SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

At Harrisburg, the legislature is still at a dead lock, Jeff, Davis having refused to exchange Major White, a Senator, on the ground that his detention would prevent an organization of the Senate, his admiring friends, who don't like to be called copperheads, and who are certainly not democrats, carry out his wishes with more unanimity than could be done in the Legislature at Richmond. Finding, however, that popular feeling is running strongly against them, they now propose to cave in, provided they can get a division of the offices.

Our neighbor of the Democrat again announces the "still further increase" of his subscription list. This may, perhaps, in Philadelphia.

GENERAL BUTLER.—The rebels have, than any other general in our army. In the North the Copperheads are equally bitter seem singular, but our Copperhead neighexplanation.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL

MESSAGE OF GOV. CURTIN. On Thursday last the State Senate remained unorganized through the factious opposition of the Copperheads. The Governor's Message was however, received and read. Owing to the pressure on our columns, we existing educational establishments, to be can only give an abstract of it :

The balance in the Treasury, \$2,172,844 10 November 30, 1862, was Receipts during the fiscal year 4,289,451 65 ending Nov. 30, 1863.

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 80, 1863. The payments for the same period have been

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1863.

2,147,831 70 The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my Proclamation of the 8th of September last, as follows: Amount of debt Common-

wealth reduced. As follows, viz: Coupon Loan Act, May 4. 1832. Five per cent.

Four and one-half per cent. Relief notes cancelled. Domestic creditor's certifica-Interest certificates paid;

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania as it stood on the 1st day of Decem-

ber, 1862, Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year, ending with Nov. 80, 1863, viz : Five per cent, stocks. Four and a balf per cent. stocks, Relief notes. Domestic creditors' certifica-

Public debt December 1st, Funded debt, viz: 6 per cent. loans. Funded debt, viz: 5 per

cent. loans,

cent, loans,

Unfunded debt, viz: Relief notes in circulation. Interest certificates outstand-Interest certificates unclaim-

Domestic creditors' certifica-

Funded debt, viz: 55 per

\$36,496,596 78

Military loan per Act of May 15th, 1861

Total indebtednes, By the act of the 15th of May, 1861, authorizing the military loan of \$3,000,000, a tax of one-half mill was laid on real and personal property, to furnish a fund for redeeming the same. I recommend that the commissioners of the sinking fund be directed to invest the proceeds of the tax in State loan, so that it mg ope drawing interest, to be in like manner invested, or that they should apply such proceeds directly to the purchase of certificates of the military loan, and cancel such certificates as shall be purchased.

8.000.000 00

Although our finances are still in a Bealthy condition, it is necessary to invite the serious attention of the Legislature to the consideration of the means of maintaining them unimpaired in future.

The Governor then refers to the matter of paying the interest on the State debt in coin or its equivalent. He thinks that as we could not refuse Government currency in payment of debts due the State; as it is our duty to support the Government; as European Governments pay their interest in paper currency, however depreciated, during the legalized suspension of specie payments, and as to continue payment of the interest in coin would compel additional taxation, in consequence of the premium on gold, we would be justified in paying the State interest in currency. He concludes his argument en this point, as follows :

I recommend the whole subject to the careful and immediate consideration of the Legislature. Some legislation ought to be had on it before the close of the present month. In my opinion the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligations by providing for the payment of her interest in the currency of the Government. If the Legislature should see fit to continue to pay it in coin, it will be their duty to levy forthwith he heavy taxes necessary for that purpose. I must in passing observe that purpose.

I must in passing observe that the plan adopted by one of the States of paying coin to lereign, and currency to demestic load holders, appears to me to be wholly unwise and founded on no legithmate principle.

The Governor signed certain bank charter renewals, because the banks of the Common-

wealth pay a large revenue (nearly \$100,000), which the State can lit afford to lose, and that in the present condition of the country, it would be impolitic to drive so much espital out of active use or force it into new

. I recommend an extension of the time

Eije Sunbury American. from penalties for not paying their obligations in coin.

The Governor recommends an increase of the salaries of public efficers; the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of agents at Washington and Nashville, and defining their duties which should include the collection of all bounties, back pay, pensions, etc., due to Pennsylvania, and the ar propriation of \$671,478 43 to repay several banks for money advanced last summer, to pay the militia. Congress it is understood, will repay it.

The Governor gives interesting facts in relation to the establishment of the Gettysburg Cemetery. He says:

The expenses attending the establishment of this cemetery, including the cost of the site and of removing the bodies of the slain, have thus far amounted to \$5,209 38, and an appropriation will be required to pay these expenses, and to meet our portion of those attending its future maintenance.

The wives and children of such recruits have thus far amounted to \$5,209 88, and

The act for the relief of families of volun-

teers in service may require some revision It is alleged that in some parts of the State the county authorities are backward in executing the law. If this be so, the members some measure, account for the great advance from the different counties will be aware of In the price of paper in New York and the fact, and will be most ready to make such further enactments as may be proper. I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor Legislature the subject of the fellow, or orphans of our soldiers who have given, or chall sive their lives to the country during The Senate, on the motion of Mr. Wilson, The Senate, on the motion of the enrollperhaps, a greater hatred for General Butler | shall give their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion their maintenance and education should be provided for by Against this gallant general. This may ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children bors ought to be able to give a satisfactory of the Commonwealth. The \$50,000 heretofore given by the Pennsylvania Railroad

Company, referred to in my last annual mes-sage, is still unapproprited, and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provision be made for securing the admission of such children into there clothed, nurtured and instructed at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that in doing so, I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good of the State.

The Governor suggests that relief be extended to the starving Unionists of East Tennessee: and recommends a general revision of our Revenue Laws, with a view to their increased productiveness. He suggests an additional specific tax on mining and transporting companies. On this point he BRYS!

There are several companies in the State which, in addition to large mining privileges, have control of the routes of transpor tation, by which alone the products of the mines of individuals in their respective districts can reach a market. These companies \$954,720,40 thus enjoy substantial monopolies, by means of which they not only receive the fair pro-100,000 00 fits of their own property, but are enabled 790,716 50 to make additional heavy gains at the ex-63,000 00 pense of individuals. In my opinion such 963 00 privileges ought never to have been granted. but as they exist, it appears to be just that the class of companies which enjoy them should pay therefor an additional specific tax. He also recommends a plan for the collection of large sums due the State for \$954,720 40 unpatented lands; a specific tax to be laid on such lands; all counties and corporations, private or public, to deduct and pay into the Treasury the tax on all loans contracted \$40,448,213 82 oy them, and a tax on the gross receipts of all railroad and canal companies.

The Governor has delivered to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company another miliion of the bonds deposited in the State Treasury, Four millions of said bonds have therefore been now delivered. There can be 63,000 00 no reasonable doubt of the early completion 109 00 of the work, and, when completed, it is confidently expected that the bonds held by the State, secured on the road for \$3,500,000,

will become good interest-paying securities. The Governor refers to the Rebel invasion \$951.617 04 of Pennsylvania; to the formation of the Departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna, and to the praiseworthy conduct \$39,496,596 78 of the militia. He recommends action for the relief of militia disabled, and of the fam-\$400,630 00 ilies of men killed. He pays a tribute to the gallant dead of Gettysburg. He recom-85,700,986 45 mends a revision of the militia law; and the preparation of the history of each of our 268,200 00 regiments far preservation among our ar-36,378,816 45 chives. He recommends the proposed amendments to the Constitution giving all

our soldiers the right to vote. The Governor thinks volunteering in the \$97,251 00 State will be a success, if time be allowed. Recruiting here for other States should be stopped by severe penalties. He asks the Legislature to guard against hasty and mischievious legislation,

The Governor closes by referring to what the people of the State have done since this war commenced. He says:

\$117,780 33 Not only have they sent 277,409 men for the general and special service of the Government, and supported with cheerfulness the burdens of taxation, but our storehouses and depots have liberally overflowed with comforts and necessaries, spontaneously con-tributed by them, under the active care of thousands of our women, (faithful unto death,) for the sick and wounded prisoners, as well as for our armies in the field. Their patriotic benevolence seems to be inexhaust-

ble. To every new call the response becomes more and more liberal. When the intelligence was received of the barbarian starvation of our prisoners in Richmond, the garners of the whole State were instantly thrown open, and before any similar movement had been made elsewhere, I was already employed on behalf of our people in efforts to secure the admission through the rebel lines of abundant supplies provided you that you will have to repeal the exemp-for the relief of our suffering brethren, tion, br have no army at all. We tried the Those of our citizens who have fallen into the habit of disparaging our great Commonwealth and the unsurpassed efforts of her people, should blush when they look on this

That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie-atl while a citizen knows he could escape the under the obligation of the one paramount duty-that of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end. To the full extent of my official and individual. ability it shall be so supported, and I rely heartily on your co-operation. I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arms—to encourage its upholders—to stimu-late by public liberality, to themselves and their families, the men who give to it their service -in every mode to invigorate its ac-tion. We are fighting the great flattic of God-of truth-of right-of liberty. The Almighty has no attribute that can favor

our savage and degenerate enemies. No people can submit to territorial dis-memberment without becoming contempti-ble in its own eyes and in those of the world. But it is not only against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very ground work of our whole political system. The ultimate of uestion truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful Republic. That is the question to be now solved, and by the blessing of God, we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not

mighty strikes toward such a solution, and to a certained, and the term of acryina completion. But whatever reverses may happen whatever blood and treasure may satil be required whatever sacrifices may in necessary there will remain the inexerable with the draft, but that was with the Excitive. There was nothing in the bill con-

during which the banks are now relieved thing to the end-to preserve and perpetu- cerning the time. When the President calls the capture of the garrison at Petersburg, one star shall be reft from the constellation, nor its clustered brightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep

A. C. CURTIN.

adjourned until Monday.

Referre

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1864.

SENATE .- Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, pre-

sented a memorial from the Friends of New

York, praying for exemption from the draft.

praying Congress to abolish slavery in the Territories. Referred.

the use of persons of African descent.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, presented peti-

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, offered a

Mr. Wikinson said that a negro had come

into the camp, and told the soldiers that

his former master, a rebel had gone into the

were arrested, thrown into prison, and re-

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, remarked that scores

of soldiers had been conflued in dungeons

Some of these were afterwards released, and

The subject introduced by the Senator

The officers appointed by Governor Gam-ble are the offenders. The soldiers of Mis-

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, offered the

Whereas, The burdens of the Government

towards the support of the Government;

The War in Western Virginia.

Sunday, Jan. 10 }
Major Cole, in command of a battalion

After severe fighting for an hour Moseby

Among the rebel dead were found four

Our loss is reported as two killed and

eleven wounded. Among the latter are Capt. Vernon, severely, add Lieut. Rivers,

Gen. Sullivan has a force of cavalry now

Moseby attempted to surround and sur-

prise the camp, but found Maj. Cole on the alert and ready for him. The fight was a

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL KELLEY TO GOV.

A dispatch just received from Colonel

Thoburn, commanding at Petersburg, in-

forms me that the rebel force threatening

him for several days past has retreated toward the Shenandoah Valley. The force

was o formidable one, consisting of three

order the command of General Fitzbugh

Deserters report that it was the intention

of Lee to capture the garrison at Petersburg,

take New Creek and Cumberland, destroy

our stores, break the railroad by burning

raid undertaken by Gen. Early, in retalia-

ment, has thus far resulted in a complete

failure or fizzle. An empty wagon train

returning from Petersburg, was captured by

a portion of the enemy's forces. With this

exception they have not thus far been able

to inflict upon us any injury. Many deserters

are coming in, and our cavalry are picking

The railroad is safe and trains are running

DETAILS OF THE RAID. CUMBERLAND, Saturday, Jan. 9,—Perhaps mere accident, rather than through gross

negligence on the part of a rebel brigade

and Ohio railroad at Martinsburg, and by a

that General Averill was there with a strong cavalry force, determined, after a consulta-tion with several rubel commanders, to after

Brigadier General.

snow is several inches deep. B. F. KELLEY.

CUMBERLAND, Jan. 7, 1864

BOREMAN.

was repulsed, leaving his killed and wound-

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VA.

near four hundred strong.

commissioned officers.

in pursuit of the enemy.

gallant one on Cole's part.

the bridges, &c., &c.

up many stragglers.

Early's late operations.

ed on the field.

main there now as he learned.

"Jim Lane."

following:

also said that, by the permission of

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, presented

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1963. SENATE.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to promote enlistments, as follows : That all enlistments hereafter made in the egular army, during the rebellion, shall be

for three years. That persons of African descent, mustered into the service, shall receive the same cloth- three memorials of citizens of Wisconsin,

shall forever thereafter be free. Chaplains absent from duty by reason of wounds, shall have full pay without rations, and half pay with rations when absent on Mr. Lane, of Kansas

other leave A battalion of engineers is allowed adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary, to be selected from the lieutenants of the battalion. Other minor officers are allowed in

proceeded to the consideration of the enroll Mr. Sumper, of Massachusetts, moved to

strike out the whole of the last section and insert a new section. Mr. Sumner said that the object of this obstitute was to popularize the bill. First. That no person shall be allowed to

furnish a substitute, but the whole shall be done by the Government. Second. That the compensation shall be fixed by law at \$300. In the third place, started out for their rescue. Reaching the that every drafted person seeking exemption shall pay \$300, and if his income be over the passengers all on board; they took the \$300, ratably according to the rates. On women and children out of the hands of the all incomes over \$600, and not over \$2,000, traders, and delivered them over to their

over \$5,000, thirty per centum. Summer said that some persons supposed that he proposed to require too large of soldiers had been confined in dungeon in Missouri, for hurraling for "Jim Lane," can be too large to a man who is worth \$5,000 ? what the additional tithe of 10, 20, | the colonel, by whose orders they were imor 30 per cent? Nothing.

thousand, 20 per centum: and on all income

Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, thought that the gentleman had a wrong theory, The Government asks for men. The idea from Minnesota, is now undergoing an in-was that the Government should obtain the vestigation by the Legislature of Missouri. man or his substitute. The Senator puts the whole matter into the hands of the Government. When the old bill was passed, it was souri are unconditional Union men. The assailed, and it was said you take the rich man's money, and the poor man's blood .- pathizers with treason. He had never failed to satisfy the people | that the present bill was for their benefit. If you strike out the \$300 commutation clause, at what price is a substitute to be obtained by the poor man / There, indeed, possible on all parts of the country. it would be taking the poor man's services, and the rich man's money.

Mr. Clark said, if you repeal this draft, the people will say you did not believe it just when you passed it. The draft was and just when you passed it. The draft was and in the South some man from the overburden-is a hard measure; but I submit whether it ed North will be exempted from the draft; is not better to refuse to repeal the the commutation. I am not certain if the twelve is to get the black man; million had been as well applied as it might. It is therefore only declared to be the men. The service should fall on all. We should use strenuous efforts to procure those the balance of the day. should all serve the Government, and I claimed as slaves in the rebel territory by want the draft to fall where if we can't get giving them full pay and bounties, as to clause. I oppose the provision of the gen- at once on enlistment. tleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, said that he approved of some of the features of Mr. Som- gentleman would ner's proposition, but he thought it was conscripting all the blacks in the land. was against the spirit of patriotism that a man should not be allowed to furnish a sub- table-yeas 61, nays 73. stitute, as this act forbids; but let every man either furnish a substitute or pay.-

This would indeed popularize the bill.

Mr. Sumner modified his proposition, allowing a drafted man to furnish the sub-

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, said he thought the object of placing in the three-hundreddollar commutation was that the price would not be higher than if the Government furnished them. The schedule of infirmity looked to me as if the surgeon was endeavoring to show his learning. No one would escape unless, perhaps, the man who said he had never been sick except once, when he had the measles. (Laughter.)-Various reasons besides physical infirmity had prevented the full success of the draft, Again, it was given out that the payment of the money did not have the effect of furnishing substitutes. The Government took the money and hired a substitute. That substitute was for the man who paid the commutation. The effect of this misunderstanding of the intention of the commutation clause was that the price of substitutes raised, defeating one of the objects of the bill. The mode of administering the law had a tendency also to defeat the draft. They obtained about 4,500 men, and twelve millions of money. Why not make another, and another draft, even the whole five, before calling the draft a failure. I think the experiment of the first draft fully vindicates the wisdom of its framers.

Mr. Collamer said he opposed the proposition to repeal the \$300 commutation clause

at some length. Mr. Lane said, that under the provisions the bill, 35,000 men paid their money, and were exempt. The report of the provost marshal shows that we have but about 500,000 men. If you continue these exempons, how long will you have men to draw If the war is to be prolonged, I tell draft, and exempted 85,000 men. As long as you retain the \$300 clause, you will have and less basis to draw from, and you will have to make a general conscription, without substituting, of every able-bodied man. It discouraged volunteering also, for draft, he will not volunteer. The draft had no fears for him. I think the clause has resulted in evil and nothing but evil. My State will fill her quota without drafting. prefer volunteering, with high bounties, but

I we do make a draft, let it not be a mock Mr. Wilson said that, though instructed by his committee to report the amendment repealing the commutation clause, he proded to speak in favor of its retention. He believed that the Secretary of War was against striking it out. We have enrolled large numbers of men who will not be draft-We shall not need all these men, and a large portion of the States will furnish volunteers. I think we have in the army 600,000 men, of which 400,000 are effective soldiers, I do not think the rebels have over 225,000. I have good reason for this belief. I think the rebeillon will be crushed out by October. I do not believe our army will be depleted of more than 15,000 veterary before July. We raised 86,000 men under the pressure of the draft and the power of com-mutation, and I believe that if bounties are We have, during the past year, made mighty strides toward such a solution, and to be retained, and the term of acrice completion. But whatever reverses may happen whatever blood and treasure may happen whatever blood and treasure may stended to February we shall put into the

Hardy county. How this failed, the reader already knows. Rosser was to try and get into Cumber-

his principal becomes liable. He thought land and capture or destroy all the stores the repeal of the \$300 clause would be injudicious. He thought that Mr. Sumner's bill Both Lee and Rosses failed, because Early was surcharged with titles. He thought could not get to them the promised reinthat men could be obtained under the old forcements, with artillery, &c. This is what forcements, with artiliery, &c. This is what the official rebel document says in regard to the late movements and the different plans draft without difficulty, if it were conducted After a short executive session, the Senate adopted.

We have also become possessed of very important information in regard to the strength and position of rebel commands and the avowed intentions of several rebel

officers high in position.

A report is is circulation relative to the capture of the garrison at Jonesville, West Virginia, leaving the inference that the commander of the Department of West Virginia is responsible for our loss at that place. Such is not the fact. The command thus captured was within the limits of Gen. tions from ten hundred women and two Foster's department. hundred men of Kansas, praying for the

The weather continues very cold here, abolishment of slavery throughout the Uniand the sleighing is good.

We are in daily receipt of favorable evidences in regard to the effect of the Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a biil to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for Amnesty Proclamation among the rebel soldiers. Deserters from almost all the rebel commands enter our lines bringing us inresolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish all the information in formation of sometimes the highest import-They take the oath of allegiance, his possession, touching the arrest and incarceration of certain soldiers of the 9th and then, instead of becoming a burden to service having expired. They left Tazewell the Government, are usefully employed to and were marched over the mountains Minnesota regiment by the military authorities of Missouri at Jefferson City. the public benefit. Every opportunity is afforded them to avoid the chances of capture by rebel raiders.

From North Carolina.

service of the Confederate Government. He Newsenn, Jan. 7.—The 2d regiment of North Carolina Volunteers is rapidly orcommander of the post, General Brown, his ganizing at the headquarters, at Beaufort. wife and children were in prison for the Perry Carter, a prominent Unionist citizen purpose of being taken South for sale. These soldiers of the 9th Minnesota baving of Murfreesboro' was arrested a few days down from ago by Confederate soldiers, and sent to few hours. Weldon, charged with treasonable corresrecently been sent down there, considered this an outrage, and about forty of them pondence with a public enemy. So great was the indignation excited by this new depot they found a train of cars there, with outrage upon the rights and liberties of and fifty having died from exposure and citizens, that Carter was immediately rethe want of food and proper care. One women and children out of the hands of the eased and returned to his home in Murfreesboro'. Carter is the father-in-law of Charles ten per centum; over two, and not over five | husbands. There-upon forty of the soldiers

Henry Foster. NEWBERN, (N. C.) January 9,-The 58th Pennsylvania has re-enlisted for the war, facts were related to us by both officers and and will soon leave for home on a furlough. Several batteries have also re-enlisted, as well as a majority of the men of various regiments.

Eleven hundred persons in Newbern have prisoned, was himself made to hurral for taken the onth annexed to the President's | ville Dimocrat, Jan. 5. amnesty proclamation. The North Carolina Times the new local paper published here, says that the people of the State are ripe for a revolt against the Richmond Govern-ment. The leaders of the movement advoofficers under the Gamble regime are symferable to the bresent state of affairs in Dixie. the extreme western counties of North Caroon the ground of disloyalty to the Conshould be made to fall as nearly equal as

federate Government. Late From Charleston.

and Whereas, The southern portion have NEW YORK, Jan. 12. The Heraids Folly Island correspondent And whereas, For every black man enlisted nys: Gen. Gillmore has been amusing the enemy by throwing Greek fire into the city. On Sunday week twenty shells thus loaded And schereas, The only way to effect this were pitched into the city, and every one exploded. The result was that a large was kindled in the southern part of the city, have been, we would have obtained more sense of this House, that the Government which burned with considerable fury during

Heretofore Gen. Gillmore has not been able to throw shells containing Greek fire men we get money. We should retain this other soldiers and guarantee them freedom into the city, as they generally exploded in sadiy behind the times, who can, at this Mr. Cox, of Ohio, swid he would move to lay the resolution on the table unless the gentleman would allow him to amend by artillerists, but where they are most unweldome to Charlestonians. The city is now regarded at our mercy. The fleet is perfect-The House refused to lay the bill on the y quiescent. The steamer Fulton brings Charleston

news to the 3d instant. THE LATE REBEL RAID A COMPLETE PAILURE. The siege of Charleston was yet in gress. Twenty shells were thrown into the

result was not known. Late Charleston papers give us an inside Maryland cavalry, encamped in Loudon county, was attacked at 4 A. M. to-day by the guerrilla Moseby, the latter's force being

view of matters in that city. Affairs present by no means the cheerful aspect some would have us believe. The Charleston Hotel is closed, and notice is given that the Mills House will shortly follow the example. The reason assigned for thus closing two of most fashionable hotels in the South is the great destitution of provisions of all kinds necessary to conduct the establishments in a manner agreeable even to the unfastidious taste of the guests. The congregations of two churches publicly invite the congregation of a third to join them in religious worship, for the reason that the edifices of the former are subject to danger from our shells. Nearly all the warehouses situated in the vicinity of the piers are emptied of goods and abandoned.

Gillmore's fire, then, is after all effective, The Fight Between Heenan and faine.

Several Americans, who went to Europe to witness the great fight between Heenan and King, have returned, and they tell, to say the least, a strange story; one, if true, which speaks but poorly, for "English fair play." Among these parties returned are Tim Heenan, Con. Fitzgerald, John Coope brigades-Lee's, Walker's and Rosses's, all and Frank McEntyre. These men corrobe rate the testimony hitherto published, of the unfitness of Heenan's seconds, who failed to claim "time" on one or two stated occasions, when King was unable to "put in an appearance," owing to his weakness from Heenan's llows- Sayers is necused of being under I am happy to inform you that the great under the influence of too frequent libations, showing bimself a better bottle-holder than CURES GUARANTEED. His treatment of the "Boy said to be rough and unnatural, grabbing him by his head and ears. Jerry Noon, so Fitzgerald says, while Heenan was lying on the ground, attempted to dislocate thumb, exclaimed :-"He'll have no more need of that hand." The falls given King by Heenan are said to have been terrific, and King's second is accused of catching once under a heavy fall, which would have probably laid him out. A well-known "billiardist" in this city, from England (and regularly. The weather is cold and the from one who knows what he is writing), says that "Heenan was drugged." It says also, that "four physicians who attended Heenan after the fight, stand ready to pubtish their sworn affidavits to the fact that his system was full of chloroform, but Heenan will

From Fortress Monroe. PORTHESS MONROE, Jan. 11 .- The steamer

prisoners, bound to Point Lookout.

The Old Dominion, of Norfolk, says it rumored that Gens. Barnes, Getty, and Led-

Private Wilson B. Korns, Battery B, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, has been sentenced by court martial to be shot to death, for describos. General Butler has approved the sentence.

his plan—he coming to the conclusion that to could not attack Martinsburg with any likelihood of success, and that he could not new retreat without bringing conserve on himself for having advanced on so hazardous an enterprise, without also having at least made an effort to secure his object or injure us in some way. He, however, dispatched Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and Rosser to attempt

General Banks' Department. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

The steamship Columbia, Captain De B. Barton' arrived at this port yesterday after-noon, with New Orleans dates to the 3d Information had reached New Orleans from three or four different directions that all the rebel troops who have been operating in Western Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi, and, in fact, the whole force of

Texas. They will number at least twenty thousand. The most ample preparations had been made to meet this rebel force as well as possible with the number of troops in the department, and it was expected that news of great interest from Texas would soon be

the enemy, were gathering in Central Texas, and uniting to form one large army, to attack our new acquisitions on the coast of

The Nineteenth Army Corps still remained at New Iberia. Nearly every regiment had re-enlisted as veterans. The agent of the State of Connecticut was at New Iberia, paying every man from that State who renlisted three bundred dollars. The Twelfth Connecticut had re-enlisted en masse,

HORRIBLE SUFFERING OF SOLDIERS. Four handred of the 113th 117th and 118th Indiana six months's volunteers were ordered to report at Indianapolis, their term of through the cold, some of them without shoos, on their feet, and with but little clothing. They were compelled to march day and night, with but a scanty supply of food, and a number of them actually from starvation. In one party of one hundred and two, twenty-four died before reaching Camp Nelson; and after reaching that place, fifty men of the same party fell down from sheer exhaustion and died in a

Out of the five hundred who left Tazewell, but three hundred and fifty reached to this place, the remaining one hundred night two men belonging to Company A o the 115th Indiana had become so weak from starvation that they fell by the wayside, and actually died crying for dread. These privates belonging to the different regiments named above. The men who arrived here presented a most pitiful appearance, being but scantily clothed, and having been almost without food for several days. - Louis

From Charleston.

Boston, Jan. 12.-The Traveller state: that letters have been received in this city from a northern clergyman, who established cate a separate sovereignty, though boldly arowing a return to the Union to be pre- a short time before the rebellion. He gives touching details of the anguish and suffer The Raleigh Standard says the people in ling of the inhabitants, many of whom hope and pray for redemption even at the bands lina have been deprived of all mail facilities, of the Yankees. In his opinion, the time is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary to give up the city to save the people from absolute starvation. Of course, all that can will leave the place, but many have not the means, and neither have they any place of refuge. -- 35445---

139" The Democrat is publishing a series of articles in reply to Rev. Mr. Shanafelt's Farewell Sermon, at the Rush Raptist Church, in which a defence of slavery is attempted. Such an attempt might have her age. been excused before the rebellion, caused by these very slaveholders. But a man must be a second or two after leaving the gun, but day, when intelligent slaveholder themselves ask for its abolition, plead for the continuance of an institution, at once demoralizing,

1-97" THE POTTSTOWN BANK .- This institution has been so much annoyed by the constant defacing of their notes which contained a portrait of ex-President Buchanan, city on Thursday, the 7th inst., with what that they have recalled their old issue, and have had General Jackson substituted on the plate for the portrait of Buchanan.

2-77 Lewis Jamison, of Williamsport, a government lumber contractor, has been sent to the Old Capitol, for frauds in furnishing lumber &c.

> Shamokin Coal Trade. SHAMOKIN, Jan. 11, 1864.

Sent for week ending Jan. 9, Per last report,

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines. For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use HELMBOLD S EXTRACT BUCHU, Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U.S. Is now effered to afflicted humanity as a certain core for the following discusses and symptoms originating from discusses and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual

gaus.

Mental and Physical Depression,

Imbedisity,

Determinations of Blood to the Head, Confused Idens, Hysteria, General Irritability. Resilessnesand and Sleeplessness at Night,

Loss of Appetite, Emacintion, Low Spirits, Disorgunizations or Paralysis of the Organs of Generations.

Palpitation of the Heart.

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

Absence of Muscular Efficiency,

To tassive the general, cut this out, ASK FOR HELMBOLD S. TAKE NO OTHER See advertisement in another column

A Neglected Coron Colft, on Sone Threat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress "Brown's Bronces of Touches, Transword to progress may terminate seriously.

For Broncestris, Assusa, Catarant, and Consumptive Cough, "the Truckes" are used with advantage, giving immediate relief.

Whatever doubts may be entertained as regard the Union, there is one thing that there can be a doubt about, and that is (for we speak from exp-rences that Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Sulernus the best and most perfectly healthy dough expander in existence. It is so far ahead of any other salerates or soin, that all who use it, can see, at a glance or a taster that what we say in true. Go to your Groces and get a paper of it, and our word for it, you will never use any other. Their depot is 112 Liberty street, New York. Most Murchants will it.

fCOMMUNICATED. Pulminary Consumption a Curable Disease !!! A CARD.

To CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersignes having been restored to health n a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe tung affect ion, and that dread disease, Consumption-is anxi-

Oct. 10 1051 .-- 4th Kings County, New York.

WHAT MR POPP DED .- Mr. Popp. of 1. What Ma Pore Dro.—Mr. Popp. of 1 profession to propose county, fancying himself to be very with his lady leve, peped the question to he a poplor tree, when she referred him to her who, when waked for his concent, laboring und influence of ginger pop, popped Popp put of the finding for Popp to have done then, would he been to pop off to Philadelphia, pop into the Broat Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 60. and 606 Chestnut street above Sixth, and pop into a new and elegant suit. This would sottle the question with his lady love and her poppy.

LIVER COMPLAIST, DYSPERSIA.—Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Acarthurn, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Fit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, flurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the heart, Choking Sensation when lying down. Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sadden Flinshes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are appealing and permanently cured by Hooflands as Graman Rittens, sold at 75 cents per bottle by the proprietors, Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., 418 Anen Street, Philadelphia, and by all drugglass and denlears in medicines in the United States and Canadas

MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BAISAM has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is compounded up principles suited to the manifold nature of Man! The curved Colds is in keeping open the pores, and creating a gentle internal warneth, and this caused by the use of this Medicine. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of blood through the langs, it emilvens the muscles and assists the skin to perform its duties of respicitive the heart of the same lungs, it entirens the muscles and assess the sum is perform its duties of regulating the heat of the sys-tem, and in gently throwing oil the waste substance from the surface of the besty. It is not violent remo-dy, but the emoillent, warming, searching and effec-tive. Sold by all druggist at 13 and 25 cents par nug. Lif

Religious Notices.

Divine service will be held every Sabbath in this Borough as follows:

PRESENTERIAN CRURCH.—Copesite the N. C. R. R. Depot, Rev. J. H. Young, Pastor: Divine service every Sabbath merring at 101 octock. Prayer meeting on every Thursday evening.

GRIMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—North west corner of River and Binckborry six., Bev. W. C. Cremer, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Subbath at 10 A. M. and 61 P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening.

day evening.

EVANORIMAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Deer street below S. V. & P. R. R. Rev. M. Ribodes, Pastor. Diving service, eiternstely, every Subbath at 10 o'clock A. M., and 61 P. M. Prayer meeting on Conceder evening.

METHORIST Episcopal Chunch.—Dewberry street rest of P. & F. Railroad, Rev. A. M. Creighton and disc.

west of P. A. E. Raifrond, Rev. A. M. Creighton and Rev. E. T. Swattz, "Pastors" Divine service, alter-nately, every Sabbein at 105 A. M. and 64 P. M.— Easter taceting on Thursday evening. Extracorative St. Matthews) Cucancut.—Broad-way above Market street. Rev. J. W. Gibson, Pastor, Divine service every Sabbath at 104 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Prayers on every Friday at 44 P. M. P. M. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Fawn street, below S. V. A.P. Railrond, Rev. J. P. Tuston, Postor. Divine service every alternate Subbath at 3 o'clock P. M.

MARRIAGES.

By Rev. D. M. Hankel, on the 26th ult., GARLES KERSHNER and Miss FIRSTA DERR. both of Shamokin.

By Simeon Best, Esq., in Mooresburg, on the 29d of Dec., WM. SCHREYER and Miss EMMA SUMMERS, both of Milton, By Rev. E. A. Sharretts, at the Danville

Hotel, Dec., 24, Issian J. RESS and Miss MELINDA KAUPMAN, both of this county. On the S1st ult., by Rev. M. Rhodes, Mr. CYRCS D. WORTMAN to Miss MARY Y. toons, all of Northumberland.

No TE & 'C' EH M.

In Danville, on the Soth ult., CAROLINE, sungest daughter of Hon, John G. Mont comery, deceased, in the fifteenth year of

In Danville, on the 4th inst., PRESTON infant son of Mr. C. C. and Clarissa Baldy,

aged 3 namths and 18 days. SUNBURY MARKET. 21 40 m 1 50 | Butter,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY COLLECTED.

S. B. BOYER, Attorney at Law, is duly author-ized and licensed to collect Persions, Bountiesund Buck Pay for Walows, plans and Soldiers. Office in Market street, opposite Wenver's Hotel, Sunbury, Pa.

OPPICE OF THE NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD BAIL ROAD & COAL COMPANY. THE BALL ROAD A COAL COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the office of the Company No. 294 Sorth 4th Street, on Monday, let of February, 1966, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as reay be brought before them.

PLTER K. LANDIS, Secretary, Philadelphia, Japanese Strip, 1967, 1977. Philadelphia, January 11th, 1864 1-3t

BE AL WINE BURDS

Staves, Shingles, Poplar, Locutst, &c.

The undersigned is about extending his lumber business to fill a headed gap in the trade of Philadelphia, by making a speciality of the Cooper-Stock Trade, and now desires to make arrangements to secure supplies. The City Coopers, Shippers, &c., owing to the imposibility of obtaining them in Philadelphia now depend ingely on the markels for their Staves, &c. With proper encouragement by the namufacturers, the undersigned hopes to stop this division of trade by keeping on hand a large stock, in every variety of quality and size. By giving this branch of trade particular attention, he hopes to make more early relumbs to consignments and establish for the manufacturers in more valuable communication with perchasers than is possible by those who trade mainly in more heavy lumber.

Manufacturers and others, who can furnish (particularly continious aupplies,) either by contract, purchase or on Commission, Staves, Hending, Hoop Poles, &c. Address

W. A. LEVERING.

Callowhill street Wharf, Philadelphis. Staves, Shingles, Poplar, Locust, &c.

W. A. LEVERING.
Callowhill street Wharf. Phitadelphis.
Large supplies siways wanted of Locust Timber.
Oak Knees, and frequently long Oak Plank, Oak and
Yellow Pins Timber, &c. Also now opening a trace
in and wanting supplies of Shingles, Walnut, Cherry,
Peolar and Ash Lumber, &c.
Rayennecks:—Alex. G. Cattell & Co., Philadelphia; Thus. Richardson & Co., Philadel
phia; Thus. Richardson & Co., Philadel
Richardson & Co.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! TAN OYSTERS, whole or half Cans, frosh from the City markets, can be had at all times at the concetionary Store of M. C. GEARHART Sunbary, January 9, 1864.

FRUIT TREES.

W. H. KNOUSE, Agt. for Edw. J. Evans A Co. of "Contral Nurseries." York, Pa. takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he is and will remain at Wilvert a Hotel for two weeks ready to receive orders, which he will deliver in the puring, of all kinds of Frost and eranmental trees, group vines, Shoule, Roses, Ar. Sanbury, January 9, 1811—18 AN INVENTION OF RARE MERIT BROWN'S NEW

Metal-Top Lamp Chimney. The Chimney for which the horometed using public have so long been in neal, because

tion, and that dread disease. Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufficers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the sense, which they will fluid a sure ours for Consumption. Ashma, Broachit, Coughs, Coids, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Perscription is to beauth the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hoppe every sufficer will try his runnelly, as it will contilent conclude and surely in the discount of desire, or into the colors to be invaluable; and he hoppe every sufficer will try his runnelly, as it will contilent conding, and recy prove a blessing.

Fastics wishing the prescription will address.

Boy EDWARDA WILSON, Williamsburg.

Kings County, New York.

One 10 1451, 1452.

commander, we have become possessed of an official document setting forth what was intended to be the original plan of General John Tucker arrived this morning from Baltimore, with about eighty wounded robel I have not now the opportunity to enter into details, but in a general way will state that Gen. Early was to cut the Baltimore

combination of movements, attempt the capture of such Union forces as were between Martinsburg and New Creek. At the latter place, Gen. Early, having heard that we were concentrating troops at Martinsburg, and having also been reliably informed.

Private Williams I was there with a store of the capture of lie, by an order from Washington, were re-lieved of their positions in the Army of the Potomac, and that Gn. Weitsell will succeed