evidence before us.

I am informed by them that there are hundreds of loyal men and women in the woods of Alabama, with for an opportunity to escape.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.
Captain R. M. SAWYER,
A. A. G., Memphis.

A DRUMMER BOY'S FEAT.—Among the many incidents narrated of the daring and heroism displayed in our army, we have not heard of any which we think more deserving of note than that performed by a mere lad of thirteen years, from our own Borough, connected with the 96th Regiment, under Colonel H. L. Cake, as we have learned it from those connected with the command. It appears that Robert Wright, son of Jonathan Wright, Esq., of Pottsville, a drummer boy, having possessed himself of a secesh horse after the battle of Antietam, rode some distance from the camp, and espying a rebel soldier (a fine, stalwart fellow) lying upon the ground, dismounted, stole quietly to his knapsack, and on opening it discovered two pistols, one of which he took, and then awakened his man, ordering him to surrender. The rebel made a move towards his gun, which was but a short distance off, when young Wright ordered him to halt or he would shoot him, and actually brought him a prisoner into the camp of his regiment. The uncertain demonstrations of the soldiers when he was seen riding into camp with his prisoner before him, can be better imagined than described. We learn that for this act he has been deservedly promoted by his Colonel to the rank of orderly at his headquarters.—*Miners' Journal.*

BOY WANTED.—Announcements similar to the above are not unfrequently seen in the columns of the daily newspapers, on bulletins, and in the windows of shop-keepers.

Of course boys are wanted! Who doubts it? None but the most superficial thinker, we are sure, could entertain such a thought for a moment. In a few brief years the boys who are now living will be wanted to proclaim the gospel—will be on the judge's bench—in the gubernatorial and presidential chairs—in the halls of learning; in short, to fill the places now occupied by the millions of the earth.

Boys are wanted *now!* They are wanted to fill our public, private, and Sabath-schools; to store the intellect and the heart with the useful and the pure; to take the initatory steps to becoming good and useful citizens.

Boys are wanted in *Heaven*. Since we began this article, a sorrow-stricken father, in a thread-bare coat, passed by our office with a *little coffin* under his arm. His little boy has been wanted in heaven. Others may soon be called. God doshes all, and invites all.

Yes, boys, you are wanted, not only on earth, but in heaven. Are you ready?

SHIPMENTS OF SORGHUM SYRUP.—The Sorghum syrup is becoming a valuable article of commerce. There is already a very large sale of it in the West for Eastern markets. There is a large demand for refining purposes. Contractors for army supplies have purchased large quantities, and the demand for it in a raw state for domestic consumption increases rapidly. Some shipments of it have been made to New York and other Eastern cities with satisfactory results, and large quantities of it, if of good quality, are wanted for Eastern markets; but the Western farmers have not raised it much as a crop for sale, and, consequently, large orders for it cannot be filled. Its price at Chicago ranges from twenty-eight cents to forty-five cents per gallon.

TO THE GIRLS.—An exchange in giving an advice to young ladies on the subject of matrimony: 'Never marry a fellow who is ashamed to carry a small bundle; who lies in bed until breakfast, and until his father has opened his shop, store or office, and swept it out; who frequents taverns, bowling saloons, prize fights, &c; who owes his tailor, shoemaker, washerwoman, jeweler, barber, printer, and land lady, and never pays his debts—who is always talking about his acquaintances, and condemning them; whose tongue is always running about nonsense, who thinks he is the greatest man in the neighborhood, and yet whom every one despises and shuns.' This is good advice girls; see that you don't overlook it.

A MAN who had a case in court said, "That if he lost in the Common Pleas, he would appeal to the Supreme Court, and from thence to Heaven." "And there," replied a gentleman, "you will be sure to lose, for you will not be present to answer for yourself, and no attorney is ever admitted there."

WIT AND HUMOR.

RATHER "FAST SKEETING."—"It was just twenty years ago yesterday," says our narrator "that a party of us fellers went over to Cacokia Creek, on a skating match. The day was colder than ten icebergs all smooth as glass, and we made up our minds to have a heap of fun. Bill Berry was the leader of the crowd. He was a tall six-footer, full of pluck, and the best skater in all creation.—Give Bill Berry a pair of skates and smooth sailing, and he'd make the trip to Baffin's Bay and back in twenty-four hours, only stopping long enough at Halifax to take a drink. Well, we got in the creek and fastened our skates on, and after taking a good horn from Joe Turner's flask started off in good style, Bill Berry taking the lead. As I was telling ye, it was a dogged cold day, and so we had to skate fast to keep the blood up. There was little air holes in the ice, and every now and then we would come near going into them. My skates got loose, and I stopped to fasten 'em. Just as I had finished buckling the straps I saw something shooting along the ice like lightning. It was Bill Berry's head. He had been going it like greased electricity, and before he knew it he was into one of them air holes.

The force was so great as to cut his head off against the sharp corners of the ice. 'It's all day with Bill Berry,' said I. 'And all night, too, said Joe Turner. Just as he had got these words out of his mouth, and I looked at Bill's head which had been going it on the ice, all at once it dropped into another hole. We run to it, and I heard Bill Berry say, 'quick boys, quick! pull me out!' I looked into the hole, and there as I am a sinner, was Bill Berry's body, which had shooted along under the ice, and met the head at a hole in the ice. It was so shocking cold, the head had frozen fast to the body, and we pulled billly out as good as new. He felt a little numb at first, but after skating awhile, he felt as the rest of us, and laughed over the joke. We went home about dusk, all satisfied with the day's sport. About ten o'clock in the evening somebody knocked at the door, and said I was wanted over to Bill Berry's. I put on my coat and went over. There lay Bill's head in one place and his body in another. His wife said that after he came home from skating, and while attempting to blow his nose, he threw his head into the fire place. The Coroner was called that night, and the verdict of the jury was, 'that Bill Berry came to his death by skeeting to fast.'"—*Vermont Winter Tales.*

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.—A suspicious looking dog had been seen in one of the towns of Illinois—somebody cried maddog, and everybody became alarmed. A public meeting was called, and a distinguished 'Brigadier' was appointed chairman. After stating the object of the meeting in a not very parliamentary manner, instead of taking his seat and allowing others to make some suggestions, he launched forth into a speech of some half hour's length, of which the following burst of fornesic splendor is a sample:

'Feller Citizens:—The time has come when the overcharged feelin's of aggravated human natur are no longer to be stood.—Mad dogs is in the midst of us. Their shrieking yelp and famy track can be seen an heered on our perairies. Death follers in their wake: shall we sit here like cowhards, while our lives, and our neighbors' lives are in danger from their dreadful, crashus hidrofrabric caninety? No, it kin not be!—E'en now my hart is torn with conflicting feelin's of wrath and wengeance; a funeral pile of wild cats is bustin within me; I have horses and cattle. I have sheep and pigs, I have a wife and children, and (rising higher as the importance of the subject deepened in his estimation) I have money out at interest all in danger of bein' bit by these infernal mad dogs.'

THE "OLD DOMINION."—Virginia, during the usurpation of Cromwell, declared herself independent of his authority, when the usurper threatened to send a fleet to reduce the colony. Fearing to withstand such a force the colonists dispatched a messenger to Charles II—then in exile in Flanders—inviting the royal outcast to be their king. He accepted the invitation and on the very eve of embarking for his throne in America, was recalled to the crown of England. In gratitude for Virginia loyalty, he quartered her coat of arms with those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as an independent member of the British Empire, and the coin establishes these facts. Hence the origin of the phrase, "Old Dominion."

A WISE ANSWER.—"You must not play with that little girl, my dear," said an injudicious parent.

"But ma, I like her, she is a good little girl, and I'm sure she dresses as neat as I do, and has lots of toys."