STAR OF THE NORTH.

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History.

On the 4th day of March 1865, Washington exhibited a scene which will cast shame upon the United States till time ends, and blight the pages of history in relating the disgrace thrown upon the nation by the drunkenness of Andrew Johnson, the Vice President chosen by Abolitionists assisted by the bayonet. The scene as described by the loyal papers is given in the following report of his speech:

It was not only a ninety-ninth rate stump speech, but disgraceful in the extreme. He had not proceeded far when Senators on the Republican side began to hang their heads, sink down in their seats, look at each other with significance, as much as to say; "Is he crazy, or what is the matter?" They exhibited in every feature great uneasiness. There was no mistaking the fact that the senators were mortified in the extreme. The Democratic senators leaned forward and appeared to be chuckling with each other over the figure made by the Republican party through their Vice-President elect. The foreign ministers showed unmistakable signs of amazement as the incoherent sentences come from Johnson's lips. Republican senators moved around in their seats unable to sit still under the exhibition before them. Some of the senators sat sideways, others turned their backs, as if anxious to hide themselves. Luckily for the members of the House of Representatives, they did not reach the Senate until several minutes after twelve, and they were not subjected to but a small portion of this scene. The speech was disconnected, the sentences so incoherent that it is impossible to give an accurate report of his speech. As his sentences came up in the reporters' gallery, the statements that your President is a plebeian—I am a plebeian, glory in it—Tennessee has never gone out of the Union—I am going to talk two minutes and a half on that point—I want you to hear me. Tennessee always was loyal—we all derive our power from the people—Chief Justice Chase is but a creature of the people—you, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, derive your authority and power from the people. ("Who is Secretary of the Navy?" was then heard, in a voice of less volume. Some one responded Mr. Welles.) You, Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, get the power from the people. This was the strain and tone of the whole speech, mixed with a lecture to the Senate on the action of the Senate on the rebellious States.

"It was impossible to give a full report sitting in the gallery. The constant clatter of voices in the rear, declaring, *"What a shame!" "Has he friends?" "Is there no person who will have mercy on him?" "Tell him to stop and save the country further disgrace,"* were so numerous that it entirely prevented a full report being made.

Mr. Johnson finally concluded his speech whereupon Vice President Hamlin administered to him the oath of office. Mr. Hamlin read the oath by sentences, and Mr. Johnson repeating it after him. The effort of the Vice President elect to go through with the form of repeating the sentences as read by Mr. Hamlin, was painful in the extreme. He stumbled, repeated several portions of it several times over.

The Inaugural Address.

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address which we publish to-day is noted only for being void of interest, yet the loyal devotees of our town pronounce it an "able document." We connot find a single sentence in which the *ability* is shown and we think the "incoherence" of Andrew Johnson's speech is only equalled by the *coherence* of Lincoln's address. He says, "to strengthen, perpetuate and extend this (slave) interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war," but he fails to announce that he has taken the extreme ground in opposition to the insurgents, and intends not only to prevent the extension of slave interest, but blot out slavery even at the sacrifice of the Constitution and "the last man and last dollar." That he would depopulate the whole country in a war for emancipation. He says, "it may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces." Does he not think it quite as strange that men should ask a just God to assist them in conducting a war unequalled in barbarism? A war suppressing the freedom of patriots in the North and murdering them in loathesome dungeons, and robbing, and burning the dwellings of defenseless old men women and children of the South, yes even worse than murder by violating the persons of chaste women.

By the recent death of Governor Cannon, of Delaware, his office will devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in that state, Mr. Saulsbury. He is a Democrat. Cannon was a Republican, and was

Auditor General.

At our next General Election the people of this Commonwealth will choose an Auditor General as successor to the present able and worthy incumbent, Mr. SLENKER. The time is rapidly approaching when both, the Democratic and Republican party, will be required to make nominations and place them before the people for their consideration. The time fixed for the holding of the Democratic Convention is the month of June next; something less than three months. It stands us in hand to survey the whole field and select as our nominee one of the most available and influential men in our ranks. A judicious and careful nomination will insure success to the whole Democratic ticket throughout the State at our next election. There is no doubting this broad assertion; the hand writing is plain to be read on the wall; and all the people are waiting for an opportunity to over-turn the present party in power, from the highest to the lowest. As yet we have expressed no choice for this office in question; and did we now do so, we would ask the Democratic party to not look upon us as dictating to them or making primary selections for their guidance. We take the ground that every man is entitled to his choice, and should enjoy the right to express that choice both privately and publicly. But as a humble member of the Democratic press and party of the State of Pennsylvania we shall not, so early in the campaign, attempt to assert our preference for any man. We will suffice by stating at this time, that, so far as our means of knowing and becoming acquainted with the actions and choice of the Democratic party, the finger seems to point to Hon. A. D. MARKLEY, an intelligent, energetic and able member of the present Legislature from Montgomery co. Should he be the nominee, we would have no hesitation in saying, that the Democratic party have made as wise and judicious a choice as they have made in many years. He is a man of decided abilities and ranks among the most ardent and earnest workers of the Democratic party.

Arrest of an Editor.

On last Thursday P Gray Meek, Esq. editor of the Bellefont *Watchman*, was arrested by the military authorities and dragged from his home in Centre county to Harrisburg, where he has been thrust into the common guard house amongst disorderly soldiers and deserters without even the common comforts of a bed to lie upon. What are the charges against Mr. Meek we know not. We presume however he has offended some of the minions of the despotism that now rules with a rod of iron over what was once a free people—That his entire innocence of any crime will be made to appear we have not the slightest doubt. We know him well. And a purer natnre, or a braver spirit than that of P. Gray Meek is not to be found in the State. He is one of the ablest and most fearless writers in Pennsylvania. We are sure he cannot long be kept in custody. The day for such infamous outrages must speedily pass away. The sentiment of the more decent men even of the Republican party is turning against it. There will come a time when such outrages shall not only be no longer committed, but when the condemnation of all right thinking men shall rest upon all who are engaged in them. In the meantime it is the duty of every Democratic editor in the country to speak out boldly and fearlessly, as P. Gray Meek has done. If arrested he can show the minions of despotism how a brave can endure wrongs and outrages for the sake of principle, as we know Mr. Meek will do.—*Lancaster Intelligencer March 6th.*

Since the above has been put in type, we have received information, that Mr. P G. Meek was released on the morning of March 8th, on parole to report when required by order of Maj. Gen. Cadwalader. "Competent military authority has pronounced the charges against him to be of a very trivial character, and not sufficient to warrant either his arrest or detention." It is nearly time such unwarrantable military arrests are closed. How long will the people consent to surrender their liberties and privileges to the will of tyrants and not be allowed to protest or offer opposition?

THE RIVER.—The great depth of snow on the mountains and the ice on the river have been the topic of much interest among persons situated on the Susquehanna. They feared a sudden breaking and a destructive flood. In our vicinity the ice has passed off without any destruction. At Pittston, we have been informed there is a large body of ice from fifteen to twenty feet in thickness, which has not yet broken up.—The York *Gazette*, speaking of the river in that vicinity says:

The ice, as it moved, came in contact with the piers of the Columbia bridge, jammed together and piled up over them to such a height that, had the bridge been standing, it would undoubtedly have been forced from its supports and carried away. Considerable damage was done at Eip's Landing and the Gut, such as "overturning and moving houses barns, &c." The inmates of the houses had abandoned them in time to save themselves. The Gut Island bridge was swept away, and the bridge over the Codorus, near its mouth, was partly submerged and the planking carried away. Not a foot of Col. Hough's farm, on which he has a saw mill, was to be seen, and other farms in the neighborhood were likewise covered with ice. The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, of yesterday, says the ice at Sale Harbor, which, on Monday evening, had been piled up seventeen feet high in front of the Madison House, moved off during the night in great quantities, doing no damage.

THE *eagerness* with which men and women adopt the sayings of Lincoln reminds us of a disgusting picture, painted by Galaton, which represented Homer vomiting precious stones, and the other poets standing around swallowing what came out of his mouth. Not that Old Abe vomits precious stones; but, whatever he does throw up, the dirty Loyal Leaguers swallow with the gluttony of hungry dogs.

Threatened Attack on The Daily News.

Printed handbills were posted through the city yesterday, calling on Union men to assemble at three o'clock at the offices of the Day Book and of The Daily News. The wording of the handbill runs as follows:

RALLY.

All friends of the Union are requested to meet in front of The Daily News, No. 19 Chatham street and The Day Book office No 162 Nassau street, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, to assist in raising the flag of our country over those offices, those journals having, as yet, failed to do so in commemoration of the recent victories of the Union armies over the heart of the rebellion.

The purpose of the assemblage was pretended to be the compulsion of these two journals to participate in the Black Republican advertising show, by unfurling flags from their naked flagstaffs. The real intention of the call was evidently one of riot and bloodshed. Those bills were posted on the bulletin boards of the newspapers, but were in every instance torn down immediately by our cotemporaries with the exception of The Sun and The Herald.

Incendiary articles in the latter paper have frequently pointed to the same purpose as that of the handbills, and while that fact gives an ugly signficance to the failure of The Herald to have removed that placed on its bulletin, we must do it the justice to say that it did so, in a somewhat ungracious manner it is true, when its attention was called expressly to the presence of the bill upon its bulletin.

The Herald may, or may not, deserve a lesson in relation to its course in the case, but if it do, then we read it that lesson in reminding that journal that revolutions come up with all their crimes for judgment before that always fierce and sometimes bloody judge, Reaction.—*N. Y. News.*

Terrible Tragedy.

CAMERON, March 7th, 1865.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT:—Last evening the people of this place were startled by a frightful tragedy. About 8 o'clock in the evening a man by the name of John Thompson, forcibly attempted to enter the house of a lady by the name of Martha Fuller, some three miles below Emporium. He came to the door and demanded admission. She told him she was alone and ordered him away. He then proceeded to break in the door; which being accomplished he was about to enter the house, when she drew a musket and shot, killing him instantly. The charge taking effect in the upper part of his chest. The house was considerable distance from any other residence. The lady's husband is in the army. Liquor was the cause of the man's conduct. Thompson was from Maine, and formerly a sailor.—*West Branch Democrat.*

The Inaugural with the Bark Off.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—I made an inaugural address four years ago; there is no particular occasion for another.

The public knows as much as I do about the progress of our arms.

We have great hopes but we make no predictions. [Seward's department]

Four years ago we all tried to avert war. Both parties hated to fight. War came.

The slaves are one eight of the population, and a "peculiar and powerful" institution. "Somehow" they caused the war.

All pray to the same God. He don't appear to be on either side. When He makes up His mind we will have to stand it.

Meanwhile, without malice, let us charitably and firmly continue to cut each other's throats; taking care of such unfortunate people as may be widowed and orphaned; in order that we may not injure or harm one another, but maintain just and lasting peace among ourselves and other nations.

THE POOR "LOYAL LEAGUE."—Our readers may—if they ever peruse that masterly sheet—have observed at sundry times, under the dates of the editorial and local heads of the postal organ, a line like the following, composed of dashes and asterisks:

—**—**—**—

Before the elections last fall this canalistic device might have been frequently observed. For several months it has been quietly at rest on the galleys, but last Wednesday and Saturday brought it out again. It is the signal of the poor, forlorn, cowardly, dark-lantern, "Union League" leaders to their doped followers to assemble in secret conclave! Poor fellows! The reception of a fire company and the nomination of a city municipal ticket must be arranged and discussed in secret and in whispers, and even the announcement of a meeting must be made by signs, as if these brave and patriotic "loyalists" were as much ashamed of their acts as they deserve to be. What an exalted opinion they must have of American nationality! What patriotic souls they must have, to worship Freedom only by night in secret, and by stealth!—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A PROVOST MARSHAL IN A BAD FIX.—The Tuscarawas (Ohio) *Advocate* relates the following incident:

"About two weeks ago two deserters named De Laney and Cunningham, made their appearance in Wayne township in this county. They openly admitted that they were deserters from the army, and defied the authorities to arrest them. The Provost Marshal at Alliance, sent a deputy after them, who had orders to take them dead or alive. He was well provided with handcuffs and hobbles to place upon the wrists and ankles of the deserters. At the Falls of Sugar Creek, De Laney and Cunningham found the Deputy Marshal in a room at the hotel somewhat intoxicated. They handcuffed and hobbled him—took his money, revolver and knife—put him in a wagon and exhibited him through the country as a horse thief. After keeping the Deputy Marshal as a prisoner a day and night and showed him in the public street De Laney would sing a song, and compel the Marshal to keep time with his chains. After the deserters had all the fun they desired, they left the Deputy at the hotel and

Earl Russell Opens a Correspondence With the Confederate Commissioners—An Advance towards Recognition.

[Correspondence *N. Y. News.*]

LONDON, Feb. 22.—I have just received some most important information, of which I am permitted to give you the substance.

Earl Russell has opened a diplomatic correspondence with the Confederate Commissioners in Europe.

At any moment such a proceeding would be significant, but at this juncture it must be regarded as a positive advance towards recognition.

At the end of last week the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs addressed an identical dispatch to the Hon. J. M. Mason, the Hon. J. Slidell and the Hon. Dudley Mann. The dispatch is most courteous in its tone, and is a long string of complaints about Confederate breaches of neutrality, and winds up by requesting the Commissioners to bring the matter before *their government.*

Why Earl Russell addressed the three Commissioners I do not know. It is said that it takes nine tailors to make a man, and perhaps his Lordship thinks it takes three Commissionners to make an Embassador. As you are aware, Mr. Mason is supposed to have withdrawn from England, though he still resides in London. On Sunday night Mr. Mason, accompanied by his secretary, left London for Paris, so that his reply to Earl Russell may be dated from the latter capital.

So much for facts. My informant surmises that Earl Russell will claim credit with the North for making these advances to the South. Mr. Adams is always complaining of the South. How can the British Parliament control a power they do not recognize?

On Monday night, Earl Russell came out strongly on the negro question. He always does so when he is doing something particularly unfriendly to the United States. He supposes that the North will condone any offense for the sake of a little Abolition talk. I must close this hurried note to save the mail.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PROCEEDING BY EARL RUSSELL

Among the papers submitted to Parliament on the 15th ult., was the following highly important letter of Earl Russell to Mr. Adams with respect to the seizure of the passenger steamer Roanoke by Lieut. Braine and his associates, a case similar to the seizure of a Federal vessel on Lake Erie by Burley and his companions. It will be seen that Earl Russell lays down a different rule than that adopted by the Canadian courts, and recognizes a Confederate commission as entitling the parties to all the rights of belligerents.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 21, 1865.—*Sir*: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 21st ult, protesting against the proceedings of her Majesty's colonial authorities at Bermuda in the case of the steamer Roanoke, and enclosing copies of various documents relating thereto.

These papers refer to two different complaints. The one complaint is, that persons were enlisted at Bermuda with a view to make war on a state in amity with her Majesty. The other complaint is, that certain passengers proceeding from Havana on their voyage, rose on the captain, made themselves masters of the vessel, destroyed her, and were afterwards permitted to land on the island of Bermuda. The answer to the first complaint is, that sufficient evidence to convict the persons accused was not produced and consequently they could not be convicted. The answer to the second complaint is, that the person arrested for a supposed piratical act produced a commission authorizing that act as an operation of war, from the government of the so-called Confederate States which are acknowledged by her Majesty's Government to possess all belligerent rights, I am etc,

RUSSELL.

PETERSONS' COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE DETECTOR.—This admirable publication is the best of its kind published in this country. The quotations are reliable and the descriptions of spurious and bogus notes are arranged in such a manner that they can be easily understood. The Financial News, which is given with each number is valuable, it comprises full information upon trade and produce in general, Commerce, Money, Specie, Stocks, Bonds, Banks, Railroads, Insurance, etc.

Each number of the Detector contains the latest intelligence in relation to all various failures of Banks and Banking Institutions, and of various New Counterfeits and Altered Notes since the publication of the last Detector. Also a complete list of all the Broken, Failed, Closed, Fraudulent and Worthless Banks in the Country. The only official List of the National Banks published is in Petersons' Detector.

Every storekeeper and person engaged in business ought to become a regular subscriber to Petersons' Detector. The subscription price is only one dollar and fifty Cents for the monthly issue, or Three Dollars for the semi-monthly, sent to any address.

The Semi monthly Number is the most desirable, as each subscriber has the advantage of getting descriptions of *New Counterfeit Notes Two Weeks in advance* of the monthly subscribers.

Subscriptions may commence with any month. Terms always cash in advance. All letters must be directed to T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 306 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE editor of a western Democratic paper on account of the high prices of paper labor and other articles connected with the business resolved to discontinue the publication of his paper. His subscibers who were indignant at this, immediately called a meeting, resolved that he should not stop, told him to raise the price of his paper to three dollars, paid him in advance and told him to go on as they were not going to do without a newspaper. This is the right knid of spirit. If all Democrats would support their local press, the country would be

Appointments.

The M. E. Conference, in session at Danville last week made the following appointments for this district:

John Guyer, Presiding Elder.
Williamsport, Pine Street—S. W. Price.
" Mulberry St—E. J. Gray.
Montoursville—A. M. Creighton.
Muncy—D. Castleman, W. Case.
Milton—G. W. Cooper.
Milton Circuit—J. W. Haughawout, E. Shoemaker.
Lewisburg—W. L. Spottswood.
Mifflinburg—N. W. Colburn.
Northumberland—H. G. Dill.
Shamokin—J. E. Potter.
Sunbury—B. P. King, W. H. Norcross.
Cattawissa—F. Gearhart, one to be supplied.
Ashland—B. F. Stephens.
Danville—A. M. Barnitz.
Bloomsburg—R. E. Wilson, one to be supplied.
Espy and Light Street—T. M. Reese.
Jerseytown—A. Hartman.
Jeansville—J. Forrest, J. C. Hagey.
Beaver Meadow—E. T. Swartz.
White Haven—S. Shannon.
Berwick—M. P. Crosthwaite, S. C. Swallow.
Bloomingdale—C. Cleaver, one to be supplied.
Orangeville—G. H. Day, Elias M. Chilcoat.
Laporte—J. M. Akers.
Mount Carmel—James Mullin.

T. Mitchell, President, W. H. Dill, Professor, Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, members of Mulberry Street Quarterly Conference.

I. H. Torrence, Secretary Pennsylvania Bible Society, member of Danville Quarterly Conference.

RELEASED.—We have just learned from Senator Stark, says the *Luzerne Union*, that the Rev. A. L. Rutan and Conrad Horn, who have been confined in bastiles—the one for some two years, and the other for several months past—were last week released from their imprisonment and allowed to go to their homes. What a benignant administration truly! To confine men for years and months in filthy loathesome dungeons for no crime save that of adhering to the Constitution and the laws, and then graciously (?) unlocking the prison doors and turning them free. We will venture a prediction, namely: that long after this abolition administration will have passed into history as the one under which the downfall of American liberty commenced, the names of Horn, Rutan, Chapin, the McHenry's and their confereres, will be revered as patriots who rather than yield their cherished principles and their devotion to American institutions, as the founders of the government made them, suffered almost martyrdom at the beck of the tyrant.

THE following receipts are said to be excellent:—To make a President—take two grains of sense, fifteen grains of nonsense, eight grains of smut, eleven grains of mirth, and twenty pounds of lamp black, mix well together, and pack loosely on the skin of a gorilla.

For making a Secretary of State:—take of fustian seventeen grains, of duplicity twenty grains, of bravado twenty grains, of falsehood twenty-two grains, mix well in whiskey, and use on all occasions for both foreign and domestic consumption.

To make a Secretary of War:—take equal parts of the biggest liar, and of the most impudent rascal you can find, and roll them well together, until they are of one substance. This fellow is not to be beat.

For making a United States Senator:—take the carcase of one negro, one bushel of lies, a gallon of creosote, and fifty pounds of bombast; simmer until they are completely mixed. Then, if you value your own peace, stop your ears, or get out of the wayas soon as possible. And be sure to keep away from Boston when the U. S. Senate isnot in session.

TENNESSEE has been holding a State "election"! In the city of Memphis Parson Brownlow, for Governor, received 1,186 votes!—scattering 110. This is the amount of the vote in a city which, five years ago, in 1860, numbered a population of 22,600! Without allowing for any increase of population since that time, the vote does not show that more than one-fourth or one fifth of the voting population took part in the Johnson Brownlow test oath-bayonet "election." The *Bulletin* says that the result proves that a large majority of the people are opposed to the proceedings of the "State Convention"—that Abolition horse-jockey, cotton-thieving arrangement which called the "election" and set up the old reprobate Brownlow as a candidate.

"STEADFAST NEUTRALITY"—Queen Victoria has just announced to the world that she maintains, in reference to the conflict of the sections, a "steadfast neutrality." Brigham Young has made an announcement precisely similar. "The North," says that uncanonized saint, "prays that their swords may strike into the heart of every rebel, and I say amen! The South prays that the North may be cut down on a thousand battle-fields, and again I say amen!"

"LOST OR STOLEN"—The Senate Committee of Finance are said to have made the discovery that during the past year there were lost from the office of the Register of the Treasury, on one occasion, public securities of the value of $1,200,000, and on another of the value of $30,000. These are in addition to a defalcation of $100,000 previously reported.

Could'nt be Floyd, the thief, as he is dead.

A negro was married to a white woman at St. Paul Minnesota, a few days since by a justice of the peace, Catholic and Protestant clergymen having refused to perform the ceremony.

8000 persons received communion 1000 were confirmed and 19 embraced the Catholic faith during the last mission in Potts

THE WAR NEWS.

[*From the Age of the 11th inst.*]

We have at length received accurate information of General Sheridan's cavalry expedition, southwest along the Shenandoah valley. Sheridan's force consisted of five brigades of cavalry numbering about six thousand men. He left his camp near Winchester early on the morning of Feb. 27th. His troops marched southwest along the turnpike that runs through the valley. On the 27th Sheridan passed through Kernstown, Middletown and Strasburg, crossed Cedar Creek, and at nightfall reached Woodstock, thirty miles from Winchester. Here the Federal troops bivouacked. On the 28th they resumed their march, passing through Edenburg and crossing the north fork of the Shenandoah, near New Market. Nine Federal soldiers were drowned in crossing the stream. At dusk the army encamped at a point just south of New Market and twenty seven miles from Woodstock. On March 1, the Federal cavalry marched through Harrissonburg, crossing Middle river, and encamping four miles northeast of Staunton, having marched twenty six miles during the day. It was here that the Confederate pickets were first discovered.

General Early had but a small force at Staunton, his main body being at Charlotesville, forty miles east of Staunton. The Virginia Central Railroad connects Charlottesville and Staunton. This is not the Richmond and Lynchburg railroad. General Lee, upon hearing of Sheridan's advance along the valley, reinforced both Lynchburg and Charlottesville, so as to meet the Federal troops whichever way they should turn. Early, upon Sheridan's approach, abandoned Staunton, having first removed all the public property. He retreated east along the Central railroad towards Charlottesville. After Sheridan's troops had beeh in camp four miles northeast of Staunton, for three hours, he ordered his army under arms, and at midnight on March 1, attacked Staunton. The enemy were gone, however and the few pickets that had been left in Staunton were easily driven out. Without any delay, a brigade of Federal cavalry turned east from Staunton and marched along the railroad towards Charlottesville. They advanced seven miles; destroyed a railroad bridge over Christian's creek, and then returned to Staunton where Sheridan's main body was bivouacked.

On March 2d Sheridan ordered Custer's two brigades of cavalry to march from Staunton towards Charlottesville. They marched east along the railroad and a common road, and at Fishersville, seven miles east of Staunton, met the Confederate pickets. The pickets retreated six miles to Waynesboro', where the main force of the enemy was posted. Early ordered a retreat from Waynesboro' to Charlottesville. It was not made quickly enough, however. By a skillful movement, Custer succeeded in cutting off a portion of the Confederate troops, and took them prisoners. The contest was short and comparatively bloodless, the Federal loss being very slight. Twelve hundred Confederate prisoners, seven cannon, and one hundred wagons, were captured. General Early was not taken, but withdrew with the balance of his army in good order towards Charlottesville. The roads being in a shocking condition, the cannon and wagons were destroyed by their captors. On March 3d, Gen. Custer, with the main force of Sheridan's cavalry advanced along the road to Charlottesville as far as Greenwood, fifteen miles from Charlottesville. A brigade of Sheridan's force brought the prisoners to Winchester, arriving there on Tuesday last. We have no information of Sheridan's progress since March 3d. The rumors, however, are that he has withdrawn from Greenwood and gone westward towards Lynchburg. Whilst the Federal guard with their prisoners were returning to Winchester, they were attacked by the Confederate cavalry. The Confederates were defeated, however with a loss of twenty seven prisoners.

A brigade of three thousand negro troops has been recruited in Charleston. There are ten thousand Federal troops in Charleston, that have lately arrived. They are a reinforcement for Sherman.

The steamer Amazon, a Savannah river boat, recently run the gauntlet of the Confederate pickets on that river amd came down to Savannah. Her captain voluntarily gave himself and his boat to the Federal authorities.

[*From the Age of the 13th inst.*]

For some time past a Federal expedition has been concentrating at Newbern, North Carolina. It left there a few days since and advanced along the south bank of the Neuse river towards Kinston. Kinston is thirty miles northwest of Newbern, and twenty miles south of Goldsboro'. The expedition was led by Generals Schofield and Terry, and its object was to get to Goldsboro', and destroy the railroad which runs south from Weldon. The Confederates were at Kinston under Generals Bragg and Hoke, and had been reinforced by A. P. Hill with troops from Richmond. On Wednesday last, the Federal advance was intrenched within four miles of Kinston. The Confederates attacked the intrenched camp, and after an obstinate contest drove the Federal troops three miles towards Newbern. Fifteen hundred Federal prisoners and three cannon were captured. On Thursday the two armies confronted each other twenty three miles from Newbern. It was thought that the Federal troops would retreat to Newbern. This contest proves conclusively that on Wednesday last, Sherman was not at Goldsboro'; nor at Raleigh, northwest of Goldsboro; nor at Fayetteville, west of Goldsboro'. He could not have been near any of these places, without making the retreat of the Confederates from Kinston imperative.

At Fort Pickering, a Federal work near Memphis, a fight occurred on last Thursday night. The soldiers of a white and black regiment quarreled with each other about their rations. Several negroes and one white soldier were killed. The two regiments were part of the garrison of the fort.

MARRIED.

On the 12th of March 1865 at the residence of William McKelvy, in Bloomsburg, by Rev J. P. Tustin, Mr. E. B. Yordy and Miss Jennie Snyder, both of Bloomsburg Penna.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. William W. Helwig, of Locust township, to Miss Frances C. Gerhart, of Roaringcreek township Col. co.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Reuben Sitler, of Lightstreet, to Miss Sarah M. Clawell of Catawissa Pa.

On the 25th, inst., at J. Goods Hotel, by Rev. W. Goodrich, Mr. Levi N. Cox, to Miss Sarah E May, both of Bloomsburg.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Moses Stiff, to Miss Susan E. Fausey, both of Bloomsburg.

In Berwick, Feb. 21, by Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, Daniel Brader jr., and Miss Sarah McGraw, all of Beach Haven.

At the M. E. Parsonage in Berwick, on the 25th, by the same, A. Clark Crosthwaite of Shamokin, and Miss H. Emma Fisher, from near Elysburg.

On the 11th day of February last, by J. M. Chamberlin, Esq., Mr Lafayette Fuller, of Illinois, to Mrs. Sarah A. Girton of Bloomsburg.

At the M. E. Parsonage, in Catawissa, by Rev. P. F. Gearhart, Mr. Isaiah John to