

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. FIGHTING IN THE SUBURBS OF THE REBEL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The special correspondent of the New York Tribune reports the following: The much-talked-of raid by General Kilpatrick has ended with failure as to the main result intended to be accomplished, but with success in cutting the railroads between Lee's army and Richmond, the destruction of much property, stores, &c., and the actual shelling of Richmond.

Starting on Sunday, at 8 A. M., from camp near the thousand men, picked from his own and General Merritt's and Gregg's divisions, he proceeded to the Rapidan, crossing at Ely's Ford. From thence the column marched to Spotsylvania Court House, which place he reached without encountering any of the enemy.

On Monday the Virginia Court House to the end of his journey he was more or less harassed by the rebels, and frequently found that his lines had fallen in very unpleasant places. At the place last named the command was divided into different parties, who were to scour the country, as they pressed for the celebratory order, to subvert the enemy's country, should be faithfully executed.

On Monday they reached the Virginia Central Railroad, and tore up the track in four places, destroying property would render the road useless.

On Tuesday they reached the Central Railroad, they came upon a court martial peacefully holding its sessions, and captured a colonel, five captains, and two lieutenants. Gen. Lee had passed over the railroad, on his army, but about an hour before our men reached it.

As they passed through the country in the most good-natured way, questioning as to whether any Yanks had been seen there lately, the inhabitants could not believe that was Lincoln's cavalry who were paying them a visit. The negroes generally were delighted, and many, in the presence of the victor's crown, intended to enter the city from the south side, and attempt the deliverance of the prisoners on Belle Isle.

As the forces neared Richmond, the two main parties began concentrating. Col. Dahlgren was to move down to the right of Richmond, destroying as much of the James River road, was to cross opposite and enter the city from the south side, and attempt the deliverance of the prisoners on Belle Isle.

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Gallant Conduct at Gainesville. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. BALDWIN, Fla., Feb. 17, 1864.

Gainesville is on the Cedar Keys and Fernandina Railroad, a place of some importance as a depot for Confederate Government stores, and as the residence of many wealthy Rebels—officers in the C. S. Army, notaries, blockade-runners, &c. Gainesville, east 500 yards in the last election delegates to the Charleston Secession Convention it is about 75 miles from Jacksonville.

Capt. Marshall received orders to advance upon Gainesville with a picket force of 49 men, from Contrabands, H. and K. of his regiment, the 40th Massachusetts Mounted Infantry. He skirmished all night, and reached the place on Sunday morning Feb. 14, at 2 a. m., dashing past 113 rebel infantry, and occupying the town. His first care was to place sentries and pickets to prevent the rebels from coming to the place, and were closely questioned as to the existence and number of the enemy in the vicinity.

From a negro it was elicited that their camp were close by. A picket of two men went to the picket line, and captured them. By this means, a rebel messenger escaped, and brought down upon Captain Marshall's little force an attack from Dickinson's and Chamber's cavalry. The negro had given Capt. Marshall only 30 minutes notice of the impending onset. Instantly calling to his aide the seven services of about 100 colored negro men, the Captain and his command removed from the "Confederate" warehouse 107 bales of cotton, and barricaded the crossroads going through the town, adding to his improvised fortifications, "sectors or wings," from point to point of his lines, to prevent the rebels from rear or flanking.

The rebel cavalry were soon heard thundering down the road. Capt. Marshall enjoined his men to hold their fire until they should be close to the breastworks. The foremost horsemen were near enough to leap the petty obstructions of two cotton bales, when a sevenfold shower was poured into them from the new Spencer repeating rifles. Instantly wheeling, the rebels tried a flank movement, when a terrible enfilading fire reached them, every man of the National forces firing seven shots at the astonished troops. A total rout was the result.

The routed rebels were pursued into the town, and the two columns of cavalry came in on both sides of the colored brigade, drawn up to receive them, the mutual cheers were deafening.

This incident is marked from the fact that before the Army of the Potomac, and particularly the 10th Corps, were sent to the Peninsula, they were marked "dislike to colored troops." After resting a while, they resumed their march down the Peninsula. General Davis, who led, had several men shot by guerrillas, and General Kilpatrick and his attendants chased a body of them, capturing a lieutenant and two men. The force picked up on their way one of the escaped prisoners, a Colonel Watson, or Watkins, of an Ohio regiment.

The troops went into camp a few miles from Fort Magruder, on Thursday night, and yesterday were to move to Williamsburg, for the purpose of procuring forage and rations, and then to march on to the river, and but for the two fatalities mentioned, would have proved a complete success.

The men and horses have borne the hard marching remarkably well, the saddles not being removed during the trip, and but little sleep given. Over five hundred prisoners were taken but from the nature of the expedition it was impossible to bring them in. The casualties have not yet been ascertained. Colonel Dahlgren, Major Cook, and Lieutenant Colonel Litchfield, with about one hundred and fifty men, were captured on the morning of the 10th. Two much praised to have been wounded. Too much praised to have been awarded Col. Dahlgren, nor too much regret felt at his supposed capture.

Not fully recovered from the loss of his leg in the charge upon Hagerstown, he volunteered his services to General Kilpatrick, and was assigned to the command of the command in the expedition. The greatest consternation prevailed in Richmond during the fighting, as well it might. The men who have been hauled of their prey—the rebel capital—feel that they would have been gloriously successful if the authorities had not been so slow in their movements.

Nothing but some of the best of the best artillery horses were destroyed. The remaining horses, assured of Federal protection, were hidden to seize and enjoy the property of the pretended Government of the Confederacy. Within two square miles were at least 2,000 bales of cotton, mostly such as had been seized by the rebels. The destruction of the programme of the present invasion is not to destroy property, but to pacify and reassure the inhabitants, and make them cheerfully acquiescent in the inevitable restoration of Florida to the United States.

But with this generous treatment, Capt. Marshall did not neglect to secure the safety of his command by calling attention to every house in Gainesville, in directing the soldiers to take every man, woman, and child into the house, and to take every man, woman, and child into the house, and to take every man, woman, and child into the house.

Instances of individual daring occurred among the enlisted men, deserving of praise and mention. Private Charles King attacked and sent by three enemies, mortally wounded and put the others to flight.

Another who was wounded, being severely wounded, was taken to the hospital, and "ex-cathedra" had been his master's bookkeeper, cashier, clerk, and managing man. His owner, utterly ignorant of the merest rudiments of education, had actually bought the negro at a high price, on purpose to use superior intelligence!

Another, who had been a householder, brought an Enfield rifle, which his master had set up against a fence, while superintending the work of the field hands. Bringing the weapon into the town, he insisted on being allowed by Capt. Marshall to strike a blow for the color of his race. The negro who were in the town procured clubs and begged for permission to fight on the side of the Yankees. So much for the theory of the Pro-Slavery men, that all negroes must be ignorant, debased, unenterprising, cowardly, and apine!

In Kewtown, opposite St. Louis, which was built on the frozen river during the "cold spell," a bark-pole built a fire in his tent and set before it on a three-legged stool warning his limbs, when the fire thawed a hole in the ice and the man fell in and has not yet reappeared.

Until the year 1799 the colliers in Scotland were slaves of the landlords, and the colliers in which they worked it and it was not till then that, by act of Parliament, they were made free men.

The late Duke of Athol was a character. He lived always in his kilt, employed himself in hunting and sheep-breeding, ruled his little territory like a king, was beloved by his tenants, and while dying with a cancer in his throat gave a parting benediction to his Queen.

A fact—in a not distant city, the wife of one of the City Fathers presented her husband with three children at one birth. The delighted father took his little daughter, four years of age, to see her new relations. The lady, looking on at the happy scene, was when, turning to her father, she said, "Pa, which one are you going to kill?"

There is no doubt that the men would have dashed upon and over anything that stood in their way, so enthusiastic had they become, but General Kilpatrick acted the wise part, and, as the shell whistled of the houses of the city came in, he was for them, and so, with his battery, General Kilpatrick opened upon the city.

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A War Eagle in the War. A correspondent of the Virginia (Wm.) Times, gives the following interesting particulars of the eagle "Old Abe," of the 8th Wisconsin regiment:

Old Abe is an intelligent bird, and understands himself. When at liberty to go where he pleases, the author's tent is his favorite resort. If any live chickens are to be found, he is sure to pounce on one, seizing it with one claw and hobbling off on the other with the aid of his wings. Old Abe, we are sorry to say, is quite a thief. There is one favorite dog in the regiment with which the eagle keeps on good terms. They will both act together at the beginning of the meal, but toward the close, as provisions get scarce, the eagle will pitch into the dog and drive him off. If a horse comes within reach, Mr. Eagle is sure to exhibit his superiority over the quadruped creation by hopping on to any one and inserting his talons in no very complimentary manner.

Old Abe manifests his appreciation of oratory in a very unique manner. When a distinguished officer comes alone and addresses the troops, he joins with the soldiers in their cheers. His method of cheering is to spread his talons to their utmost extent, and then jump up and down on his perch. This mode of applause adopted by the eagle is said to be very inspiring to the orator.

When the regiment is engaged in battle, Old Abe manifests his fervent delight. At such a time he will be found in his appropriate place at the head of Company D. To be seen in all his glory, he should be seen when the regiment is enveloped in the smoke of battle. Then the eagle with spread pinions, jumps up and down on his perch, uttering wild, fearful screams as if he were alone in the world. The fiercer, wilder and louder the storm of battle, fiercer, wilder and louder the screams of the eagle.

When the war is over, this eagle should be kept at the expense of the State, at the capital in Madison, and the heroic warrior who bore him safely through should be pensioned by the State, and be retained as the keeper of the eagle. To this we are sure all the people of the State will agree.

Effect of Kilpatrick's Raid on the Rebel Army. New York, March 5.—The army correspondent of the Herald sent the following despatch:

Three deserters came inside our lines yesterday, who report that the rebel supplies are entirely exhausted, and the army is receiving nothing from Richmond, owing to the destruction of the railroad. Large details are made daily from the rebel army to forage in the country south of the Rapidan, and the greatest difficulty is experienced to subsist the troops.

These deserters belonged to the 48th Mississippi regiment, in Kewell's corps. They stated that on Tuesday a report was sent to their brigade, on three parades, that Butler's cavalry had joined Kilpatrick at Hanover Court House. The next day another report was read to them that Kilpatrick had made an attack upon Richmond, but was repulsed, and a great number killed and wounded, and over 1,200 prisoners, who had already arrived in Richmond.

A most intensely feverish anxiety pervades all classes in the rebel army in view of the prospect of suffering in the future. Kilpatrick had destroyed the principle mills upon which they relied for their subsistence.

A New Air-Line Railroad. HARRISBURG, Feb. 29.—A bill was introduced into the House, this morning, to construct a new air-line of New York, New Jersey, and Washington, using the north Pennsylvania Branch from Lansdale to Doylestown and the Chester Valley Railroad from Norristown to Downingtown. The line runs from Somerville on the New Jersey Central to New Hope, where it crosses the Delaware and Raritan, and then to Norristown and Downingtown, to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad for Pittsburgh, with the privilege of making a branch from Downingtown to Glen Rock, on the Northern Central, about thirty miles above Baltimore, and thus obtaining access to Washington. The current cost of the line is estimated at \$1,000,000 in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The new line will ignore Philadelphia.

Shamokin Coal Trade. Shamokin, Pa., March 5, 1864. Sent for week ending March 5, 2,572 tons. For last report, 26,513 10, 22,859 90.

To same time last year, 26,513 10, 22,859 90, 3,896 10.

A SHAMOKIN COAL TRADER. Citizens. Few are aware of the importance of shipping coal. It is the life of the nation, and in its first stage, that which, in the beginning, would yield a mild remedy. If neglected, soon attacks the lungs, and the result is a fatal disease.

It will be made imperative that an amount of bonds equal to one-third of the capital stock paid up shall be kept on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, wether banks take circulation for them or not.

GEN. McCLELLAN DECLINES THE PRESIDENCY.—The New York Herald gives the following as the remarks of Gen. McClellan to the editor of that paper: "General McClellan has refused the Presidency of the United States, and has declined to accept of the office. I do not desire to be President. I have no ambition to be President. I have no election, and I have no office world soon be over, and then I should be an ex-President while still a young man. An what an ex-President is, and how he is prevented from doing anything effectively, you know as well as I do. No, my desire, my ambition, is to be restored to my former position in the army, so that I may die for her."

BOOKS FOR CAMP AND HOME.—James Redpath, Boston, announces a series of ten cent books for the Camp Fires, of a much higher class than the dime publications now on the market. No. 1 is "The War," No. 2 is "The Army," No. 3 is "The Navy," No. 4 is "The Army," No. 5 is "The Army," No. 6 is "The Army," No. 7 is "The Army," No. 8 is "The Army," No. 9 is "The Army," No. 10 is "The Army."

PAINFUL Consumption a Curable Disease!!! A CARD. The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

THE GREAT FEAR. In aid of the Sanitary Commission, at Brooklyn, N. Y., has just closed. Their success is unprecedented in this country, or, perhaps, never equalled anywhere. The receipts amounted to something over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars. New York City will hold a fair in a few weeks on the 10th of March at Brooklyn, which will be a grand success.

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Religious Notices. Divine service will be held every Sabbath in the Church as follows:

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Opposite the N. C. R. Depot. Rev. J. H. Young, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting on every Thursday evening.

Episcopal Church.—North west corner of River and Blackberry sts. Rev. W. C. Greer, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening.

Episcopal Church.—Dover street west of E. A. Railroad. Rev. A. M. Creighton and Rev. E. Swartz, Pastors. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.—Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

Baptist Church.—Fawn street, below S. V. P. Railroad. Rev. J. P. Tatum, Pastor. Divine service every alternate Sabbath at 5 o'clock P. M.

DEATHS. At Westminster, Md., on the 4th inst., J. HENRY MARTIN, aged 18 years 2 months and 15 days.

The deceased, who was a son of Rev. Jacob Martin, and Grandson of the late George Martin, was brought to this place for interment.

At Shamokin, on Wednesday morning last, Mr. FREDERICK KASEMAN, aged 22 years.

In Shamokin township, on the 30th inst., S. S. M. C. HILL, aged 27 years, wife of Isaac Mueller, aged 34 years 4 mos. and 20 days.

At Elizabethtown, on the 1st inst., MARGARET CHIDESTER, wife of Elisha Chidester, aged 39 years 3 mos. and 20 days.

SUNBURY MARKET. Flour, \$1 00 1/2. Wheat, \$1 00 1/2. Corn, \$1 00 1/2. Oats, \$1 00 1/2. Pork, \$1 00 1/2. Bacon, \$1 00 1/2. Ham, \$1 00 1/2. Butter, \$1 00 1/2. Eggs, \$1 00 1/2. Lard, \$1 00 1/2. Tallow, \$1 00 1/2. Soap, \$1 00 1/2. Candles, \$1 00 1/2. Sugar, \$1 00 1/2. Coffee, \$1 00 1/2. Tea, \$1 00 1/2. Rice, \$1 00 1/2. Beans, \$1 00 1/2. Peas, \$1 00 1/2. Potatoes, \$1 00 1/2. Apples, \$1 00 1/2. Oranges, \$1 00 1/2. Lemons, \$1 00 1/2. Citrus, \$1 00 1/2. Melons, \$1 00 1/2. Cucumbers, \$1 00 1/2. Carrots, \$1 00 1/2. Turnips, \$1 00 1/2. Onions, \$1 00 1/2. Parsnips, \$1 00 1/2. Radishes, \$1 00 1/2. Lettuce, \$1 00 1/2. Cabbage, \$1 00 1/2. Cauliflower, \$1 00 1/2. Broccoli, \$1 00 1/2. Asparagus, \$1 00 1/2. Spinach, \$1 00 1/2. Peas, \$1 00 1/2. Beans, \$1 00 1/2. Potatoes, \$1 00 1/2. Apples, \$1 00 1/2. Oranges, \$1 00 1/2. Lemons, \$1 00 1/2. Citrus, \$1 00 1/2. Melons, \$1 00 1/2. Cucumbers, \$1 00 1/2. Carrots, \$1 00 1/2. Turnips, \$1 00 1/2. Onions, \$1 00 1/2. 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