ADVANCE IN PRICE

On account of the recent and enormous advance in paper and other printing material, reaching fully, ONE HUNDRED PER CENT., the was decently interred by some of the cit- get me detailed on some special service had reighed, as the only means of lines of Moris township. protecting themselves against loss. have agreed to adopt the following aton in sebsaription and for severtising from and after the lat of Jan-tunity of letting you know I still live. I uary, 1263:

TERMS OF PAPER:-Two Dollars per annum in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS within six months, or two DOLLARS AND FIFTY camps at the end of the year.

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Administrators' and Executors' Notices. \$2,50 for six insertions. JONES & JENNINGS.

> Eds. Messenger. L. K. EVANS,

Editor Republican

LIEUT. J. LINDSEY INGHRAM. We are permitted to publish the following letter to the mother of this gallant soldier from the Chaplain of his Regiment:

CAMP, NEAR BRILLE PLAINS, VA., Dec. 29, 1863. Mrs. L. D. Inghram :- Life's duties are often painful. We shrink from them almost instinctively. But reason and revelation teach us to be prepared for every event. Wo one can close their eyes to the nesertainty of time, nor the true nature of facts as they transpire. You have, no doubt, read the sad history of the last batthe of this horrid war. No doubt your eye has been fixed with intense interest upon one name among the heroic dead. A mother's affections would hold you with deep mingled emotions, whilst you could searcely believe that you would never see him on earth again. He is gone in the prime of his manhood,—he gave his life a sacrifice for his country's salvation. No power can reverse the decree, or call him back to earth again. We miss him. He was the heart and joy of our circle. Cold philosophy: may tell of his manly form, his excellent qualities of head and heart, his soldierly bearing, the prospect of advancement duties well performed,-all these are excellent ornaments of external life. But christian faith lifts the veil and draws its comforts from a higher, purer source. He is gone, and God has done it. The providence is mysterious—the truth no one can doubt. What, then, shall we ed another night, in a cold, disagreeable Surely not charge our Heavenly rain. The next morning we started for Father foolishly. But rather seek that spirit of resignation which ever says, "Even so, Father, for thus it seems good in thy sight." If esteem, or any interpofaitien of human arm could have retained of us. We passed one house where there us yet. With others, the young and the ed chapping their hands and shouting, "On levely, he has finished his course. His to Richmond." We laughed at them and swork is done, he now sleeps till the Judgment trump shall wake the dead. Most gladly would we have sent his body to his guard." When we arrived at the Prison home and family. Burying our dead under a flag of truce, this privilege was denied na. But this should not affect us, Christ will watch over that sleeping dust. Nearest friends may have distant graves, but all meet on the other side the stream of Time; but God must comfort in such an effiction as this; and whilst you find refief even in tears, you may tell Christ your | shead of another. The guard would fight sorrows. "As your day is, so may your them back with their muskets, and as soon strength be." You have no doubt received as they would get them back, and the before this, the particulars involved in this sad instance of man's mortality. We all sympathize, deeply sympathize with your hereaved family, with you we claim the til morning-there being about five hunprimilege of dropping the tear for one we loved. Though he is gone, we shall still cherish in memory, his name—his virtues his excellent qualities of head and heart: and when life's last battle is fought, may which was a tin of rice soup and the half that faith that gives us the victory over of a small loaf of baker's bread. At dark even our last enemy.

Yours fraternally, WILLIAM AIKEN, Chaplain 8th Reg. P. R. C.

For the Messenger. STRANGE OCCURRENCE IN MORRIS

TOWNSHIP. DAY'S STORE, GREENE Co., PA., }

Jan. 17th, 1863. On Tuesday morning last, about sunrise, as Simeon Hathaway, residing on the Mc-Connell farm near Day's store was going out to the fields to feed his stock, he discovered a woman apparently about fifty years of age lying on the ground, both specifica and insensible. Mr. H. called three of his neighbors, and they carrichler to the house. Dr. S. Blachley was sat her disease Paralysis attended with apoplane, which is connection with her lying in a few hours. She lived but 28 hours after being applied in Strange to say, it cannot be accertained that she had any permanent residence. On her stopping at different places through the country, and being asked her name, she said her maiden name was Guthrie and that she man that we were to go North. We were starries man named Stafford, who died, leav- ted for the care about daylight, arossed ing her with fold children, two living and the James River and down to living and

with her thought her slightly deranged, and anable to talk so I could understand Showship only clad, although she had him. twenty-faree dollars and 30 cents about I h her person in gold and silver. She was properly cared for by Mr. Hathaway and

M. BURROUGHS.

LETTER FROM W. T. MINOR. Annapolis, Md., Jan. 12, '63. Dear Futher: - I at last have an opporhave gone through enough in the last month to make me feel a considerably older, if not a wiser man. I will give you a brief account of my capture and life in Libby Prison. Our Brigade, (the 2nd) was in the rear of the 3rd as a reserve, and were lying directly behind them, under as heavy a fire as we were ever exposed to, and unable to fire in return for fear of killing our own men, but you have heard all the particulars from the boys. I will tell you my part of the affair. I soon discovered our men giving away directly on our right, pouring out of the woods a great deal faster than they went in. It was not long until our own brigade began to fall back also. They did not go out in regular order. Sometimes a squad, ten, twelve, then a company, or part of a Regiment .-Some would remain, give a shot or two, and then break back for the rear. I looked round for company "I;" found they were all gone but "Funk," who was lying on the ground to my left. He looked at me and asked if I was going back? I told him "No, I was too late." The balls were flying around us like hail-terribly thick. I thought it was death sure to remain, and could not be more to try to get back, so I made a dash and got back thirty or forty vards to a ditch. I jumped in and started to the left, thinking to get out in that direciion. I had not gone far until I came across Sylveus, one of our recruits. I told him we would be prisoners or killed before five minutes, and had hardly got the words out until the rebels made their appearance on the bank and ordered us out .-Of course we had to obey. They started several of us to the rear, and here we had to go through another terrible storm of grape and canister from our own batteries. They commenced shelling the woods. We passed back of their lines, and were put inder guard about a mile in their rear, and here passed the first night. The next day we went some four or five miles farther back-stayed another night in the woods. Here we drew our first rations

from the Gray Backs, which consisted of about a tin full of flour to each man, with no salt or anything to mix or cook it in.-We contrived to make a slap-jack or two, which I soon finished. We started for the railroad next morning, for the purpose of being shipped on the cars for Richmond. We marched to a station and were unable their wounded to the rear. Here we pass-Hanover Junction-22 miles-here we got cars, and landed in Richmond about dark. We were treated well by the guard -not a harsh, insulting word to a man told them "Burnside would be along in a few days-we were but the advance we were halted, and taken two at a time. each man had to give up his canteen and money, give his name, regiment and company. We were then passed into another room and paroled. It was a very cold

the street all night. They would rush up to the door to get in, each one trying to get door opened to admit two more there would be another struggle of the guards to keep them back, and so it continued undred of us. I contrived to get in about 11 moment seems to have arrived to o'clock, and was taken to a large room, with about 200 others. I laid down on rebellion, and to gain that decisive the floor and slept until morning. About victory which is due to the country. 10 o'clock they brought our breakfast, we received the same for supper. Every other day we got a small piece of fresh beef. I have gone through a great many men, and under the providence of hardships during the war, but nothing God the army of the Potomac will swearing and singing, from daylight until the government to its rightful aulate in the night—with the floor alive thority. with lice, and many of the men very sick -amongst them poor Sylveus. He was Bad Roads Delaying the Adconfined in a different room from me. I did not get to see him for several days afany kind. He was taken with a violent cold which settled on his lungs, and he had a very bad cough. It would have made you feel very sorry to have seen the

At last we received the welcome news ing her with fold children, two living and the James River and down section Beint, two dead, and she had a son fiving in where a boat was waiting to measing us.—

Washington county, near Pleasant Valley Wer agon aboard and on our way to the Union Theological Seminary in men, women and children, in 1856, New York city. Church. A messenger being sent to that this place. We crossed the Ray in the New York city.

for him.

neighborhood, it was found no such person night. There came on a violent storm Important From Charlesten Harber! Rebel Account of the Holly tacked, here the enemy were enand lived in that community, but the old which made our of book which and rock woman had been travelling through that like a cradic. Some were very sick; we there, the becoming somewhat acquainted the cabin to see Sylveus; he was very low,

I have no money, no clothes, blanket or overcoat, and am lousy as thunder. Do try mander Scott, arrived here on Monand get me a furlough; I want some rest. his family the few hours she lived, and If it is impossible to get a furlough, try and She brings as passengers six mon until exchanged. There is no discipline or order here, and it will be a horrible place to stay two or three months. I see the prisoners are exchanged up to the first of this month; we are not included, I believe. Can write no more for want of paper.

Your affectionate son. W. T. MINOR.

News of the Day.

The Battle of Galveston.

The Boston Traveller publishes the following letter containing later information from Galveston than the reports to the press in regard to the Union officer who was engaged in and two coal boats, were lying inside the bar and near the city. The from Galveston, having stuck there the night before. About 1 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the first, signals were sent on shore and up the bay. Shortly after, two rebel boats were seen approaching; they were soon followed by a third, and eventually numbered five. About 4. A. M., ceive no money, and live under the artillery from the shore opened upon our boats, which fire was returned. from every available corner and buildproached; they were defended with despair. cotton bales, and contained over one hundred men each; they came along side the Harriet Lane, and with assistance from the shore, caronly escaped death.

The Westfield was blown up according to order of Captain Renshaw, senior captain. He sent off nearly Renshaw, the executive officer, en- route. gineer and thirteen men were on board. At one time the rebels petithe wharf, where some two or three wita the exception of the two coal boats, escaped. Our loss is estimarebels could not have been less than | a trial trip. 500 and is probably higher.

The fight on the deck of the Harriet Lane was fearfully desperate and bloody. The brave fellows fought hand to hand, killing a great number of the enemy, whose loss is to get cars, as they were all busy carrying probably greater than ours in killed and wounded.

Commander Wainright was killed early in the action on the deck. He Lexington attacked a heavy fort at the enemy's sharpshooters, and had dropped upon the right knee, and was exhorting his men to fight.— "Stand up to it, boys," he shouted; and this directed special attention to J. L. Inghram, he would have been with were several young ladies, who commenc- him. Two of the enemy rushed upon him; but he had his revolver in his right hand and shot them both dead. A third came up, and placing a pistol to his head, shot him.

> The men fought until all but the dead or mortally wounded upon the and overpowered.

and windy night, and some had to stand in Burnside's Order before Moving,

In an order to the Army of the Potomac, dated Falmouth, Jan. 20th. Gen. Burnside says :- The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more. The brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious strike a great and mortal blow to the Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battle fields accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them. The commanding General calls for the firm and united action of the officers and can compare with the three weeks I spent have taken the great step towards in prison. All sorts of characters, yelling, restoring peace to the country, and

vance. A dispatch of the 22d from headter he was taken sick; he was then delir- quarters of the army of the Potomac ious, but knew me. He had to lay on the says :-- The tempestuous weather hard floor without blanket or covering of since Tuesday last, and the consequent impassible state of the roads. have rendered any advance of the Army of the Potomac, beyond the Rappahannock, a matter of utter impossibility. This cause so delayed poor man, trembling all over, his mind the transportation of the pontoons wandering, covered with vermin, talking and heavy artillery to the designato Mary. (his wife's name I believe,) the ted points, as to prevent the surprise men yelling and swearing like fiends, and of the enemy at the points designasmoking strong pipes under his very nose. ted to cross. This afternoon the Milton Johne, another member of our com- clouds broke away, and the influence pany, who wastaken prisoner, was in the of the sun is telling favorably upon same room with him, and did all he could the soil. Several paymasters have already arrived bringing joy to the those actively employed may occur.

A MUTINY IN FORT SUMTER !! Rebel Troops Reduced to Star vation.

PHILADELHHIA, Jan. 20.-A letter from Port Royal, dated the 13th says:-The "Marble-Head," Comday from the blockade of Charleston. who escaped in Colonel Rhett's barge last week from Fort Sumpter. These men, all Northerners, took advantage of a foggy night, ran the batteries, and reached the steamer Canandaigua, where they gave themselves up.

They tell a sad tale of the doings in rebeldom. On Tuesday of last week about one third of the troops in Fort Sumter openly avowed their intention of not fighting any longer under the Confederate flag, whereupon nearly all the garrison threw down their arms. They were half famished for food, and their families were in want, owing to their nonpayment for several months.

The arrival of troops still loyal to the rebel cause, in sufficient numlate fight at that place. It is from a bers to overcome the mutineers, had the effect to force them to resume the fight:—The gunboats, Harriet their duties. A large number of the Lane, Oswego, Clifton, Westfield, prominent mutineers were placed in confinement, and may possibly meet the fate of mutineers, although Westfield was aground two miles their friends say, if they are shot

they will avenge their death. This dissatisfaction does not exist alone within the walls of Fort Sumter, but is widely spread in that Department. The men are worked day and night to complete their defensive works; are half starved; reiron rule of perfect despots. The tyranny of their officers is beyond Muskets and rifles were discharged | imagination, and the men, worn out mentally as well as physically, are ing. The rebel vessels new ap- now driven nearly to the verge of

Searcely a day passes without desertion. The men scize any opportunity to get off to the Federal vessels, and some of them escape to the ried her by boarding-eleven men country. Provisions are very scarce, and even the Government supplies fall short in weight as well as in quality. The supplies expected to come by running the blockade are not in, all his crew to one of the other nor does there seem any possibility boats. When she blew up Captain of their getting any more by that

Our blockade fleet is too much for the rebels, and they are compelled tioned for a flag of truce, which be- to acknowledge it. A few days ago, ing granted, they came down on in their despair, the rebelleaders determined to go out with their two hundred of our troops were stationed, iron-clad vessels and drive off our and captured them, which they could ships, but common sense changed not have done had not their truce their minds, and after sailing about been granted. The other vessels, the harbor for a few hours, they returned to their anchorage. Our officers saw them on the occasion reted at not over 125; that of the ferred to, and supposed they were on

The Post Arkansas Surrender. Admiral D. D. Porter has transmitted to Secretary Welles the following report of the part taken by the Navy in the capture of Post Arkansas. It is dated from the Post, Louisville, DeKalb, Cincinnati and post on the Arkansas river last night, and silenced the battery, killing twenty of the enemy. The gunboats attacked it this morning and dismantled every gun, eleven in all, Col, Dunnington, late of the United States Navy, commandant of the Fort, requested to surrender to the navy, and I received his sword.-The army co-operated on the land side. The fort was completely silenced, and the guns, eleven in numacting master and eleven men lay | ber, all dismounted in three hours.-The action was at close quarters on deck of the ship; and these made no the part of the three iron-clads, and formal surrender, but were disarmed the firing splendid. The list of killed and wounded is small. The Louisville lost 12; DeKalb 17; Cincinnati, none; Lexington, none; Rat-

> The vessels, although much cut up, were ready for action in half an hour after the battle. The light draught Rattler, Lieut Commander Wilson Smith, and other light draughts, joined in the action when it became general, as did the Black Hawk. Lieut. Commander Breeze, with her rifled guns. Particulars hereafter.

Small Pox on the Increase in

Washington. Washington, Jan, 20.—The Police Commissioners in Washington represent to Congress the prevalence of the small pox in the city in almost every neighborhood, in consequence "Well, General, you've got us fairly of the presence of such numbers of this time. I knowed it, I was in bed strangers, discharged soldiers and camp followers, and testify to the inadequacy of accommodation for its it's no use closing our eyes or hiding visitors, and ask for some general under the cover; we've gone up." provision to prevent its spread .-The Mayor of Washington has also called the attention of the City Council to the existence of contagious diseases, and their rapid increase. and asked for a speedy and liberal appropriation for the increase of hospital facilities, and the adoption of further spread of such diseases.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

We take the following from a letter dated Dublin, Dec. 30: The weavers in Ballymacarret, Belfast; the operatives and room-keepers in the poorer districts of the metropolis; the laborers driven into Drogheda and Dundalk and other towns for want of employment, and the multitudes in the south, west and harvest and a severe winter have reduced to miserable destitution, are all raising a simultaneous cry for food, fuel and clothing that it will fask our ingenuity and our resources to the uttermost to satisfy.

After the complete destruction of all public property about the place, and after each man had supplied himself with a spitable quantity of clothing with a spitable quantity of clothing and children, in 1856, was 10,689.

TURSDAY, JAN. 29th, 1863, a tract of land situate in Cumberland township after walve been sent into the work; and two locomotives were then twelve, after visits more or less protracted to the United States, have returned to their fields of labors.

After the complete destruction of all public property about the place, and after each man had supplied himself with a spitable quantity of clothing and boots, at six o'clock in the morning the march was renewed, and bas failed in consecute of its instance, being white one mile of the Mongrahab, giver, and well tablered, and has failed in consecute of the Mongrahab, giver, and well adapted to either farming and boots, at six o'clock in the morning the march was renewed, and Davis Mill was the next place at the first of land situate in Cumberland township after walve been sent into the work; and two locomotives were then twelve, after visits more or less protracted to the United States, have returned to their fields of labors.

It is reported that Mr. Pierson, and well tablered, and after each man had supplied himself with a spitable quantity of clothing the march was renewed, and has failed in consecution of the Mongrahab, giver, and well tablered, and has failed in consecution of the Mongrahab, giver, and well tablered, and has failed in consecution of the Mongrahab, giver, and well tablered and well tablered, and has failed in consecution of the Mongrahab, giver, and well tablered and barvest and a severe winter have resoldiers and relief for the families at food, fuel and clothing that it will home. A delay in the payment of task our ingenuity and our resour-

Springs Raid—Great Rebei Achievement

The Richmond papers describe the recent cavalry raid of Gen. Van manded to charge, and attempted to Gen. Burnside's Farewell Address. Dorn in the West as one of the most brilliant feats of the war, not falling short of any that have been made by the renowned Stuart or ubiquitous Morgan. A correspondent of the Mobile Register, (rebel) gives the fol- ported by a nine pound rifled gun, lowing interesting particulars of his achievements in the vicinity of forming a railroad battery. The Holly Springs, Mississippi: Van Dorn took a by-way, and meandering and Maj Dillon, of Van Dorn's staff route through the swamp, and came within eight miles of Holly Springs in the evening, where he biviouacked his force until two hours of day when he moved cautiously into town, leaving the Texas brigade upon the heights outside, as a reserve. As our forces dashed in from all sides, the entrance proved a complete surprise, the breaking streaks of daylight show-ing the Yankee tents with their yet was ordered upon them, and the battery was not taken. The force torch applied to the canyas which then pushed on to Middleburg and torch applied to the canvas which covered them.

marvelous and impelled by burning either of the points. torches and rapid discharges of side arms, the Yankees took no time to The Surrender of Arkansas prepare their toilets, but rushed out into a cool atmosphere of a December morning clothed very similar to Joseph when the lady Potiphar quarters: attempted to detain him. The scene was wild, exciting, tumultuous.— Yankees running, tents burning, torches flaming, Confederates shouting, guns popping, sabres clanking, abolitionists begging for mercy, "rebels" shouting exultingly, women en dishabille clapping their bands, frantic with joy, crying "Kill them! kill them !—a heterogeneous mass of ex- To Maj Gen. U. S. Grant, Commandcited, frantic, frighened human beings-presented an indescribable correspondent.

The rapidity with which the tents

The surprised camp surrendered 1,800 men and 150 commissioned officers, who were immediately paroled. And then commenced the work of destruction. The extensive buildings of the Mississippi Central depotand immense store houses-were ed in accomplishing this complete filled with supplies of clothing and success. commissary stores. Outside of the depot the barrels of flour were estimated to be half a mile in length. one hundred and fifty feet through and fifteen feet high. Turpentine Rebel Prisoners from Arkan was thrown over this, and the whole amount destroyed;-up town, the court house and the spacious buildings, livery stables, and all capacious establishments were filled, ceiling high, with ordnance and medical stores. These were well fired, and the explosion of one of the buildings. barrels of powder, knocked down kansas Post. nearly all the houses on the south side of the square. Surely such a scene of devastation was never before presented to the eye of man.-Glanco at the gigantic estimate:-

3,800,000 fixed cartridges and other ordnance stores, valued at \$1.500. January 11th.—Sir: The gunboats 000, including 5,000 rifles and 2,000 Louisville, DeKalb, Cincinnati and revolvers. 10,000 suits of clothing and other quartermaster's stores, valued at \$500,000 : 5,000 barrels of flour and other commissary stores, valued at \$500,000. \$1,000,000 worth of medical stores, for which invoices to that amount were exhibited, and 1.000 bales of cotton and \$600,000 worth of suttlets stores. While the capture of the camp, paroling of the prisoners and destroying of the stores was going on, the Texan Rangers, comprising the Ninth, Sixth and Third Legions, became engaged with the Michigan cavalry, and drove them pell-mell through town, and run them off North, with a considerable loss to the abolitionists, and a loss of thirty killed and wounded on

The ladies rushed out from the houses, wild with joy, crying out, There is some at the fair groundschase them, kill them, for God's sake." One lady said, The Federal commander of the post is in my house; come and catch him;" and a search was made, but without success, when the noble woman insisted that he was there, concealed .-- and finally, after much ado, the gallant Colonel Murphy, the interpid Yankee commandant of Holly Springs, was pulled ont from under his bed, and presented himself in his nocturnal habiliments to his captors. The provost marshal was also taken, and, addressing Gen. Van Dorn, said, with my wife, when I heard the firing, and I at once said, "Well, wife.

Our attention was given to Grants' headquarters, which he had left twenty-four hours before. All his papers, charts, maps, etc., were captured, together with his splendid carriage, which was burned. Among his papers was found a pass to pass the bearer over all railroads and every practicable means to check the steamboats in the United States at government expense; to pass all pickets and guards, and other papers at once interesting and valuable -Mrs. Grant was also captured, but no indignity was offered to her.

Nearly every store on the public square was filled with sutler stores, and after our men had helped themselves, the balance of the goods were burned. When our forces first reachnorthwest that a late and insufficient and run away, and one of our men death; eight males and seven fe-

trenched, and sheltered themselves in a block house and fort formed of cotton bales. The cavairy were com do so; but the swamp and intricate lagoons breaking in front of the ene-

my's position would not permit it. The Yankees opened fire with some effect from their fort, and were supmounted on an iron-clad railroad car, Texans were again ordered to charge, attempted to lead them to the attack, siderable number of superior officers but the men refused to follow, believing the way impassible and the position too strong for cavalry demonstration alone.

Colonel McCollough, of the Mississippi cavalry, was ordered to get in the rear of the railroad battery, cut the track to prevent its escape, and capture it. I believe he succeeded in cutting the road, but our forces were Bolivar, and attacked both places, of the enemy were vacated was and garrisoned to succeed in taking

Post Confirmed.

Washington, January 18.—The following has been received at head.

Memphis, January 14, 1863. Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-

The following dispatch has just heen received: HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE MISSIS-) SIPPI, Post of Arkansas,

Jan. 11, 1863.

ing Department of the Tennessee: I have the honor to report that picture, more adapted for pencil of the forces under my command at-Hogart than the pen of a newspaper tacked the Post of Arkansas at 10 o'clock, and having stormed the enemy's works, took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000, together with all his stores, animals, and munitions of war. Rear Admiral David D. Porter, commanding the Misissippi squadron, the station house, the engine houses, effectively and brilliantly co-operat-

> John A. McClernand, Major General Commanding. (Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

sas Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department: CAIRO, ILL., Jan. 20:-To Hon. Gideon Welles Secretary of Navy-The gunboat Lexington, Lieutenant Com- out of his uniform with his fingers. He mander Shirk, has just arrived, convoy- did not wear a coat of mail. The Colonel in which was stored one hundred ing 4793 rebel prisoners of war from Ar-

A. M. PENNOCK. Fleet Captain.

The Government has received an official account from Commander Porter relative to the brilliant part performed by his fleet in the above action.

Reports from Burnside's Army --Fitz John Porter.

New York, Jan. 22.- The has rumors brought by passengers from Washington, last night. It is said that General Burnside has crossed the Rappahannock, and that a great battle was being fought, and that General Burnside has flanked the rebel position. General Hooker is said to be mortally wounded .-As yet however these are only rumors. It is also stated that Fitz John Porter has been dismissed the service, the finding of the Court being against him. This report has been confirmed.

GENERAL HAVELOUK'S OPINION. I ought before to have noticed that, from the time of this force entering Jellahad, our British soldiers have had no spirit rations, a great part of the not vary ample supply of J. F. RANDOLPH, President; J. F. TEMPLE, Sec'ty; our commissariat having been lost.

WM. A PORTER, Cashier,
Wanagers.—Wm. Davis, R. W. Downey, Norman Worley, D. W. Braden, J. L. McConnell, Josiah Porbe asserted that not only has the amount of laborious work they have completed without this factitious aid been surprising, but the state and the garrison have gained full onethird in manual exertions by their entire sobriety. Every hand has been constantly employed with the

American Almanac, which the agents below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

Aver's diamaric, bysepsia, Indigestion, Dysentary, This singular fact is communicated in regard to the paper:

Its founders, proprietors, edi'ors, and all who have had any responsible connexion with its editorial columns and business management, are alive and in good health to-day."

In the city of London there are 893 Sunday schools, 17,309 Sunday school teachers, and 190,079 scholars. There is a "training college for Sunday school teachers," conducted by means of two evening classes conducted by means of two evening

During the past year fifteen ed the depot there was a train about missionaries of the American Board late of Cumberland tp., dec'd, and an order and decree of the Orphann' Court of Greene county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on took his place, shut the throttle males. Seventeen new laborers

Gen. Burnside Resigned T Hooker Appointed to the Command !

Reported Removal of Sumner and Franklin. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTO-MAC, Jan. 26.-This forenoon Gen. Burnside turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to Gen. Hooker, who came to headquarters, in camp, for that purpose. As soon as the chan ge became known, a concalled on Gen. Burnside and took

their parting leave with many re-

grets. The following is Gen Burn-

side's address to the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTO-MAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, January 26th. - General Orders No. - By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the comundisturbed slumberers. A charge compelled to withdraw, and the steam | mand of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker. The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of vicbut found him too strongly defended tory or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that under more favorable circumstances would have accomplished great results .--Continue to exercise this virtue .-Be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain. Give to the brave and skillful General, who has long been identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support, and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army, from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long tried associates of the Ninth Corps. His prayers are that God may be with you, and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Maj. Gen. Burnside. LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

It is understood that Generals Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved from the command of the right and left grand divisions, but the names of their successors have not been divulged, if appointed.

Gen. Burnside with most of his late staff, have been allowed thirty days leave of absence. They will go to New York. The weather is warm and pleasant, and the mudia fast drying up.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Capt. Buford, of Gen' Crittenden's staff. had a remarkable escape in the Murfreesboro' battle. A bullet struck him fairly on the breast above his heart, and flattened completely without perforating the flesh. He picked it of the Eighty-sixth Indiana did, and it saved his life. A ball struck him fairly over his heart and knocked him off his horse, without hurting him. He mounted and proceeded to fight.

GREENE HOUSE RE-OPENED.

Great Bargains in Dry Goods AND CLOTHING!

WILLIAM A. PORTER

HAS just returned from the Eastern cities with the largest stock of GOODS ever brought to this place, which was bought low and will be sold at about old prices, for Cash or Produce. He invites particular attention to his large Stock of

BOOTS AND CLOTHING!

WM. A. will be found at the "Greens House;" Joe Waynesburg, Dec. 17, '62.

ODD FELLOWS SAVING ASSOCIATION

WATHESBURG, PA.

Chartered by the Legislature Mh. 27, '62,

Wortey, D. W. Dianco, S. L. Lordon, W. C. Lordon, W. L. Lordon, W. L. Lordon, Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa. Collections premptly attended to.
Louns and Discounts made. Business day every Thursday. Dec. 3. '62.:6mos,

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.

been constantly employed with the shovel and pickax. If there had been a spirit ration, one third of the labor would have been diminished in consequence of soldiers becoming the inmates of the hospital and guard-house on coming to their work with fevered brain and trembling hand, or sulky and disaffected, after the protracted debauch. Now all is health, chee fulness, industry, and resolution.—Marshman's Memoirs of Gen. Havelock.

Sarsaparilla.

No one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable Alternative, but the sick have been so tremendously cheated by the wortless have been so tremendously cheated by the wortless perparations of sarsaparillas who the manie. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the impositions from which they have suffered. Most of the secalled sarsaparillas in the market contain little of the virtues of sarsaparilla or anything else. They are mere slops—inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of sarsaparilla compounded with Dock, Stillingia, Iodine, etc., is, as it will ever be, a powerful alternity on still sarsaparilla wonderful eures of the great variety of complaints which require an alternity end an effectual remedy. Such is yer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, so its truly wonderful eures of the great variety of complaints which require an alternity end an effectual remedy. Such is yer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine because you have been so tremendously cheated by the worthless parallas for the manie. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the mentions of Sarsaparillas are manied. Yet the drug cannot the blamed for the manie. Yet the drug cannot the blamed for the mentions of Sarsaparillas are manied. Yet the drug cannot the blamed for the mentions of Sarsaparillas are mentions of Sarsaparillas are medicular of the virtues of Sarsaparilla. Sa its truly wonderful eures of the sarsaparilla are medicular enter virtues of Sarsaparilla. Sa its truly wonderful eures of the sarsaparillas are m

EXECUTORS' SALE.

BY virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the last will and testament of Barnet O. Neel,

THURSDAY, JAN. 29th, 1863,