SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

STANDERING SOLDIERS.

Our neighbor of the Breckfaridge Democrat, has made the remarkable discovery that our soldiers have been awfully slandered, and volunteers his services to stand by them on their return home, although he Foster then called upon the nine months failed most signally to stand either by them men for a new artillery regiment, to consist or with them, in their absence. Our neighbor sometimes presumes to philosophize. with all the gravity and wisdom of an owl, even on political subjects. He has suddenly discovered that returned soldiers have a right to vote, and as he expects to be a candidate himself, thinks it would be politic to obtrude his praises upon them in order to turn here under their old chief, where they conciliate them for having opposed their right to vote while absent fighting for their country. Our neighbor says, that it had been asserted that our soldiers, on their re- and men now separated from him against turn, intended to tear down printing offices the express orders of the President, containand commit other acts of violence, "which would be highly disgraceful," but as they did no such thing they have been greatly granted. Rather than have any ill feeling slandered. He neglects, however, to say existing between the two Departments, that the only persons in this community, who feared violence from the returning soldiers, and who guarded their premises from imaginary attacks by them, with revolvers, was himself and friends. Only a few days before the return of our nine months volunteers, some of our neighbor's particular friends were auxious to know whether we had any knowledge that any threats of violence had been made by these soldiers against their establishment. We promptly still maintain our position at the mouth of stated we heard no such intimations, and we presumed our neighbor was taking council from his fears more than from any knowledge he possessed. We were also informed that if the soldiers committed any violence against our copperhead neighbor, our own swamps for six months to escape conscription establishment and that of the Gazette, would since, and were yesterday sent up Red River be destroyed by the people of Lower Augus- again, as they expressed a desire to go up ta, and that our residence would share the and join the Union men who have already same fate. Was ever a grosser slander uttered against any civilized community than for the Stars and Stripes. this charge against these people? We treated the threat with the contempt it deserved. Does our neighbor endorse this worse than slander of the democrats of Lower Augusta ?

FACTS CONCERNING THE DRAFT. As the enrollment of the people of this State, as well as those in all the loyal commonwealths for the purpose of creating a new army for the common defence, is now in progress, the following facts connected therewith may prove valuable, they being a after taking the oath of allegiance, "I have careful compilation, in brief, of the act of been waiting two years for this moment-Congress:

"The rules to govern the provest marshals in making the draft are before us. Each district marshal is to have the pay and emoluments of a captain of cavalry. He can employ two clerks in his office, at a compensation to be fixed by the provest marshal general and can also appoint two deputy provest marshals where the district is not confined to one county. Special officers for detecting or arresting county Special officers for detecting or arresting teserters and spics may be obtained when necessary. The marshal can call to his aid the military and civil when necessary to enforce the draft. The board of enrollment in each district consists of the provest marshal and a surgeon and one other peach appointed by the President. The eurollment will include all able bedied male citizens of the United States. exempt from military service by law, and all persons of foreign birth not so exempted who shall have declared on oath their mineration to become citizens.

There will be two classes of encolled citizens—the improper intimacy between them. They

drawn from.
The draft must take place at the headquarters of the district, in a public manner, and under the direction of the board of enrollment. The name of the person enrolled shall be placed in a box to be provided for the purpose, and the provest marshal, or some person designated by him (the drawer to be blindfolded,) shall draw one name at a time, until the required number is secured. The roll of drafted men will be exhausted by beginning at the first name and continuing to the end in a regular suc-

All exemptions are to be heard by the board of enrollment, and affidavits strongly vouched for are required in most cases. No certificate of a physiciam or surgeout is to be received in support of any point to the claim of drafted men for exemption, unless the facts and statements therein set forth are affirmed or sworn to before a civil magistrate, competent to administer ouths. Those exempted from any cause. physical inability, the payment of commutation mency, or procuring a substitute, are to be furnished by the board of enrollment with a certificate stating the fact. A discharge from one draft operator as no exemption from any subsequent draft, except an acceptable substitute has been furnished, when he shall be held to be exempt from military duty during the term of service of the substitute. Fifty one different diseases and malformations are enumerated as those constituting a valid claim to exemption. Among these are deficient amplitude and power of expansion of breast. A man five feet three inches in beight—which is the minimum standard for the regular army—must measure not less than thirty tables in circumference around the armore rate of below in discumference around the upper part of the chest, and have an expansive mobility of not

It may be as well also to say, that it is the duty of the enrolling officers to register the name of every person whom they believe is unconditionally. between the ages named, without regard to the health and condition of such person. Consequently no one need put himself to any trouble as to his claim for exemption, until he receives notice that he has been Mexico; drafted, when he can appear before the Board of Enrollment at any time during ten who had received reinforcements, tried to days thereafter, and put in his claim for exemption.

ltary service in defence of their l'berties, or men in killed wounded, and prisoners, seven whose business or families will not admit of or eight rifled cannon, and the greater part a prolonged absence, can purchase exemp- of his equipments and munitions of war. tion for \$800, or by procuring a substitute. for its object to favor the entrance into This money is to go to those who are will- Puchla of a large convoy of provisions and isg to fight—that is \$300 bounty to each—in time a part of the heavy artillery he sanguine expectations. Yesterday the onewhich sum will prove a great relief to the expected, and posted it opposite to the my sent out a flag of truce, offering to surfamilies of thousands and will greatly forts of Tolimehuacan, one of the most render the place and all their arms and dreaded fortifications in Puebla.

| Post Hubson, May 23.—The following good munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from Colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from the colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from the colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from the colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from the colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from the colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from the colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just been received from the colonel munitions of war, if they would be allowed news has just be honor. To those who have already served fire, and by the 17th a breach had been in the army and have been honorably discharged, and shall voluntarily re-enlist, the charged, and shall voluntarily re-enlist, the National bounty of \$100 is added, making ceased. A part of the French army entered \$400 in all, to be paid as soon as the recruit the town, and Gen. Ortega surrendered friendly point of land. I write within at Jackson, capturing 61 pieces of artillery. is mustered in.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH .- An officer of a Connecticut regiment, who was late- molested ly taken prisoner and carried to Richmond, writes as follows to the New Haven Paller is as already stated. dium:

"Hefore being taken prisoner I was somewhat under the impression that we could proman's ARREST.—The Washington Star never whip the South. Since taking a free learns from an officer prominently connected conclusion that we are whipping them every day, and that the time is not far distant when they will have to knock under, wheth-

From North Carolina.

RE-ENLISTMENTS-GEN, FOSTER'S ARMY. NEWBERN, N. C. May 29. On the 27th instant, Major-General Foster visited the camps of the nine months' rien and made an eloquent speech to each regi-ment. General Foster told these soldiers he could not part with them; that they must not leave him and our sacred cause at this stage of the rebellion; that he would give them all the advantages accompanying enlistment, including a furlough of thirty days to each regiment, and so arrange i that white one regiment departed another should be ready to return, which proposition appeared to meet with general favor. Gen. of twelve companies of one hundred and fifty men each. This regiment was organized upon the spot, and the officers were appointed. Some of the regiments offered to furnish three companies for this new com-

mand, which will be ready for service in a short time. The desire of that portion of the 18th Army Corps, now in South Carolina, to recan have active service, is arousing the sym-pathies of the whole Department in their behalf. Numerous letters are continually reaching General Foster from the officers ing appeals for their return of a most affecting character, together with a general offer to re-enlist for the war if their wishes are General Foster is willing to furnish General Hunter with two black regiments for each white regiment returned.

From the Red River.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, MOUTH OF RED RIVER, May 12, 1863. DEAR FATHER: You will see by the above hat this good old fighting vessel, the flagship of Admiral Farragut, is still afloat, not withstanding the numerous Rebel reports of her destruction and capture, and that we

Red River, in defiance of their threats. The Union feeling is strong up Red river, and I learn that General Banks has already recruited two regiments of Louisianians Seven refugees, armed with shot guns and long knives, who have been living in the came on board the Hartford about a week had some fighting with the Rebels, and, now that succor is at hand, have come out boldly

Men who, for weary months have been living like wild beasts, in swamps and dense thickets, to escape the halter, have now came out of their hiding places and joined the Union ranks. Most of the refugees own property, and some of them are men of intelligence, but their mud-stained garments and unshorn locks testify what they have undergone to resist a power that they did not recognize, and the eagerness with which they one and all jumped at the chance of fighting under the old flag, repudiated the idea that cowardice kept them there from joining the Rebels. One of them ejaculated thank God it has come at last !"

Your affectionate son.

The Van Dorn Tragedy. "The Mobile Advertiser of May 15, con tains a card from General Van Dorn's staff, which says that the General was shot in his own room by Dr. Peters, a citizen. He was at his table. There had been a friendly con

daughter of his murderer but once, and his There will be two classes of enralled citizens—the improper intimacy between them. They first comprising all persons subject to do military duty between twenty and thirty five and all unmarried persons liable to do military service between them. They were led to believe that there were other motives from the fact that Dr. Peters had thirty-five and forty-five. The first class is to be first taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government while in Nashvile about two weeks ago. Having previously torn down fences, and prepared relays of horses he escaped across the country direct to the enemys' lines."

The War in Mexico. CAPTURE OF PUEBLA BY THE FRENCH.

NEW YORK, June 1. The steamer Sheldrake, from Hayana on

Mexico. An extra of the Havana Diaria of the 26th, received per the steamer Sheldrake side. The main fortifications consist of a reports the arrival at Havana of the French chain of forts, about eight hundred yards steamer Darien, from Vera Cruz, with im- apart, connected by deep intrenchments, and

mnouncing the occupation of Puebla by the forces under his command. The prisoners include Gen, Ortega and twenty-three other generals, nine hundred minor officers and seventeen hundred men. It appears that on the 16th Gen. Forey

opened with heavy artillers on Fort To-himempuscan and on the 17th a breach was effected.

On the 26th one division of the French army started for the city of Mexico.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. NEW YORK, June 1 .- The following are

On the 8th instant, General Comonfort, Bazainte's division opposed him, and defeated him completely. The battle took place ed him completely. Those drafted, who have no taste for mil- near San Lorenzo, Comonfort losing 2,500

It appears that Comonfort's attack had

without conditions, with all his forces, speaking distance of the enemy's works.

including artiflery and equipments.

There was to be left in Puebla only the necessary garrison to prevent its being by guerillas, and the rest of the forces would immediately take up the march for the capital. The number of prisoners

THE PEELING IN KENTUCKY ON VALLANtrip to Richmond I have came to the grm with the army in Kentucky that the loyal people of that State are much gratified with the arrest of Vallandigham, and wift uphoid or car army advances or not. You would der General Burnside's order, under which e automiched to see the miserabble cogni. he was arrested, as a movement in the right

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICES army later than the previous despatches of BURGA.

Around the Rebel Works.

Near Vicksburg, May 22, 1868.—This is the fourth day the army of General Grant has laid around the intrenchments of Vicksburg, May 23," says:

burg. Within that time there have been greated during the state of the interpreter now at that city. This would indicate Mobile came from St. Joseph, by the way of Devii's the treatened by the Federal force. The rebels came from St. Joseph, by the vary of Devii's the came from St. Joseph, by the way of Devii's the reports the reports there were encamped about 600 the filled, near Vicksburg, May 23," says:

"But little has been effected during the likely that troops are being to raise defence of the interpreter now at that city. This would indicate Mobile came from St. Joseph, by the way of Devii's lake, leaving the la NEAR VICKSBURO, May 22, 1868.—This is daily battles and continual cannonade. At least two thousand of our soldiers have been placed hors de combat, killed and wounded in the several charges ordered against the earthworks.

It was rumored vesterday that this morning Gen. Grant would order a charge simul-taneously along the entire line of works. late in the evening the commanders of the different corps, divisions and brigades received their orders and prepared to execute them. The order contemplated a fierce cannonade from daylight until ten o'clock, but for some some anexplained reason it was not opened until after eight.

During the night, however, the gun-boats and mortars lying in front of Vicksburg kept up continual fire, and dropped their flery messengers right and left without distinc-

During this bombardment several buildings were set on fire by the exploding shells and lighted up the darkness, revealing strange shapes and wonderful outlines stand ing out in relief against the dark sky, which added wonderful interest to the bombard-ment as witnessed by the distant observer. It is impossible to estimate the damage occasioned by thus dropping into Vicksburg these 11 and 13 inch shells. Imagination falls far short of its reality.

Before we approached the city the Gene

ral Commanding ordered all the women and children for miles around Vicksburg to come within the intrenchments, assuring them tance at four o'clock. The contest coatinued that in that way they would escape all danger. The consequence is that there are a arge number of non-combatants in Vicksburg, exposed to all the dangers of siege and bombardment.

the fort was not taken.

McClernand's loss is estimated at one

At eight o'clock this morning, according to programme, the cannonading began, and ntinued with scarcely a moment's intermission, along the entire line, until ten o'clock. From every hill top in front of the enemy's works cannon were placed, and the fierce tempest raged fearfully. Guns were dismounted, embrasures torn up, parapets dismounted, embrasures torn up, parapets destroyed, and caissons exploded. It was a tions here, to keep Johnston in check. fearful demonstration. The enemy were powerless to reply; for our line of skirmishers were pushed up close to the enemy's works, and unerringly picked off the gunners wherever they attempted to work the

For two long hours did this cannonade continue, when on the left, in Smith Carr's and Osterhaus' division, a charge was made. Winding through the valleys, clambering over the hills, everywhere subjected to murderous, enfilading and cross fire, they pressed up close to the Rebel works to find that a deep ditch, protected by sharp stakes with dates to the 29th ult., arrived this along the outer edge, lay between them morning, and the intrenchments. They planted their A disp that directly before the fort, and crouchrange of the Rebel fire, as calmly as possible await developments. The soldiers within the fort could not raise above the parapet at them, for if they did a hundred bullets came whizzing through the air, and the adventurers died.

They adopted another plan. Taking a shell, they cut the fuse close off, lighted it and rolled it over the outer slope of the embankment.

Subsequently, with picks and shovels, a way was dug into one fort, and through the of battle. breach the boys walked orayely in. The first fort, on the left of the railroad, was stormed by a portion of Gen. Carr's Division shot in the back of the head, while writing Twenty-second lews, led the charge and was and gallantly taken. Colonel Stone, of the

On the centre the fire was persistent and and many wounded. Col. Dollins, of the his men to the charge. Later in the afternoon-Gen Ransom's Bri-

gade charged the works opposite his position with heavy loss, Lieutenant-Colonel that an attack is in progress, Gen. Augur's Wright, of the Seventy-cound Illinois, was whole division fought the enemy nine hours wounded, and Colonel Nevius, of the Elev-enth Illinois, and Colonel Humphrey, of the acking at night at the utmost lines of the Ninety-fifth, were killed. Steele and Tuttle, on the right were heav-

ily engaged, and the former is reported to have lost nearly a thousand men.

THE ATTACK ON VICESBURG. CINCINNATI, June 1 .- The "Commercial" has full particulars of the operations of Gen. Grant's army up to the 22d alt. When our army advanced on Vicksburg it was confident of an easy conquest; but the ground the 29th ult, arrived this afternoon. There in the rear of the city was found so broken showing that preparations had long since been made to stand a siege upon the land extending seven miles. Our loss in the assault on the 22d was about two thousand It was the opinion that another general as-sault would not be ordered, but the city to be taken by regular siege approaches.

The Gazette publishes advices up to the flag found in a house in Alexandria. 27th, received through a staff officer of one of Grant's Generals, who left for Washing- the 1st Louisiana have been mounted. ton last evening. Three assaults had been made by our forces, in all of which we were line is within a hundred yards of the Rebel works in the rear of the city are far more had voluntarily taken the oath of alleformidable than those in front. Johnston is giance in the neighborhood of Jackson with about 15,000 men. He is short of provisions and ammunition. No apprehensions is felt of that Bragg was badly beaten with Rosecrans additional particulars of the news from 15,000 men. He is short of provisions and any serious attack in the rear. The officer pursuing. from whom this information is obtained says Grant has taken eight thousand four hundred prisoners and eighty-four pieces of ar-

> THE ASSAULT OF MAY TWENTY-FIRST. A private letter received here from a Philadelphian, an officer of the Fourth Iowa

Regiment, Steele's Division, reads as fol-"IN THE FIELD BEFORE VICKSBURG, May to pass out. Nothing but an unconditional surrender will be accepted. Our regiment

and chaff them at night. We are sheltered behind a hill from the enemy's fire; but if we should chance to look over the hill, a rebel bullet is sure to come after it. bave kept this position since night before last, and, with our sharp-shooters, are prolast, and, with our sharp-shooters, are protecting the remainder of our brigade, who are directly under the hill on which are the rebel works, and within fifty yards of them. We have the enemy completely surrounded, curright rosting on the Yazuo, and our left on the Mississippi, below Vicksburg. The place will certainly fall in a few days before our hezey fire."

Washington, Jone !- Midnight - Up to I o'clock to night no additional intelligence had been received from Our. Grant's

last thirty-six hours. Over a hundred pieces of field artillery and several siege guns rained day. The mortar fleet also took a position behind De Sota Point, and bombarded the city the entire day.
On the right Gen. Sherman has pushed

Steele's division squarely to the foot of the parapets. Our men lay in a ditch and on the slope of the parapet, inside of one of the principal forts, unable to take it by storm, but determined not to retire.

The Federal and Rebel soldiers are not

other, and dozens of muskets are fired as soon as a soldier exposes himslf above the works on either side. Nearly the same condition of things exists in McPherson's front, and his Sharp-

shooters prevent the working of the enemy's pieces in one or two forts. A charge was made yesterday (Friday) morning on one of them by Stephenson's Brigade, but was repulsed. Two companies of one brigade got inside, but most of them

were captured. The forts are all filled with infantry. Our artillery has dismounted a few guns and damaged the works in some places, but they are still strong.

Gen. McClernand was hard pressed on the left yesterday, and sent for reinforcements. Gen. Quimby's Division went to his assistill one of our flags was planted at the foot of the earthworks on the oStfide of a rebel fort, and kept there for several hours, but

thousand, killed and wounded, yesterday. The fighting grows more desperate each day. The transports are now bringing supplies to within three miles of our right

General Joe Johnston is reported to be near the Big Black River, in our rear, with reinforcements for the besieged army. Gen. Grant can detail men enough for the opera-

FROM NEW ORLEANS. ANOTHER BATTLE NEAR PORT HUD-

THE REBELS THOROUGHLY WHIPPED.

Reported Attack on Mobile.

FORT MORGAN CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, June 2. The steamer Creole, from New Orleans,

A dispatch in the Era of the 29th ult. dated Port Hudson plains, 22d, says: Yesed down behind the embankment, out of terday General Augur's whole division was engaged in a nine hours' fight on Port Hudson plains, in the rear of Port Hudson, on the Bayou Sara road. The rebels were thoroughly whipped and left a large number

of killed and wounded on the field.

The rebel General Gardner sent in a flag of truce at midnight, asking permission to bury the dead. We took 100 prisoners, and the enemy

was driven three miles from his first position, and Gen. Augur bivouacked on the field Our loss was 12 killed and 56 wounded. The 116th New York and 2d Louisiana suf-

fered most. Our men fought well, New Orleans advices state that rumors reached there from Pascegoula on the 25th that Mobile had been attacked, and one rebe stated that a telegram was received at Pas terrible. Many brave officers were killed cagoula, from Mobile, that Folt Morgan had gone under. Some of the rebels said to our Eigty-first Himois, fell dead while leading officers, "there is glorious news for you, but we dare not tell what it is."

A letter of the 22d, states that our arm reached the precinct of Port Hudson, and advance.

The details of that portion of the fight add nothing to the above, but prospects are favorable for the capture of the and all in it. The rebel loss is reported

The steamer Tennessee from off Galveston on the 22d, reports the destruction by the gurbeat Owasco of the notorious blockade runner West Plorida. The health of the fleet off Gaiveston is good.

The steamer Morning Light ran into the is nothing new from Havana.

It is reported at Havana that the yellow fever has broken out among the French in very formidable, being grass-grown, &c., sippi river, the former sinking on the left ank. The Crecle was transporting troops from New Orleans 10 Gen. Augur. The New Orleans Era files up to the 24th

ult., have the following items : An Alexandria letter of the 8th, details the capture of that place by Porter and the subsequent arrival of Gen. Banks One of the murderers of Capt. Dwight has ped at every point. been captured and immediately shot.

Weitzel captured an immense robe

The 4th Wisconsin regiment and part of Ou the night of the 12th ult., Gen Weitzel captured one piece of artillery, twenty men and twenty officers, near Cane river, on his

route to Shreveport. Gen. Banks issued an order offering bounties for re-enlistments.

The New Orleans Era prints a list of works, and our sharp-shooters prevent the Rebels from working their guns. The rebel five hundred and ten rebel prisoners who

New York, June 2.—The steamer United States, from New Orleans, brings the following news, published in an extra of the Ers, ssued on Sunday, 24th.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GUEF, U. S. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, May 24. By telegraph from Baton Rouge, May 23. to Gen. Emory, commanding the defences of New Orleans. The following just received from General Augur Signed L. Goodrich, A.

We are half a mile north of the railroad, and have formed a junction with

The news from Gen. Grant is glorious,forced us to advance to the rear, behind a He has cut Gen. Johnston's forces to pieces eaking distance of the enemy's works.

"Our sharp shooters fight them all day, id chaff them at night. We are sheltered shind a hill from the enemy's fire; but if a should chance the casemy's works.

SECOND DISPATCH. HEADQUARTERS, PLAINS STORE, May 23. To Captain Goodrich, Baton Rouge :-Gen. Grant has had a tremendous victory

[Signed.]

has captured over one hundred pieces of C. C. AUGUR, Major General.

New Yonk, June 2,-The New Orleans the 28th, when it was stated that Grant's forces were progressing as favorably as could be expected, and Grant had no fears of the tary authorities of Mobile call on the people on the 19th ult., of Joseph Demeries, a son of the interpreter now at that post. He

sent to the aid of Johnston and citizens of field artillery and several siege guns rained are called upon to take the place of the shot and shell on the enemy's works yester-troops in defence of the city.—[REPORTER.] The steamer United States, from New Orleans, bound to Boston, put in here to land 200 passengers.

> Department of the South. GENERAL HUNTER'S LETTER TO JEFFERSON

DAVIS. The following letter, from General Hunter to Jeff Davis, is printed in the Free South, twent; five feet apart, but both are power-less to inflict much harm. Each watches the Headquarters, Department of the

SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, April 23d, 1863.

Jefferson Davis, Richmond, Va : The United States flag must protect all its defenders, white, black, or yellow. Several negroes in the employ of the Government the Western Department have been cruelly murdered by your authorities, and others sold into slavery. Every outrage of this kind against the laws of humanity which may take place in this Department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel of highest rank in my possession. Man for man, these executions will certainly take place, for every one murdered, or sold into a slavery worse than death. On your authorities will rest the responsibility of this barbarious policy, and you will be held re-sponsible in this world and the world to ome for all the blood thus shed,

In the month of August last you declared all those engaged in arming the negroes to fight for their country to be felons, and directed the immediate execution of all such as should be captured. I have given you long enough to reflect on your folly. I now give you notice that unless this order is immediately revoked, I will at once cause the execution of every rebel officer and every rebel slaveholder in my possession. The poor negro is fighting for liberty in its truest sense; and Mr. Jefferson has beautifully said: "In such a war there is no attribute of the Almighty which will induce him to fight on the side of the oppressor."

You say you are fighting for liberty. Yes, you are fighting for liberty -liberty to keep four millions of your human beings in ignorance and degradation; liberty to separate parents and children, husband and wife brother and sister : liberty to steal the products of their labor, exacted with many a cruel lash and bitter tear; liberty to seduce their wives and daughters, and to sell your own children into bondage; liberty to kill these children with impunity, when the murder cannot be proven by one of pure white blood. This is the kind of liberty the liberty to do wrong, which Satan, the chief of the fallen angels, was contending

for when he was cast into hell, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your most obedient servant, DAVID HUNTER,

Major General Commanding. REBELS REPULSED ON FOLLY ISLAND-OEN. HUNTER'S DRAFT.

PORT ROYAL, June 1. Advices per the steamer Arago state that our forces on Folly Island were attacked on

the 26th by a party of rebels, who were re-General Hunter has issued an order draftng all the able bodied men, not in the employ of the Government, who may be found n the department after the 15th of June. It is stated that an expedition has been sent into the interior of Florida,

A British blockade-runner, while trying fore she could gain the bar. The crew are his vessel stood fire at Grand Gulf : supposed to have perished. She was a large

On the 23d, a steamer was discovered and shot, and it is impossible to count the shells fired into. She recrossed the bar under a that exploded in her. The upper work is a heavy fire. She was sunk in the main channel on Morris Island. Both had large

All grants of furloughs have been stopped in Hunter's department. It is reported that several regiments were

NEW YORK, June 3. The steamer George Cromwell arrived from New Orleans at 3 o'clock this morning. Seventy-five prisoners arrived at New

Orleans on the 26th from Baton Rouge, among whom is ex-Governor Wickliffe, who was captured near Port Hudson, The fight on the Bayou Sara road and near Port Hudson on the 21st was hotly

contested, but the rebels were badly whip-A bayonet charge of the 116th New York was the final affair of the day. The 116th New York lost 13 killed and 44 wounded the 2d Louisiana, 3 killed and 11 wounded the 48th Massachusetts, 2 killed and wounded; the 30th Massachusetts, 5 wound-

The New Orleans Era of the 27th contains the following:

General Banks moved down the Red river and weld her wheel-chains, and that is a with his army and crossed to Bayou Sara, and thence to Port Hudson, where he united his forces with those of Gen. Augur. The gunboats under Farragut were to

move on the 24th.

The mortar fleet opened on Port Hudson on the night of the 24th, silencing several of and she does not look as if she was hurt. the enemy's guns.

Port Hudson is now therefore closely besieged and hemmed in, and the fall of this in all, eight killed.

stronghold will be speedy, even should General Banks not order an assault on the works. Colonel Grierson is co-operating with Gen.

A reported rebel iron-clad raid from Mo

bile and the capture of two of our ships of war proves to be a canard. The garrison at Port Hudson is estimated at 10,000 men. They are scantily supplied with provisions. The New Orleans Era of the 28th, says, we learn from an authentic source that our army before Port Hudson is in a satisfactory position, and everything promises fair for an important and successful close of the campaign against that rebel stonghold. -----

Carno, June 2. - The despatch boat from Vicksburg, with dates to the 26th alt. confirms the sinking of the gunboat Cincin-nati, by shots from the rebel batteries. She was ordered to move down the river, and when turning the Point was opened on by several batteries from above, which was supposed had been silenced. She had managed to return to a point just

above the batteries, where she sunk in fifteen feet of water. From fifteen to forty persons are reported to have been killed,

The Chicago Post of Saturday publishes the following significant paragraph:—"The capture of an attack on Wash-Chicago Irish Legion, which for a long time ington from this front.

The capture of Puebla by the Prench, is not credited in official circles here. Persons ments, for Gen. Grant. It would be contraband to say how many troops have gone and defenses of the city, manned by ton thou-

Interesting Indian News.

with Little Crow at their head.

They are encamped on the prairie near the timber, and near a peninsula that runs down into the lake on the north side, in the vicinity of Burnt Island, which is the place of endezvous of the hostile Sioux.

He states that Little Crow's band are well

supplied with ammunition, and that the others have none. Little Crow and his soldiers have been assiduously engaged in circulating the report that all those who gave themselves up last fall were killed by the whites, and by this means is trying to inwhites, and by this means is trying to in-duce them to engage in a war against the Standing Buffalo has gone on a mission to

don't want to be engaged against the whites and is fearful that he may be made to suffer with the rest. A large portion of the Indians are anxious for peace, but are fearful if they give themselves up they will be killed, and are, therefore, waiting the return of Standing Buffalo before deciding. Little Crow and his band

Governor Dallas, to see if he would allow

him to come under his protection, as he

seem determined to carry on the war to the bitter end. Some of the Indians concerned in the raid on the Wantonwan, had arrived at Devil's Lake with some of the stolen horses. The raid was made by six of Little Crow's band from the Missouri River, who were joined at the mouth of Chippewa River by some of Rattling Moccasin's band. They report that they killed some citizens, but do not know that they killed any soldiers.

Mr. Demeries states that Little Crow had been engaged in a fight with Rees, and was defeated-they refused to join him. He had eight killed and several wounded, Mr. Demeries also reports that Rattling Meccasin, with about forty lodges, or seventy warriors, is encamped on the Shayenne river near Dog's Hell, about seventy miles from

join the rest at Devil's Lake. Army of the Frontier. A FIGHT WITH PRICE'S TROOPS NEAR PORT

Abercrombie, but that he is soon going to

GIRSON. LEAVENWORTH, May 29. Colonel Phillips had a severe fight with portions of Price's army on the 20th. The enemy crossed the Arkansas river near Fort Gibson. Col. Philips drove them back. Our loss was 30 killed, and the enemy's much greater. The enemy was led by Generals Steele, Cooper and McIntosh. They are now massed in our front, claiming to have 11,000 men, and considerable artillery. We have only 3,000, and one battery, but are well fortified.

This is evidently the advance of Price's nain army. Dispatches from Fort Larned bring information of the approach from the southwest, of a large rebel force of Texans and Indians, with the design to intercept the trains en route to New Mexico.

The guerillas on the border are become more numerous. The national force is inadequate, but Gen. Blunt will make the best possible fight.

GENERALS SCHOFTELD AND HERRON.

St. Louis, May 31 .- All the difficulties between Generals Schoffeld and Herron have been reconciled, and the latter resumes command of the Army of the Frontier, and leaves for the field at once. Extensive preparations are being made

here for the reception of the wounded from Vicksburg. The Western Irou-Clads Under Fire.

Chief-Engineer John W. Hartuppe, of the to get out of Charleston harbor, was discov- iron-clad. Tuscumbia is responsible for the red on the night of the 20th, and sunk be- following statement of the manner in which The engagement lasted five and a half hours. The Tuscumbia received 82 solid perfect wreck. No man could have lived on her deck for a minute. It is believed here

that we were under the heaviest fire ever

centrated all their fire on us for at least two It is reported that several regiments were ordered to Virginia, but General Hunter refused to let them go, and sent a protest to the President.

The Monitors are still lying off Edisto, the New Ironsides opposite Fort Sumter.

Further Particulars of the Fight on Bayon Sara.

Ngw Yorg, June 3.

Ngw Yorg, June 3. were under a heavier fire than ever was known before--not excepting the Keokuk at Charleston. We received more shots than all the other vessels combined. But her plating proved perfectly invulnerable against

all efforts to penetrate it.

There was one great blunder committed in building the Tuscumbia, and that is in the location of her magazine. To give you an idea of this, I will just say that in action the hatches of the magazine are necessarily left open. When the shell exploded in her turret, the fire from it burnt the boy very badly in the face who was stationed in the door of the magazine to pass powder up. This will be altered before the vessel is pronounced fit for action again.

You must not think that the Tuscumbia is disabled beyond repair. She will soon be able to go off again; her engines are ready now. All she wants is to raise her wheels short job. I think you will hear a good account of her yet. We took 490 prisoners; and I think from what one of them said when he saw the Tuscumbia, that we gave thenras good as they sent. Said he, 'There is the d. -d square box that give us h-l, Since the fight we have buried three men, who died from the wounds received -making

Reported Important Movements of the Rebel Army. WASHINGTON, June 2, 1893.

It is currently reported, and from so many different quarters as to leave no doubt of the fact, that Lee has now a large force at Culpepper Court House, with the view of makng a demonstration towards Washington, or as preliminary movements to an advance up the Shenandoah Valley, towards Mary land and Pennsylvania, which has beer, late ly threatened by the Richmond papers. The information that a large rebel force

is concentrating at Culpepper is confirmed by Union refugees from that vicinity, by our own scouts, and by mysterious "givings out" by some few people not tar from this vicinity, who generally receive news in advance of us by the "underground railroad," which, notwith randing all the effects made to put a stop to it, still continues to flourish. However, there is every confidence felt

here that we can give the enemy a suitable reception in whatever shaps or direction he comes, whether he makes attacks similar to those of Monday, by way of diversion, to keep the Union force employed here while be is engaged stealthily moving his main army around into the valley to turn our right flank, or whether he comes up boldly and

well posted in Mexican affairs, says that the are going in the same direction, but they are sand men, are capable of keeping at buy suggest man, and men, are capable of keeping at buy pour time their number of assailants.

Sin Consisterant When's Prans.—After the great fire in London, 1666, Sir Christopher Wren produced plans which, if carried out, would have made the city one of the handsomest in Europe. The public offices would have encircled the Royal Exchange; the public halls would have been situated on a noble terrace on the banks of the Thomes, and in front of St. Paul's would have been a fine area with places. But we doubt whether, short of St. with pissens. But we doubt whether, short of St. Paul's itself, there would have been a finer structure than the Brown Sione Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, No. 603 and 605 Chemut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia. Cartainly, there would have been none applied to mare useful purposes.

CHILDREN OWE MECH OF THEIR SIGNMESS TO COLDS.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration, or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the disease that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the perse, if these perse are closed, that proportion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precurers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam. Sold by all the Druggists at 13 centsand 25 cents per bottle. COMPARISONS .- It is useless to deny that the mas

Contantsons.—It is useless to deny that the masses of the people have a deep-scated and settled confidence in "Sarsaparilla," as an alterative remedy Notwithstanding this confidence has of late years been abused by many preparations claiming to possess its virtues but really with none at all, still the people believe in its intrinsic value as a remody, because they have known of its cures. The rage for large bottles at low prices, has called into market many compounds of Sarsaparilla which contain scarcely any of it, or even any medical virtues whatever. Yet everybody knows that Sarsaparilla is the great staple antidote for Serofula, Eruptions and cataneous diseases, and for the purification of the bloost when they can got the real article, or an actual extract of it. Such we are now able to inform them they can obtain. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., the celebration of the East, whose reputation assures us they do well whatever they undertake, are selling a Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which, although the bottles do not contain quarts, for a doilar, do contain more of actual cerative power than whole gallons of the staff, which, but have here. nors of actual curative power than whole gallons a more of actual curative power than whole garlons of the staffs which have been in use. It is asserted that one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains more than double the amount of medicinal virtue, which is niforded by any other. This fact is not only apparent to the taste, but its effects and cures afford incontestible proof that it is true. Such a remedy has been long sought for, and is everywhere needed by all classes of our community. ["Age," Cynthiaus, Ky.] is 6-1m

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Reware of Counterfeits! MARRIAGEN

In this place, on the 31 lost,, in St Mathews church, by Rev. L. W. Gibson, Austin F. Clapp, Adjurant 182nd Reg., P. V., and Miss Many E. Clamant, of this

On the 28th ult., at the Plem Creek per-

onage, by the Rev. A. H. Sherts, Mr. Daviel. BLOOM, of Lower Augusta, to Miss Many Howauter, of Upper Mahanoy, Northumberland county. At the same time and place, by the same,

Mr. DANIEL UNDER, of Shamokin, to Miss HULDAH RICKLER, of Lower Augusta, Northumberland county. In Lower Augusta, on the 3d alt. by the same, at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. Phillip Artson, of this place, to Miss

ELIZABETH TRUBSTON. SOUTH THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

E) E: A 'E' EE 'S In Shamokin township, on the 19th bit.,

JOSEPH FRY, aged 66 years and 3 months. BUNBURY MARKET. 81 50 a 1 50 Euge.

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June 6, 1863.—Fr.

WEAVER'S HOTEL, Corner Pawn and Market Street

ME NEST BEY, BA. THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has taken gharge of the above named Hotel and take for the communice of the former patronage and would invite all others to give him a

HIS TABLE is always supplied with the best the market affords. His flar contains the choicest liquors, and his stab-ling is good and well attended by careful Ostlers. MICHAEL WILVERT. Sunbury, May 20, 1865.

To the Democratic Voters of Northumberland County. FELLOW CITIZENS -1 hereby announce my

OFFICE OF SHUKIPP of the coming Primary Liberton and as the support of my realow Citizens. Should I be mentioned and ested, I promise to fulfill the duties of said off a

Shamokin tp., May 50, 1565. Wyoming Insurance Company. WILKESBARRE, PA. Capital and Surplus, 8118,000,

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BOGARDUS' PHOTOGRAPHIER "CARTES DE VISITE. Franciscope. Dagues-restypes, &c., taken in the bast syle of the Art January 5, 1665