

A BRIDGE OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Referred last week to the great number of passenger vehicles, crossing and recrossing on the ice at this place. A friend who has better opportunities to judge, states that the number is even greater than our estimate would indicate, that the number of teams crossing would amount to three or four hundred daily. Suppose a bridge was built, costing, say, \$1,000,000, the receipts at a moderate toll, on only one third the estimated number, for the whole year, would amount to over \$10,000, or equivalent to 10 per cent. on this single route. The receipts from the tollage of coal boats, passage of cattle, and other items, with the usual increase of travel, would in less than three years, well the receipts to 20 per cent. on the capital invested. If capitalists abroad could be made to comprehend this, they would not long hesitate in subscribing all the stock necessary to put up the structure.

Jeff. Davis told the crowd at the African Church in Richmond, that at the conference, his Commissioners were "the masters" of the Federals. This piece of impudence was not original. He adopted it from Mr. Calhoun, who, in one of his encounters with Henry Clay in their later years, alluded to the Compromise Tariff Bill of 1833, by which the noble Kentuckian rescued the Carolina Nullifiers from the punishment General Jackson had provided for them in the Force Bill. Calhoun, choosing to forget that Mr. Clay had generously stepped forward to give the Nullifiers a way to escape, had the effrontery to say "I was the master of the Kentucky Senator on that occasion." Mr. Clay instantly arose, and exclaimed with ineffable scorn, "Ho my master! ho my master! Mr. President, I would not own him for my slave!"

Gen. Sherman's successful military career has proved him to be the greatest military genius of the age. Like the great Napoleon, he often set aside military axioms and rules of war, as laid down in the books, and relies on his own genius to accomplish his ends. Had we possessed such Generals as Sherman and Grant and such an army as they now command, during the first and second years of the war, the rebel armies would have been scattered, and the rebellion reduced to a mere guerilla warfare. But war is an art that must be learned. It is difficult to know what a man is until he is tried. Our leading and successful Generals now, are those, who, at the beginning of the war, occupied subordinate positions, and rose only by their genius and talents, while others, who occupied high positions, at the commencement, on account of their military status, in the regular army, are scarcely heard of. No other General has been so able to baffle the enemy by the secrecy of his plans. Hereafter the rebels were invariably made acquainted with our movements, in advance. But the plans of Sherman were always enigmatical and led to various conjectures, whilst he never failed to confound his enemies. They know all this, and are not slow to acknowledge his great military abilities.

The Millionaire publishes an extract from the Shamokin Herald, on the court case question, with a kind of an apology or introducing such twaddle, which is neither true or pertinent to the issue. We can only say to our contemporaries that their dose can do Sunbury no harm, and that it only exposes the weakness of those who use it as a substitute for argument.

The fall of Charleston, the commercial metropolis, and Columbia the capital of South Carolina, before the invincible columns of Sherman, is a glorious result, and a just retribution for the sins of that hot bed of secession and rebellion.

A VERY DANGEROUS CITY CENT COUNTREIFIT note is in circulation. The Working Chronicle says that good judges are unable to detect the difference without very close examination. The paper is somewhat thicker, and that is, probably, the best test to try them by.

No STRIVE.—Mr. Senator Sausbury, of Delaware, complains that Gen. Grant has a style about him. The General should take lessons in style from the Senator when he is drunk, denouncing the war and abusing the government and administration.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Both branches of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 20th of March. If the appropriation bill was passed, they might adjourn even earlier without injury to the State. The sessions, hitherto, have extended too near the first of May.

THE TRUE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—There are many, even intelligent men, who hold under erroneous impressions in regard to the origin of the Republican and Democratic parties, and may well not doubt, be surprised to learn that the Democratic party do not exist any longer after the election of Gen. Jackson as an Independent Republican.

1822 the first national convention was held, and then for the first time, the word "Democratic" was added to "Republican" and Mr. Doollittle's history of the two parties, in the following debate, is a matter of record, and true to the letter. He says, "that all that was good of the Democratic party, is now in the Union party."

A PARTY DENY.—At the conclusion of Mr. Hall's remarks, Mr. Sausbury rose to thank him for his position of the frauds and corruptions of the Republican party. Mr. Sausbury alluded to the condition of the country under Democratic administrations as compared with its present condition, when he said "I find and corruption stalked abroad through the land. He claimed that the usings of the Democratic party had been true. The country was told what would be the result of Mr. Lincoln's election, and the good Democratic party was not possible for it. It was born with the party's birth and died with the country's death."

Mr. Doollittle, of Wisconsin, I wish to say a few words in reply to my friend from Delaware. I say that the Democratic party name is a party of very modern origin, and never before it was born. I was a step on the wall which covers what is

claimed sometimes to be the glorious antecedent of the Democratic party. What is the fact, Mr. President? In 1793 the Republican party was originated: Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and the great statesmen of that period were its founders.

In 1800 the Republican party elected Jefferson President for four years. In 1804 the Republican party elected Jefferson again for four years. In 1808 the Republican party elected Madison as President of the United States. In 1812 the Republican party elected Madison a second time President of the United States. In 1816 the Republican party elected Monroe as President of the United States, and in 1820 elected him without any opposition whatever. The party opposed to the Republican party during all that period from 1800 to 1820 was the Federal party.

In 1820 the Federal party, as such, yielded up its existence, and in 1824 there were four candidates for the Presidency, every one of them running as Republicans, not as Democrats at all. Mr. Crawford was the nominee of the regular caucus. In 1824 General Jackson was the Republican candidate from Tennessee, and Mr. Clay as an Independent Republican candidate from Kentucky, and Mr. Adams as an Independent Republican candidate from New England, for he at that time had given in his adhesion to the Republican party.

In 1824 there was no choice of President by the people. It went to the House of Representatives and Mr. Adams was chosen President. In 1828 General Jackson was nominated by the people, not as a Democratic candidate, but as the people's candidate, and a Republican was elected President of the United States, and in 1832, for the first time in the history of this country, was the assumption given to the Republican party, or, at least, it is called the Democratic party. It was the contrivance of Mr. Van Buren to secure, not the nomination of General Jackson, but his own nomination as Vice President under it, and it was then the first National Convention was called in the United States—called, by the investigation of Mr. Van Buren and his friends. For the first time that branch of the Republican which supported General Jackson assumed the name of Democratic Republican. In 1836 it assumed the name, and in 1840 the same. From that time gradually it began to drop the name of Republican and to adopt the name of Democrat.

Mr. Doollittle contended that the Whig and Democratic parties had gone to pieces, and from their ruins had sprung into existence the Republican party of Jefferson and Madison. On these ideas it stood pledged to-day, as from the beginning. The true Republican party was based upon truth which never died. If those who represented the Republican party to-day were true to the principles upon which it was reorganized in 1836, 1856, 1860, it would come.

Mr. Sausbury, of Delaware, in reply to Mr. Doollittle, said he had known him when he was high priest in the good old Democratic party. He had no doubt that Mr. Doollittle would say, as others have said that he did not abandon his Democratic principles, but that the Democratic party had abandoned his principles.

Mr. Doollittle, I did not leave the Democratic party, neither did the Democratic party leave me; all that was good in that party came with me into the Union party, and is there now.

Mr. Law, of Indiana, I rise to a point of order. It is not in order to bring in an inquiry on the corpse of the Democratic party when the coroner is not here.

GREAT NEWS FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

Columbia in his Possession.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—10 o'clock P. M.—The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by General Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to this Department, in the following telegrams just received from Lieutenant General Beauregard:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. CITY POINT, Feb. 18.—4:45 P. M. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, War Department: The Richmond Dispatch of this morning says that Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks likely is already being evacuated.

C. S. BRANT, Lieutenant General. CITY POINT, Feb. 18. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, War Department, Washington: The following is taken from to-day's Richmond Dispatch: "THE FALL OF COLUMBIA." "Columbia has fallen," Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning.

"This intelligence was communicated yesterday by General Beauregard in an official dispatch. "Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. "The Federal General Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree, and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad rivers. Whilst they were crossing these rivers, our troops, under Gen. Beauregard, were engaged with them. The enemy soon after took possession. "Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores which it was thought impossible to remove, were destroyed.

"The female employees of the Treasury Department have been previously sent off to Charleston, N. C., a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, though as to this we have no positive information. "The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume the evacuation of Charleston, which we think likely is already in process of evacuation.

"It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his columns. "The general opinion is, that he will go to Charleston and establish a base; but we confess that we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed that he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah, he declared his intention to march to Columbia, and he has done so. This was uttered as a base, and to hide his designs. "We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or at Florence, South Carolina, the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington, and the Charleston and Wilmington railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia. "There was a report yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe. We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is now in the hands of the rebels, and that the report that Seaford was advancing on Augusta is untrue."

REMOVAL.—The Charleston Mercury of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large proportion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious. "Semmes has been made Rear Admiral, and will take command of the James River Squadron." U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. FOUR FISHER, N. C., Feb. 18. A courier from General Sherman to Admiral Porter arrived at Smithville yesterday, having ridden across the country at great peril, announcing the capture by Sherman's forces of the town of Branchville, after three days' hard fighting. "The capture was doubtless effected on the 8th instant. This glad news is confirmed by the Wilmington papers of the 16th, as well as by other arrivals of refugees at Smithville. No particulars of the affair are given. The announcement of the result has excited a high degree of interest in this command." New York Herald. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 17.—The steamers New York and George Leary arrived here last evening with released Union prisoners from Richmond, and sailed for Annapolis. Colonel Mulford remained at Varina to effect the exchange of prisoners as fast as they arrive. Other steamers have gone up the James river with rebel prisoners, and the exchange will be made as rapidly as possible. The steamer Ariadne arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher. Her captain reports that our forces had expected to make an attack upon Fort Anderson on the 13th inst., but failed to do so for some cause to him unknown. Before Fort Fisher fell, a bright light in the direction of Fort Anderson, and the supposition was that the fort had been abandoned and burned by the rebels. The cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges, two iron-clads and some vessels in the ship-yard. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18, via New York, Feb. 21, 1864.—Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff—General:—The city of Charleston, and all its defenses, came into our possession this morning, with about two hundred pieces of good artillery, and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night, and Major Macbeth surrounded the city to the troops of General Schimmelpfennig, at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces. Our advance on the Edisto and from Bull's Bay hastened the retreat. The cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges and two iron-clads were burned by the enemy. Some vessels in the ship-yard were also burned. Nearly all the inhabitants remaining behind belong to the poorer classes. Very Respectfully, Q. A. GILMORE, Major-General Commanding. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 8:30 P. M.—Major General Dix, New York:—The following special order has just been issued. You will see it executed in your Department. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Ordered that a national salute be fired tomorrow noon, February 23d, at West Point, and at every Federal fort, battery, and quarters of the United States, in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union over Fort Sumpter. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Department buildings will be illuminated on the night of Washington's Birthday, in honor of the recent triumphs of the Union. By order of the President. (Signed) W. H. STEVENS, Major-General Commanding. A salute of one hundred guns was fired here to-day, in honor of the occupation of Charleston by our forces. The evacuation of Charleston was discovered by our forces under General Schimmelpfennig, from James Island, exactly at what time is not yet reported, though the occupation of the city and of the fortifications took place at about ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 17th instant. The departure of the rebels from Forts Sumpter and Moultrie, was, it is understood, seen from our picket-boats which reconnoitered the harbor at night; and the operations of the Rebel garrisons began about twelve hours before evacuation was completed, namely, at ten o'clock on the evening of the 17th. Early in the morning of the 18th, two terrible explosions in Charleston were observed from our fleet. Fire, smoke and burning fragments filled the air for a great distance; and the shock was severely felt by all our vessels. Soon afterwards, and before daylight, fires were set in other places, and extended throughout the upper part of the city. It has since been ascertained that many thousand bales of cotton were burned in consequence of the explosions of the warehouses and other public buildings that were fired by the Rebels. Our forces took possession of the city in the forenoon, as already reported. General Schimmelpfennig was unopposed, the Rebels leaving as the Rebels came in sight. There was not even a show of resistance. The population of Charleston consisted entirely of the poorer classes, who were unable to get away; the rich had for several days been removing. The persons who remained were in want; they had nothing to eat, and no means of obtaining anything. Their situation was deplorable as much worse than that of the inhabitants of Savannah at the capture of that city. The lower part of the city within reach of our guns was in effect a ruin, and was almost uninhabited. Comparatively few persons dared to remain there. Some of the houses were knocked down; bricks and timber were lying everywhere, and the streets in particular were strewn with the fragments, in many places entirely obstructing travel. Shells were lying among the ruins. The appearance of the city, the lower part uninhabitable and the upper part of flames, is described as dreary and desolate in the extreme. CHARLESTON!! SHAMOKIN, Feb. 22, 1864. Sent for week ending February 11 2,242 18 For last report 26,573 68 To sometime last year 28,616 03 29,697 08 1,021 05

CHARLESTON!!

DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION.

PENNSYLVANIANS FIRST TO ENTER.

The Place Fled by the Rebels.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE HOUSES BURNED.

6000 BALES OF COTTON DESTROYED.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—To Major-General Dix, New York:—This Department has received the official report of Major-General Gilmore, announcing the surrender of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, to the United States Army, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the 18th inst.

Among the captured property are two hundred pieces of good artillery, and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy burned their cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges, two iron-clads and some vessels in the ship-yard. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18, via New York, Feb. 21, 1864.—Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff—General:—The city of Charleston, and all its defenses, came into our possession this morning, with about two hundred pieces of good artillery, and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night, and Major Macbeth surrounded the city to the troops of General Schimmelpfennig, at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces.

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GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

CITY POINT, Feb. 17, 1865. Night before last there was quite a heavy artillery and musketry fire heard on the left of the Army of the James, indicating heavy picket skirmishing, if nothing more; and yesterday we had the gratifying intelligence that some little hostilities had taken place, resulting in the capture of a regiment. They are now on their way to this point, and will, no doubt, reach here to-day. A "rebel regiment" however, must not be understood to be the full complement of a thousand men; a rebel regiment that numbers three hundred men is considered to be, numerically, an efficient organization. The Howitz Battery, one of the most formidable batteries that the enemy possessed this side of the James, though mostly silent throughout the night, gave some indications of life and energy day before yesterday. Half a dozen of our iron-clad gunboats having gone up the river upon that day, until directly within range of the battery, the rebels opened fire vigorously. Several shells passed over the deck of the Miami harmlessly, and killed and wounded many men on one of her iron-clad consorts. Our fleet was necessarily unable to respond to the salute with any effect, being unable to elevate their guns to a sufficient height to play upon the rebel work.

Opposite Hancock Station, and some distance beyond, the rebels have guns in position, with which they have on numerous occasions shelled the City Point Railroad, but never with damaging effect, as in the short time required by the trains to pass a given point, it was impossible for the rebel guns to get the required range. Once they succeeded in putting a shell through the smoke-stack of a locomotive. The officers in charge of the railroad took the hint, and at the most exposed portions of the route carried upon extra occasions, or less high, every still within the lines, and the enemy, every little while, send over a few shells to scare timid travellers. Yesterday they dropped three or four shells within two hundred yards of the track just as the train was dashing along. If they had not cut the fuses so short somebody might have got hurt. But, practically, travel on the United States Military Railroad is attended with no greater dangers than a trip on the Camden and Amboy, or any other Northern route, would be. Though having but a single track, and running trains night and day over rails laid to-day, until directly within range of the battery, the rebels opened fire vigorously. Several shells passed over the deck of the Miami harmlessly, and killed and wounded many men on one of her iron-clad consorts. Our fleet was necessarily unable to respond to the salute with any effect, being unable to elevate their guns to a sufficient height to play upon the rebel work.

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CHARLESTON!!

DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION.

PENNSYLVANIANS FIRST TO ENTER.

The Place Fled by the Rebels.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE HOUSES BURNED.

6000 BALES OF COTTON DESTROYED.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—To Major-General Dix, New York:—This Department has received the official report of Major-General Gilmore, announcing the surrender of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, to the United States Army, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the 18th inst.

Among the captured property are two hundred pieces of good artillery, and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy burned their cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges, two iron-clads and some vessels in the ship-yard. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18, via New York, Feb. 21, 1864.—Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff—General:—The city of Charleston, and all its defenses, came into our possession this morning, with about two hundred pieces of good artillery, and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night, and Major Macbeth surrounded the city to the troops of General Schimmelpfennig, at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces.

Our advance on the Edisto and from Bull's Bay hastened the retreat. The cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges and two iron-clads were burned by the enemy. Some vessels in the ship-yard were also burned. Nearly all the inhabitants remaining behind belong to the poorer classes. Very Respectfully, Q. A. GILMORE, Major-General Commanding. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 8:30 P. M.—Major General Dix, New York:—The following special order has just been issued. You will see it executed in your Department. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Ordered that a national salute be fired tomorrow noon, February 23d, at West Point, and at every Federal fort, battery, and quarters of the United States, in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union over Fort Sumpter. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Department buildings will be illuminated on the night of Washington's Birthday, in honor of the recent triumphs of the Union. By order of the President. (Signed) W. H. STEVENS, Major-General Commanding. A salute of one hundred guns was fired here to-day, in honor of the occupation of Charleston by our forces. The evacuation of Charleston was discovered by our forces under General Schimmelpfennig, from James Island, exactly at what time is not yet reported, though the occupation of the city and of the fortifications took place at about ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 17th instant. The departure of the rebels from Forts Sumpter and Moultrie, was, it is understood, seen from our picket-boats which reconnoitered the harbor at night; and the operations of the Rebel garrisons began about twelve hours before evacuation was completed, namely, at ten o'clock on the evening of the 17th.

Early in the morning of the 18th, two terrible explosions in Charleston were observed from our fleet. Fire, smoke and burning fragments filled the air for a great distance; and the shock was severely felt by all our vessels. Soon afterwards, and before daylight, fires were set in other places, and extended throughout the upper part of the city. It has since been ascertained that many thousand bales of cotton were burned in consequence of the explosions of the warehouses and other public buildings that were fired by the Rebels. Our forces took possession of the city in the forenoon, as already reported. General Schimmelpfennig was unopposed, the Rebels leaving as the Rebels came in sight. There was not even a show of resistance. The population of Charleston consisted entirely of the poorer classes, who were unable to get away; the rich had for several days been removing. The persons who remained were in want; they had nothing to eat, and no means of obtaining anything. Their situation was deplorable as much worse than that of the inhabitants of Savannah at the capture of that city. The lower part of the city within reach of our guns was in effect a ruin, and was almost uninhabited. Comparatively few persons dared to remain there. Some of the houses were knocked down; bricks and timber were lying everywhere, and the streets in particular were strewn with the fragments, in many places entirely obstructing travel. Shells were lying among the ruins. The appearance of the city, the lower part uninhabitable and the upper part of flames, is described as dreary and desolate in the extreme.

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