HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1864. Harrisburg, at this time, presents the appearance of a lively military post. Regiments of soldiers are daily arriving and departing, and the recruiting service never was more active. In the Legislature but little is doing. Both Houses meet at 11 A. M. and adjourn at 1 P. M., though the Senate seldom does much more than read the Journal and then adjourn. But this factious opposition by men professing democracy will not last long, and we are assured, by good authority, that more than one of the factious Senators will rejoice when the successor of Major White will arrive, and one of them confidentially remarked to a friend, that Major White's appearance in that chamber, would be more welcome to him than a thousand dollars. On Wednesday last a spirited debate sprung up in the House on a resolution to allow no damages caused by the invasion of the rebel army, to persons who could not establish their loyalty. This brought up our representative, Mr. Purdy, who gratuitously assumed that the resolution was aimed at a class of persons like himself, and proceeded to give an account of the "invasion of his office," by a file of soldiers from New York, on their return home. That our neighbor would make political and other capital out of this raid, was not unexpected, but to do this it was neither necessary or proper to condemn the war and to abuse the administ tration and the government. A very bad feature in Mr. Purdy's remarks, was his attempt to cast odium on the government on account of the taxes by stamps. He stated that there was but one thing he could remember which was not taxed, and that was a "cradle," If that was included, he thought, we might say, "we were taxed from the cradle to the grave," As it is not so long bachelorhood, and as his age does not pre- with the minutest nicety. clude the necessary use of such an article; he ought to be thankful, at least, for that boon, When some carping, ill-natured fellow, told Dr. Johnson that "he thanked God" he was different from him, the Dr. camly replied, that he was gratified to learn that he "thanked God for anything." Our neighbor ought not to be less grateful for this favor, even though it be "a small one." But seriously speaking, the attempt to render odious the tax laws, upon the success of which our very existence, as a gov-

TROOPS. The late order of President Lincoln calls for a draft for five hundred thousand men, and cashier of the bank. for a draft for five hundred thousand men, and cashier of the bank.

to be made on the 19th of March, to serve The back of the note displays another three hours, and we held our position until for three years or the war. The States beautiful exhibition of ingenuity and taste, dark although attacked by a superior force. previous calls will not be effected by the tending over the greater part of the back, present one. The new order is only a con- reproducing Vanderlyn's famous picture in solidation of the two calls previously issued the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, for three hundred thousand men nearly half representing the landing of Columbus. The of whom were obtained by volunteering and picture is printed in black, as are also the re-entistments, and which number, as well legends which surround it. The upper leas those enlisted up to the 1st of March gend is as follows: next, will be credited. Therefore the call is . virtually only for two hundred thousand men. If the enlistment of soldiers is properly and vigorously prosecuted there will

ernment, depends, and without which the

such a charge a stigma upon their character.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR MORE

be no need of any draft to fill the quota demanded. The New York Herald, in speaking of the call for more troops, incidently remarks :--This large force when placed in the field and added to that already in service, will make the Union army so overwhelmingly large that with proper energy and disposition on the part of the government it must crush out what remains of the rebellion by the Fourth of July next. It is manifestly the determination of Jeff. Davis to infuse life into his followers by making a desperate effort in the spring to recover Tennessee and the Mississippi. All men and boys in the rebel States, from sixteen to fifty-five years of age, not now in the service, are to be forced into the ranks of the army. Negroes are also to be employed as reserves and train guards, in order to swell the effective force in the field. It is estimated in the rebel newspapers that in April or May their army will reach 500,000 men, who are to be divided into four corps under Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Longstreet, work. to operate on short lines, so that they can be easily and rapidly concentrated at any one point. It will be impossible for Jeff. Davis to raise this force, even with the most sweeping conscription and the desperate aid of press-gangs. But it is proper for our government to base their calculations on the rebel estimates, and prepare accordingly. The rebel line of operations now extends from Fredericksburg to Mobile, and

Under these circumstances let volunteering be encouraged. Let local bounties be fully offered and every man constitute himself a committee to urge forward enlistments. A strong, united and patriotic effort now will place every district in the county out of the draft.

addition to those already in service, our prestige, armics will be able to sweep the rebellion out of existence. With all their wholesale sweeping conscriptions, it is impossible for the reliefs to put anything like that number of new men into the field. So great is the service, that it may be as much as they can do to keep their forces up to the present standard. Let our men, therefore, go in freely, for everything indicates that their known as the "Three Sinters," show Niagara Palls, has been discrepant.

The New National Bank Currency.-The

First.
As the introduction of these new bills may be said to open a new era in the history of our national currency, a short description of the national bank note will not be inappropriate in this connection. It may be stated at the start, by the way, that the plates, designs and appearance of all these notes will be the same for all the States, with the single and necessary exception of the local names and numbers.

The face of the notes may be briefly described as follows:

At the left hand corner of the face is vignette representing Columbus sighting land. He is standing on shipboard, and in the act of pointing out the shore of Guana Hani, while a figure kneeling, is seen pointing in the same direction, and looking into the face of the great discoverer. In the immediate foreground is another figure with a cross in clasped hands, and the face turned heavenwards, in thanksgiving to the Almighty. The background is occupied by a priest and other figures, while on the sail above the word "five" is engraved in highly ornamental letters. This design, it will be noticed, is historical, and this is in compliance with the wish of President Lincoln, who hinted his desire on subject in his letter inviting proposals.

The vignette on the left hand side of the face contains an allegorical representation. which is also another idea of Mr. Lincoln's. It consists of a picture of Columbus presenting America, in the form of an Indian maiden, to the Old World, personified by three figures, representing Europe, Asia and Africa. In the foliage overhead is the figure five, handsomely ornamented.

The border of the face is composed of the word five, scroli wo.k, consisting of grape leaves, and the figure 5, alternating in panels The novel peculiarity of the border is that no two words, figures or scrolls are exactly alike, having been varied purposely, so that the counterfeiter may not be able to imitate the note by repeating small portions, as is frequently noticed in spurious money. In order to imitate these notes the counterfeiter since our neighbor has left the order of will find it necessary to engrave the whole

insescriptions:

NATIONAL CURRENCY. This note is secured by bonds of THE UNITED STATES, Deposited

with the U.S. Treasury at Washington.
L.E. CHITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury,
F. E. SPINNER. Trensary of the United States.

The First National Bank of — will pay the bearer, on demand, Five Dollars. ———, Pa., Nev. 24, 1863.

The former inscription will be common to Union and the Constitution are but a rope the national bank notes in all the States, of sand, is to say the least, unpatriotic if while the latter gives an illustration of the not disloyal. The time is not distant when necessary deviation required by local names slaves here.

A despatch from Powell's River Bridge

In the lower margin of the face are found the words, "Act approved Feb. 25, 1863," The spaces beneath each vignette are left vacant for the signatures of the president skirmished with the rebels under General

This note is receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of all taxes and excises and all other dues to the United States except duties on import; and also for all salaries and all other debt and demands owing by the U.S. by individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on public debt.

The lower legend is as follows:

Every person making or engraving, or aiding to make or engrave, or passing or attempting to pass any imitation or alteration of this note, and every person having in possession a plate or impress made in initiation of it, or any paper made in ini-lation of that on which this note is printed, is, by not of Congress, approved 25th of February, 1853, guilty of felony, and subject to a fine not exceed-ing one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exing one thousand dotters or both.

The border and pieces are printed in green. The border is made up of the figure 5 on a ved from Nashville, states, on the shield repeated. In the top border occur the words "national currency,"

The end piece to the left contains an oval with the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, exquisitely engraved, the name of the State being engraved in the cloud work. The oval at the right end contains the eagle on the national shield, with the cypher "U. S." in the sky. The two upper corners have each the word 'five' engraved on the face of the scroll work, while the two lower corners have the figure 5 engraved on lathe ver Bridge, 5 miles east of Cumberland Gap.

GRANT PREPARED .- One of our cotemporaries, the New York Evening Post, is not at all disposed to regard the recent movements of Longstreet in East Tennessee as likely to lead to anything serious. It argues that the recovery of Knoxville, and in command of the forces of Kentucky even all East Tennessee, would not be a General Ammon having been placed on matter of much importance to the rebels, court-martial duty at Cincinnati until they could recover Chattanooga-inasfrom Chattanooga to Charleston. This line much as that whole region is no longer a our forces under Grant, Banks, Meade and source of supplies, as it once was, having Gilmore, if furnished with men and material, been esten out months, ago, and "cannot that he received a notice yesterslay from a can soon contract and tighten. Then, with now support the native population, to say one decisive blow, Jeff. Davis and his nothing of a large and hungry army." At miserable government can be aunibilated the same time, as a military point it cannot supplying a pressing want of our Provincia be used by them while we hold the only neighbors, and constituting a profitable practicable outlets of the valley, both north business to several extensive dealers on this and south. No robel troops can be moved through these while Grant has got the keys Laffren. in his hands. Longstreet, therefore, can This is what it means, Canada imports have no motive for undertaking serious all her anthracite coal from the United have no motive for undertaking serious States, and during the past two years the operations in East Tennessee, except the coal merchants of Canada have been doing

> If It is an interesting fact that the sale of confiscated estates now being made at Beaufort, S. C., is carried on from the to this trade, and it has very properly been versudah of the Edmund libett House, where more than ten years ago the rebellion

ignation given by the Copperhead editors to Arkansas and other States that have under the Stars and Stripes. What would these fellows have Arkansas and other States to do? Would they have them to remain under the dominion of Jeff. Davis? It would be but a just and fair inference to say so, yet they will deny the charge. They are opposed to the enlistments of negroes in the army, and yet do all they can to discourage the enlistment of white men,-and at the same time denounce the draft, and advise, in some cases, open resistance. They vilify and denounce some of our best generals, while they seldom utter a harsh word or apply a single epithet, when speaking of the vitest of the rebel leaders. They denounce the financial policy of the government as rotten and worthless, and at the same time organise banks and invest their money under that policy. And yet these fellows complain because they are called Copperheads, and have the assurance to label themselves Democrats-shades of Jefferson and Jackson, defend us from such

erat office, in the Bloomsburg Democrat : "It is alledged that this cowardly act was

committed by a body of rowdy soldiers from New York, so-journing the past day in Sunbury. It is more likely, that so mean an assault upon private property, was either committed by, or the assailants instigated to its commission by the Editors of the Sunbury Abolition machines, and their dislovaabettors-sneaks, pimps and cowards-who enjoy the largest license for such unlawful siness, by the voluntary Pardon-for ail such crimes-of Andrew G. Curtin.

The above is a specimen of the moral honesty of another miserable Copperhead editor. The fellow knew he was lieing when he wrote the article, as Mr. Purdy himself distinctly stated that the act was committed by the soldiers. Men whose morals have been more than questioned, should be cautious in making charges against others.

The Danville American and Democrat comes to us this week diminished in size. The present advance in paper material and The legend of the face, or that portion labor would justify all publishers in pursuewhich is to be read, contains the following ing the same policy. No other class of persons have felt the pressure of the war, on their business, so severely as newspaper publishers.

The War in Tennessec. THE FIGHT NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6. The following parties, supposed to be im-plicated in the steamer Taylor, have been arrested by the military authorities : J. Clark, of Louisville; Augustus Ortels, H. Weite and wife, of St. Louis, and two mulattoes, Della Halford and Jennie Reed, their de coys, who have been for a long time engaged in running slaves from and kidnapping negroes in Missouri, and selling them as

says that, on Friday of last week, three brigades of cavalry, about 1,600 strong, and 100 mounted infantry, under the command of Colonel Leve, of the 11th Kentucky, Jones, on the Virginia road, thirteen miles We then withdrew to our camp three mile

At sunrise on Saturday morning Jones' pickets were advanced, when Leve moved to the front to racet the enemy advancing in line, with 4,000 infantry and cavalry and three pieces of artillery. Cal. Love then fell back three miles, skirmishing all the way, when the enemy ceased to follow Love encamped. The next morning he sent all the available force two miles in front, and had a lively skirmish with the enemy, twice charging the rebels and driving them back with heavy loss, since which, up to the afternoon of the 5th, they have not appeared in any force on our front.

Our loss in these skirmishes was 5 killed 8 wounded and 3 missing. Capt. Newport, of the 8th Tennessee, was killed. The encmy's loss was 10 killed and 13 to 25 wounded, and the result was an unsuccessful attempt to take Cumberland Gap. All is quiet now in this neighborhood

Gerrard, the new commander at this post, is determined to hold the Gap at all bazards. We have nothing definite from Knoxviile,

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7. The reporter of the Associated Press, from the front of General Grant's army, just arri military authority in Nashville, that all the skirmishes recently reported were merely foraging fights between our own and the

Gen. Park, on the nigth of the 4th, was at Knoxville, in command of the Ninth Army Corps, and had no communication cut of this side of Cumberland Gap.

The Tazewell fight was unimportant, and did not affect the general situation.

The following has just been received, and by its siience on other matters corroborates the above. It comes from the correspondent of the Associated Press, dated Powell's Ri-Citizens report that the rebels are concen trating at New Market and Doddridge. General Schoffeld has assumed the com

mand of the Department of the Ohio, and General Foster relieved. General Boyle's resignation has been ac cepted, and he has assumed the practice of

the law in this city. General Hobson has been temporarily put

Prohibition of the Export of Coal

to Canada. "One of our coal merchants informs to Government officer, forbidding any farther exportation of coal to Canada. The trade a this line has beretofore been immense. stood. What does it mean." - Oscogo Pul

mere point of honor, to wipe off the stigms a thriving business in supplying the steam of his late defeats and to regain his lost ers engaged as blockade ronners, at Nassau, with anthracite coal—without which they could not escape the vigilance of our block ading fleets, as bitumineus coal would make too much smoke. Last year the attention of the United States Government was called stopped. We are sorry for the went of our provincial neighbors."

thrown off the Rebel voke, and oganized THE ALARM IN THE CITY. Plot to Assassinate Jeff. Davis,

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA,

[From the Examiner of Monday.] THE ENEMY ACROSS THE RAPIDAN—HIS PAR

TIAL REPULSE. We learn from an officer who reached here yesterday immediately from General Lee's lines, that on Saturday evening the enemy in heavy force crossed the Rapidan at three ords; Morton's, Raccoon and Barnett'sthe last about three miles from Orange Court House, and the others lower down the river. At two of the fords, Morton's and Barnett's, the enemy was repulsed and driven across the river. At last accounts the enemy was on the other side of the river except at Barnett's, where firing yesterday morning denoted some action. It is suppomerely intended to engage Lee's attention and to cover his movements on the Pen-

RICHMOND THREATENED BY THE ENEMY-THE YANKEES IN LARGE FORCE AT TAL LEYSVILLE.

Some days ago a report was obtained by the late attack of the soldiers on the Demo-crat office, in the Bloomsburg Democrat:

Some days ago a report was obtained by the authorities here, from a Yankee deserter, that the enemy was contemplating a raid, in considerable force, on Richmond. The report obtained consistency from a number ities to such a degree that a disposition of forces was made to anticipate the supposed

sting of cavalry, with some artillery, made demonstration drove in our pickets.

the plarm bell, which readily summoned the Capitol Square, and at other places of ren- the Rev. Mr. Patriken. A dispatch was also received early ves-

ton, at Hamilton's Crossing, stating that the enemy was threatening an advance. A train was disputched to his relief. In the meantime, out of the excitement in

Richmond had been suddenly produced the nost wild and extravagant rumors, the enu-neration of which would be idle and tedi-

In the progress of the day these reports ssumed a more definite form. It appeared that the enemy made another demonstration on Colonel Shingler's lines yesterday morning, and in this instance were repulsed, some two or three companies being engaged The force of the enemy was not uncover-

ed, but as far as it could be perceived, con-sisted of five regiments, mostly cavalry; it being doubtful, of course, whether they were only an advance guard or the entire

fications; and the disposition of other troops their appearance on the Peninsula, at Bot-was made to hold the enemy in check. Licutenant-General Hood was assigned to the command of all the defensive forces, and by the Yankees.

took the field at an early hour yesterday. LATER. After their demonstration in the morning

at Bottom's Bridge, the enemy, or a considerable detachment of his cavalry, crossed the York river railroad near Dispatch stahominy at Grapevine bridge evidently intending to get in our rear. They found it impossible to ford the Chickahominy here, on account of the large amount of felled timber in the swamp. After an ineffectual attempt to get through the swamp they retired in the direction of Taylorsville, which is about eight miles from Bottom's bridge

At a late bour vesterday afternoon infornation was brought in by our scouts that a large force of the enemy, which had been massed at Barkamsville in the morning, had moved forward to Talleysville, and was then dvancing. The entire force of the enemy is distinctly stated as follows: Three bri gades of infantry, four regiments of cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery. This is

It is probable that the demonstration of the enemy yesterday was merely intended as a reconnoissance; and is preliminary to an important collision to-day. Certainly the emy has come in numbers which prelude the idea that he only meditates a rai We have no report of any casualties in the

fire at Bottom's Bridge. But it is supposed that we used our artillery with effect. the enemy abandoned his position there were found nine dead horses, six Yankee caps and a fresh grave.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA | From the Examiner of Friday. The following official dispatch was received yesterday at the War Department :

"Kingston, Febuary 3, 1864. To General S. Cooper:

"I made a reconnoissance within a mile and a half of Newbern, with Hoke's brigade and a part of Corse's and Clingman's, and ne artillery, met the enemy in force at Batchelor's creek, killed and wounded about one hundred in all, captured thirteen officers and two hundred and eighty prisoners, rteen negroes, two rifled pieces and caissons, three hundred stand of small arms, four ambulances, three wagons, fifty-five animais, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and two flags.

"Commander Wood, Confederate States Navy, captured and destroyed the United States gunboat Underwriter. Our loss thirty-five killed and wounded.

(Signed) "Major General Commanding." "G. E. PICKET, We have also the following particulars of an affair at Wilmington:

WILMINOTON, Feb. 4, 1864. To General S. Cooper :

"On the 2d instant, General Martin, with the 17th and 42d, and Colonel Jackson's command from Kenansville, broke the railroad at Shepherdsville, driving the enemy from their works at Newport Barracks, and across Newport river. W. H. C. WHITING,

"Major General."

It is probable that the above is only the reliminary affair, and that we may momen tarily expect the news that a great battle DISCOVERY OF AN ALLEGED PLOT TO LIBER-

ATE THE PRISONERS AND ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT. For several days past the Government has been in possession of facts that histed, be-

youd a doubt, to the existence of a secret porganization of disloyal men, having for its object the forcible release of the Yankee prisoners, held at the Libby and on Belle prisoners, held at the Libby and on Belle to Huntsville without encountering the enemy. The Rebel army is located around the the assassination of the President, and the President and Tunnel Hill, Dalton and Rome.

the destruction of the government buildings and workshops located here.

Captain Maccubbin, chief of the detective corps, was assigned the duty of penetrating the mysteries of the case, and threading the details through the labyrinths of rumor to their head and source.

That official put the matter into the hands of two of his most experienced detectives.

Messrs, Reess and Michell, who instructioned by set to work, and on Estuates night they

MONOREL STATES .- This is the des | LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. | arrested, at his house on Seventeenth street, FEDERAL ADVANCE ON RICHMOND man named A. W. Heinz, a baker, upon the charge of being a prominent member of the treasonable association. He was furthermore charged with inciding confederate subdiers to mutiny and the assassination of the President. The detectives seized along with Heinz a great number of the most important papers, including the roll of the member-ship of the organization, and documents of such a character as to leave no doubt of his crime, and the criminality of others.

The documets were taken presession yesterday by General Winder, who ordered Heinz to be placed in secure quarters at lars. Indee Castle Thunder, and to allow him no communication whatever with any outside partition. It is insu

Heinz, the reputed ringleader, has always been looked upon as a disloyal man, and his associates in treason are all pretty much of his own character and social standing. It is possible that other arrests will follow as the treason will be probed to its depth, no matter whom it affects.

THE PANIC IN RICHMOND. INTENSE EXCITEMENT

The Yankees About. BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1864. The American has a special dispatch from

Fortress Monroe, from C. C. Fulton, who has been up to City Point. It says: "The rebel flag or truce steamer Schultze, with Commissioner Ould and Capt. Hatch, of circumstances, and impressed the author- the truce officer, arrived on Saturday morn-

ing at City Point.
Two citizens, passengers brought down designs of the enemy.

At nine o'clock on Saturday night a force | by the Schultze, were sent on board the New York. They were both Marylanders, of the enemy, numbers not known, but con- one of them A. F. Brengler of Frederick, who was captured at Middletown, on the at Bottom's Bridge, and 20th of June last, whilst acting as volunteer assistant to the Sanitary Commission, and The news was not generally communicated the other George W. Longley, of Baltimore to the public until Sunday morning; the courty, was captured whilst driving a wagon first signal of excitement being the tap of of the Santiary Commission near Chancelof the Sanitary Commission near Chancel-lorsville, on the 27th of November. They second class militia and the local forces in were released through the interposition of

The prisoners brought exciting news from Richmond which they represent to have terday morning from General Wade Hamp- been in a state of feverish excitement from midnight on Saturday up to the time they left, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. After midnight on Saturday the bells of the city were rung and men were rushing through the streets crying "to arms, to arms! The Yankees are coming!" During the remain-der of the night an intense commotion was everywhere visible. The home guards were called out and the tramp of armed men could be heard in all directions.

Cannon were hauled through the streets. Women and children were hurrying to and fro—such a panic as had seldom been witnessed in Richmond. On Sunday morning physically or mentally incapable of bearing there was no abatement in the excitement. The guards were all marched out of the city to the defences, and the armed citizens placed as guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro, and the excitement among the prisoners to know the cause of all this commotion became intense. It was not thought necessary yesterday to It was soon learned that a large cavalry and move the local forces beyond the city forti- infantry force, with artillery, had made and that Richmond was actually threatened

The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens, and excitement among the women and children continued during the morning. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the prisoners were about to leave in the transport, alarm belis were again rung with great fury, and the left a scene of confusion and turmoil such as they had never before witnessed in the city.

The rumors which prevailed were con-

flicting and wild. It was their impression sure that \$,000 or 10,000 cavalry would have found but little difficulty in enteringthe city, liberating the prisoners, destroying the forts and public property, and returning by the peninsula, before any sufficient force to resist them could be brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it.

For several days previous to this alarm, the troops in and around the city, to the number of 4,000 or 5,000, had been sent off to join Lee's army with great dispatch, the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by Mende. In this they were right, as during the progress of the excitement on Sunday, intelligence was received that Meade had crossed the Rapidan. Monday morning a courier arrived at City Point, bringing copies of the morning papers, with intelligence that the excitement had abated, and that it had been ascertained that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickshominy, and had

abandoned the attack. General Harlbut's Expedition,

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8 .- To-day's Eraminer has the following:-Monne, Feb. 6 .- The enemy crossed the Big Black River yesterday, with six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and two batteries, at the railroad bridge

They attempted to cross at Messenger's. out failed. The city is full of rumors, and some excitement prevails among the people, though they are generally confident. The enemy is thirty thousand strong, General Ross.

whipped their eavalry yesterday, on the

The Siege of Charleston. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8.-To-day's

Richmond Enquirer has been received. It contains the following despatch: -CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.-Eighty-eight shots

were fired at the city to day, but none were fired at Sumter. The enemy has been hauting ammunition all day to Fort Gregg and Cumming's Point batteries. There was a large fire on Folly Island to-day, supposed to have been the burning of the hospitals. A gun-boat is lying high and dry in the Edisto River, and it is thought she will be destroyed. Feb. 7.—The enemy has been firing on

the city, but continues working on the butteries and hauling ammunition CHABLESTON, Feb. 5 .- Eighty shots were fired at the city to-day. The monitors fired eleven and fifteen-inch shells,

The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived last night from Beaufort. Telegraphic communication has been resumed with Newbern, The Rebels have retired and all is quiet. Grand Division of the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Despatches from Chattanoogs, Tenn., dated yesterday, say that the railroad is now open to Cleveland, Tenn., and will be open to Knoaville in five There are reports of a wide-spsead mutiny

in the Rebel army. Deserters are still com-The railroad depot, containing Quarter-

Colt's Pistol Factory Burnt.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Feb. 5, 1864.— The original building of Colt's Pistol Facory, Hartford, took fire this morning about 8) o'clock, and was destroyed, with all the machinery, and a large amount of other property. The building was 500 by 60 feet, property. The building was 500 by 60 feet, with an L 100 by 60. The office, a large three sory building, was also destroyed.

The new building in which the Minnie

rifles are made, is saved. Seventeen hundred workmen are employed in all the shops, baif of whom are thrown

out of employment.
The loss is at least half a million of dollars. Indeed, the muchinery alone was worth

It is insured for \$750,000 in the New York and New England offices. The fire is said to have broken out in the

polishing-room in the old building.
Several lives were lost by the falling of
the roof of one of the buildings. The names of the men have not yet been ascertained. Another account says the loss will foot up to one million of dollars. The name of the Company is "The Colt's patent Fire Arms

Manufactory ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

HARTFORD, Ct., Feb. 5. One half of the factory of Colt's American Arms' Company was destroyed this morning In the building destroyed Colt's pistols and revolving rifles were manufactured. In the building saved the United States rifles are manufactured, the Company having a large contract from the Government for the man-ufacture of these weapons. This portion of the works will continue in operation, giving employment to 800 men. The stock of pistols and rifles completed, and in process of manufacture, which was destroyed by this fire, is valued at a million of dollars. The machinery destroyed cost more than half a million, and the whole loss is estimated at two millions. The total insurance on the property is 600,000, of which about 60 per cent, was on the property destroyed. Nearly nine hundred men are thrown out of employment. The fire fire broke out in the drying room in the attic, and spread with great rapidity. The origin of the fire is a the works will continue in operation, giving great rapidity. The origin of the fire is a mystery. One man was killed, and another

is still missing. From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. The House has made various amendments the Senate enrolment act, principally those proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs. Of course the amendments will have to be sent to the Senate for their action, including one retaining the present commutation, viz: \$300, the Senate having proposed to make it \$400. Both Houses, Sunbary, Feb. 13, 1861.—18. however, are agreed on consolidating the two classes, and exempting from the draft only the Vice President, members of the Cabinet, and United States judges, and such

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported back the House bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant General, with amendments striking out the clause making that officer the commander of the armies, and also adverse to the House recommenda tion that Gen. Grant be appointed to the

> Shumokia Coal Trade. ERAMORIN, Peb. 6, 1861. Tons. Cut. 6.611 07

10.901 08

Sent for week ending Feb. 6, Per last report,

17.612 15 16.005 61 To same time last year,

Constitution of the Bowers.-flow many constitution of the bounds.—How many our citizens are suffering from this disease, and expecting to be cared by the use of violent purgatives, debiling the system, and cause a return of the disease with increased asperity? Is it not better to have a remedy that will care, by giving strength and a position them to perform

e relied upon. Use it with cream tarter instead of sols. Call on the Grocers for it. Their depot is 112 Liberty Street, New York.

fCOMMUNICATED.I Pulminary Consumption a Curable Disease !!!

A CARD. To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health na few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affect on, and that dread disease. Consumption -is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of euro.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the proeription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption. Asthma. Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the adcertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which beconceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may rove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Oct. 10, 1863 .-- 4m Kings County, New York.

MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is compounded on principles suited to the manifold nature of Man. The curvof Colds is in keeping open nature of Man. The curvof Colds is in keeping open the pores and creating a gentle internal warmth, 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 lungs, it enlivens the museles and assists the rkin to perform its duties of regulating the heat of the system, and in gently throwing off the waste substance from the surface of the body. It is not violent remedy, but the smallent, warming, searching and effecdy, but the emollient, warming, searching and effec-tive. Sold by all druggist at 13 and 25 cents per-bottle. aug. 1.47 LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPERSIA - Jaundice, Ner-

vous Debility, and all Discusses arising from a disor-dered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Aeartburn, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluitering at the Pit of the Stomach. Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Plutof the Head, Horried and Difficult Breathing. Flut-tering of the heart. Choking Sensation when lying down, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Wels before the Sight Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Finshes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are speedily and permanently cured by Hooflash's Genman Birtrins, soid at 75 cents per bottle by the proprietors, Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., 418 Ancus Street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists and dea-lears in medicines in the United States and Canadas Take no move unpleasant and unsofe 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 offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual

Organs.
General Debitity.
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imberiatics.
Interminations of Blood Imberiaty,

Determinations of Blood to the Head,

Confused Lions,

Hysteria,

General Trritability,

comesand and Sicopleseness at Night,

thence of Muscular Efficiency,

Loss of Apportes,

Emaciation,

Low Spirits,

Disorganizations or Parelysis of the

eganications or Paralysis of the Organs of Generations. Palpitation of the Heart. a concemitants of a Nervous end

ROTALTY OF RUBBERS —The Emperor and Empress of France and the Prince shate almost daily on some of the pends on the Bois de Beulogue. The Empress skates with grace, but never slone; two gentlemen, both fine skaters, take hold of the two cods of a pole about seven feet long, and the Empress takes hold of the center and moves along like a awan. As for the Emperor, he goes along, if and he always looks sung and comfortable, inasmuch as he wears elegant winter suit which he had made for him, at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY WEITER: "At inspec-tion I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being gene-rally used by them for colds, etc." "Browns Bronchist Troches" should be in every soldiers knapsack or pocket, to be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

MARRIAGES.

In Northumberland, on the 31st ult. by Rev. A. R. Reiley, James T. McGregon to Miss Laura E. Wallace, all of the above

\$ 00 | Barts | 120 | Tallow, 100 | Lord, 15 | Baeen, Ham, SUNBURY MARKET. \$2 50 | Ham. \$4 00 | Shoulder,

place.

ADVERTISEMENTS ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of twenty-right perches to a pine. Sorth six y darrows East, forty-seven perches to a pine. North fifty-five degrees East, two hundred and three a perches to a poet, North thirty-four degrees West, one handred and cighty-five porches to a poet. South seventy-five degrees west, Lighty-two perches to a white osk, the piace of beginning sentanting.

Tyo Handley

Two Hundred and Twenty Acres, strict measure, being part of a larger tract of land in the name of Lawrence Domison. Late the property of said Charles W. Hegies, dec.d.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when the terms and conditions of sale will be made known by

875 TO 8150 PER NONTH. THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY ware in Agent in county, to collect orders for their new \$115 Machine, with gauge, screw-driver not exirs needles. We will pay a liberal salary and capenses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, &c., enclose a stump, and address.

T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O. Feb. 13, '61, -3m. Gen'l Agent for the U. States.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northamberland county, will be exposed to pub-lic sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Son-bury on Monday the 7th day of MARCH, A. D. 1864, the following described Lot of Ground, stunte in the borough of anabury, and merbed in the general plan of said Borough number 322, bounded eastwardly by 10t number 321, and westwardly by 10t number 323, north by Whorlieberry street, south by Bilberry alley. Late the estate of Sanual Thompson, deceased. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day,

then the terms and conditions of sale will be made known by MARIA THOMPSON, Admittix. 16.005 01

1.607 14

By order of the Court,

J. A. J. Cennicon, Cirk O. C.
Sunbury Feb. 13, 1864.

Adilia Helfonstein, William H. Marshall and No 20, March T., 1854 William M. Wasver.

CEPROSPINGIDETH MARRIES. BY virtee of an order of tale in Partitions de Fa-eienda, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas

"Housing to German Bitters.

"Housing the Borough of the Borough o Eighth street, on winch are creeted in large Brick Building called a College or Adademy. CHARLES F. MARTIN, Coroner.

Coroner's office, Sanbury, Feb. 15, 1811. BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Dealers and Consumers of the above Celebrated Wash Blue, will prease take notice, that the Labers are altered to reput

INDIGO BLUE, PUT UP AT Alfred Wiltberger's DRUG STORE,

No. 233 North SECOND Street, PRILADELPHIA The quality of this Blue will be the same in every is warranted to color more water than twice the same quantity of Inaugo, and to go much justher than any other Wash Play in the market. If ansolves perfectly clear and does not settle on the clothes as meet of the other makes do. One Box dis-

solved in half plat of water, will make as good a Liquid Blue as any that is made, at one third the As it is relatived at the same price as the Imitations and Inferior articles, housekeepees will fluid it very much to their advantage to ask for that put up at WELTBERGER'S.
Law All Blue put upafter this date with BARLOW's name on it is an Institution.

The New Losie does not require a Stamp.

For Sale by Storr-keepers generally. Feb. 13, 1851.--braw List of Causes for March T., 1861. 1 Jacob J. Reed vs Lemuel Chamberlin, 2 John C Hoffman, 3 John Druher, vs Cleaver, Fagely & Co. 4 same 5 Klaze & Buchner, vs Wm. L Downst et al. Klare & Buchner,
Francis Klaze,
Plant Caul.

The Daniel P Caul

The Base P Caul

Katy Stemus, for use vs John P Wolfmer et al

Katy Stemus, for use vs John P Wolfmer

Com. of Porth a for Pursel vs John P Wolfmer

Com. of Porth a for Pursel vs John P Wolfmer

To Com. of Porth a for Pursel vs John Wolfmer

To Com. of Porth a for Pursel vs John Wolfmer

To Com. of Porth a for Pursel vs John Wolfmer

To Submitted Wolfmer

Katy Stemus Wolfmer

To Com. of Porth Wolfmer

To Com. of Porth

vs Wm. L Dewart, vs D. C Cleaver et al. Catharine Peiffer vs Janathan Dunkleberge J. H. Raker assignee vs Patrick Machen, J A J Commings vs George Blain. William Antron vs West Brench & Sasq. Coal Co Robert Campbell 21 A P Lark, vs. dedn F Caslox, et al. 22 Com. of Penn's for S. Staney vs. P. W. Higert 23 Michael Hath. vs. Win Roshug edn r. 24 C O Hachman et al. vs. Thes Purcel of al.

C O Hamman vs J S. Gilmer, some C. Mary H Greeland r beirs vs N. C. R. H. Co. Mary H Greeland vs John D Watsan, vs John L Watsan, vs John L Henry, Mariy Banj S Myerz J John Hator, for ute vs B. A Alexander, Wun Klazz W Dixen, vs Jodiah Relact, vs Jo 32 Bank of Middle

Bank of Middlesown es Sanded Wess,
Richard Mexicant ct al ve Phil A S. R. R. Co &c
Bavid Waldren ve June Waldren,
Moses Chamberlin et al vs John Voris, Ac.
Was L Dewert vs Thos Baumgardeer,
Araold & Weiser, vs Sancy Unit A Francis Jan Beard for use Ac ve vs John A Soyder, adm'r Decatur Herb. George L. Watts vs Wm B Bryong vs Athogasi & Bohb, &c. vs Jacob Dindore, vs Bothson Merin,

George Bayder,
Jeremish Savidge

John Dunaleberger va Boalant Mertin,
Peter K Fieler va Joseph Weitzel.

The T Clomest, et al va J. J. Bull & J. V. Criswell

Rarsh Jane Comp. vs Filianheth Jenkico.

Com. of Peun a for D Long va D. Waldron, et al,
Michael Graham va James Policia et al.

Thomas Comby va Jaho Moyer with notice, &c.

Thomas Comby va Janes Walson Money.

Twenty-fire cases for trial the first week, and the