War News.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

HAMPTON BURNED BY THE REBELS.

Five Hundred Houses Laid in Ashes by a Force Under Gen. Magruder.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug., 8.

The town of Hampton has been destroyed by the Confederates. Scouts and fugitives brought word yesterday morning of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown.

These rumors were confirmed at 5, P. M. by the arrival of an intelligent deserter from the Secessionists, named E. A. Mahew, a native of Maine, but a resident of Georgia until impressed into the service, who furnished your correspondent an account of the expedition. Mr. Mahew has been stationed at Yorktown since the 1st of June. On Friday last Gen. Magruder left Yorktown with a force of seven thousand men, including two hundred cavalry and eight pieces of artillery—three Parrot guns, four howitzers and one rifled cannon. Part of these troops were from Williamsburg.

On Monday night the force encamped at Great Bethel, which had been completely deserted. On Tuesday night they advanced towards Hampton, and at noon took up a position on Back river, some three miles from the town, where Mahew managed to escape through a cornfield, swimming a couple of streams and finally reached the Fortress. He says the object of the expedition was to draw our forces, attack Camp Hamilton or Newport News, if practicable, and at least to destroy Hampton, so as to prevent the Federal troops using it for winter quarters.

General Butler at once repaired to this end of Hampton Bridge, where he remained until eleven o'clock.

Colonel Weber erected a barricade near the Hampton end of the bridge, and placed a strong guard at various points this side of the creek.

A few minutes past midnight Gen. Magruder, with about five hundred Confederates some of them belonging in Hampton, entered the town and immediately fired the buildings with torches

The greater part of the five hundred houses, being built of wood and very dry, there having been no rain lately, were soon in flames, and the strong south wind quickly fanned them to a terrible conflagration.

There were perhaps twenty white people and double that number of negroes remaining in the town from inability to move away. Some of the houses of these poor creatures were fired without waking them.

The incendiary soldiers gave Carey Jones and his wife, both of them aged and infirm, but fifteen minutes to remove a few articles of furniture to their garden.

Several of the whites and also of the negroes were hurried away to be presented into the Confederate service.

Wm. Scofield, a merchant, took refuge in the swamp above the town, and thus escaped. Four negroes were drowned while attempting to cross the creek.

A company of Rebels attempting to force the passage of the bridge, but were repulsed with a loss of three killed and seven wounded.

The fire raged all night with terrific aspect.

The greater part of the Confederates withdrew towards morning, and at noon to-day, when I visited the place, but seven or eight building were left standing.

The destruction of the town was a wanton act of cruelty to the resident Unionists, and moreover entirely useless, as General Butler intends to winter his army many miles beyond Hampton. An attempt will be made to fasten this act of vandalism upon the General, but after ten o'clock on Wednesday night there was not a Federal soldier in Hampton.

A flag of truce, just in from Norfolk, with Mayo, a neice of Lieutenant General Scott, on her way from Richmond to New York, states that the Confederates attribute the act to General Butler.

General Magruder has encamped near New Market Bridge. He will hardly venture to attack Newport News.

Mr Mahew says there have been about 7000 Confederates stationed at Yorktown. Some ten days ago a battalion came down to the outskirts of Hampton and carried away one hundred and eighty negroes.

Provisions are abundant at Yorktown, and most of the regiments are receiving new uniforms for the winter campaign.

DESTRUCTION OF HAMPTON VILLAGE—GENERAL MAGRUDER'S THREAT EXECUTED.

The steamer Adelaide, Captain Pearson, reached her wharf at Baltimore, on Friday morning, and brought up about fifty passengers, nearly all of whom were either officers or privates of the army. A half dozen, however, were refugees from the little village of Hampton, which is now in ruins, having been burned by order of General Magruder.

Some weeks since it was reported quite freely at Yorktown, according to the statement of a deserter from the Confederate army, that although the village was of no use for the present season to the United States troops, yet it would be in the cold season, and they would occupy it as quarters for their regiments.

We have conversed with the refugees, and they give a most distressing account of affairs which have occurred within the past two weeks. At the commencement of that time several of the wealthiest Union men of that place, anticipating the destruction of the town, wisely determined to leave, and after gathering up their portable goods, consisting in part of merchandize and household furniture, removed to this city, where nearly all of them have relatives or friends. There yet remained, however, at least sixty persons, two thirds of whom were negroes, and the remainder men of business, who have been residing at the place for the last ten years or more. The first positive information which the whites had of the destruction of the place was by an advance guard of the Confederate troops, who, after setting fire to a number of houses, proceeded to the occupied residences and told the families that they had liberty to leave the place, providing they would do so in a quarter of an hour.

Unprotected by the military, and scarcely knowing what might be the consequences if they remained beyond the prescribed time, a general stampede took place, and but few minutes elapsed before the entire place was in flames, and out of at least 460, not more than ten have escaped at least partial destruction. Among these are about fifteen public buildings, including three hotels, five churches, a lecture hall, &c. Of the churches, three were of the Methodist denomination one being rebuilt, one Baptist, and the other Protestant Episcopal, which had stood for more than one hundred years.

Concerning the value of property destroyed by the fire it is almost impossible to tell, but surely it can scarcely be less than $800,000. Some of the houses entirely destroyed had been erected by opulent Virginians, who had spared neither pains nor expense in their erection and decoration. One alone, the property of Mr. Philip J. Gibson, cost $28,000, being a three story brick, with marble portico and extensive out-grounds. Mr G. was a strong Union man, and long since left the place, carrying all his furniture with him.

Another gentleman, Mr. Samuel Commings, for twenty years a resident of the place, and well known in Baltimore as a first rate business man, loses at least eight thousand dollars by this act of vandalism, as he had destroyed two handsome buildings, in one of which he resided, and in the other conducted a hitherto prosperous business. Previously he had taken the precaution to remove the most valuable part of his stock to Baltimore, where he is now temporarily residing with his family.

The man who seems to have suffered most severely was Mr. James Scofield, who is most favorably known in this city, and who has been living in Hampton for many years. He was in bed when he heard the discharge of firearms, and suspecting something wrong, jumped up and soon ascertained the cause of the alarm. Hastily provided a vehicle for the conveyance of his wife and children to Old Point, he reached that place in safety. Several Confederate soldiers pursued and shot at him, but this was without doubt, an unauthorized act on their part. Mr. S. is now here, with but five dollars in his pocket, but like a Union man, "designs going back to Hampton as soon as the war is settled," at least such is his language.

The following parties, who have long been residents at the village, arrived at the Old Point Hotel in safety, although according to their own accounts they must have had a hard time of it:—Carey Woods, proprietor of a saloon; Mr. Pascoe Lattimer, merchant and produce dealer; Richard Hicks, pilot, with his wife and children; Mrs. Edward Laws; George T. Massenberg, pilot, with his negro servant, Charlie; Richard P. Kenner and family; Wilson Jones, farmer.

Mrs Sarah Lawson, a widow lady, who for some time past has been quite ill, arose from her bed, and walked all the way to Old Point. She had sixteen hundred dollars in gold coin in her house, which was in flames before she got out of the town. She was accompanied by two female slaves, who would not forsake her.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1861.

A citizen of Washington has received a letter from H. S. Magraw, who was captured on his way to Bull Run to recover the body of Colonel Cameron. The letter is dated Richmond, and written several days after his capture. It states that he is at present imprisoned in a tobacco warehouse, under guard, the chief of whom is Mr. Todd, brother of Mrs. Lincoln. He says he is well treated but kept in close confinement. He says they are determined to mete out to our prisoners the same treatment that is given to their prisoners by our Government. Strong efforts have been made by influential Southern men to obtain their release, but the Government will not swerve from their course. Arnold Harris is with Magraw, and both are in good health. The reason assigned for their arrest is that they came within their lines improperly. The answer to this in Washington is, that Mr. Harris was not invited to enter upon the mission by the Government, and is viewed as a Rebel; hence should not be imprisoned by his own friends.

Letters have been received from Manassas stating that Colonel Wilcox and Captain Rickets are doing well The latter has two bullet wounds in the thigh, and the former a severe wound in the arm, but both are recovering without the necessity of amputation.

The President is satisfied that nothing improper has or will result from the visit of Prince Napoleon to Manassas. When the Rebels endeavored to obtain a promise from him that he would use his influence with the Emperor to have the Southern States recognized as an independent government, he evaded a direct reply, but did not positively refuse. The *suite* are all guarded in what they say, but intimate that the Rebel force there is much greater now than at the time of the battle of Bull Run

The Nashville *Union and American* says Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, of East Tennessee, who has persistently opposed the action of his State, was arrested on the charge of treason, in Lee county, Virginia, on the 4th. He will probably be tried for treason.

The great Garibaldi has tendered his services to the Federal Government. The correspondence in which the offer was made and accepted took place between the American Consul at Genoa and Secretary Seward. The offer, of course, was accepted, and the rank of Major General tendered to the noble Italian.

The bill providing for the increase in the number of the West Point Cadets, did not pass Congress, as has been reported.

Colonel Stevens took command of the Seventy-ninth (Highland) Regiment on Saturday.

The correspondence between Col McCunn and Col. Stuart, of the Virginia Cavalry, touching the body of Col. Cameron, has been laid before the War Department. The identity of the body is established, and the time of its recovery substantially rests with the Secretary of War.

The *Freeborn* brought up with her two contrabands, one belonging to Dr. Hood and the other to James Waller, of Stafford county, who report that the slaveholders still continue to put their slaves in the Rebel army.

It is reported here that the woods at and near Bull Run have been fired, and that, at last advices, the fire was still burning fiercely I give the report for what it is worth; but if true, of course, it must have been done by some of our own men, as upon those woods the Rebels depended mainly during the recent engagement.

The First Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which arrived here on Wednesday night, are at the Arsenal They will receive their horses and the remainder of their cannon in a few days.

John Bigelow, late editor of the New York *Evening Post*, has been appointed Consul at Paris It is a remunerative office, paying $5000 a year.

The historian, J. Lathrop Motley, has been appointed to succeed J. Glancey Jones, as Minister to Austria.

WASHINGTON, August 13.

Since the return of Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, from the North where he has been to purchase and charter vessels for the Navy, a feeling of much greater confidence prevails here. The vessels which he has purchased or contracted for, some seventy five in number, added to the thirty which he has chartered, will make a formidable fleet, that must, if properly manned, go far towards making the blockade effective. The new fleet will sail for its destination by detachments, and as soon as the proper armaments can be placed on board. The work will be prosecuted with energy, the men employed being required to work night and day

Dr J. B. Stewart, Senior Surgeon of the First Minnesota Regiment, who was captured by the Rebels at the battle of Stone Bridge, has arrived in this city, in company with twenty five other prisoners, who have been released by the enemy on parole. Among the number are five Surgeons. They bring more than a thousand letters from prisoners still confined at Richmond. The stories about the bayoneting of the wounded are baseless fabrications. They brought a petition to the President, from the prisoners, urging that measures be taken for their immediate release; but Capt. Winder of the Rebel forces, stopper the document, and will send it to Jeff Davis, and if he approves, it will be forwarded to Presiden Lincoln.

They report that twenty three members of the First Minnesota Regiment are at Richmond. Nearly all of them were wounded in the battle but are doing well. Many of our soldiers who were reported among the killed are in the hands of the enemy, and are well treated

There are twenty two other Federal soldiers at Sudley Church, Virginia, suffering from wounds, but in a fair way of recovery. They are kindly treated also.

Eugene Wilmer, formerly of Philadelphia, and Corporal Pearson, of Philadelphia, both of whom were reported killed, are alive.

Lieutenant Welch, son of the former Chief Justice of Minnesota, is well enough to be on the streets of Richmond. He was reported among the dead, and obituary notices of him were published in the Western papers.

Dr. Stewart reports that the Rebel soldiers are tired of fighting.

Dr. Pengnet, Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York, also arrived this morning from Manassas Junction, having been permitted to come to Washigton to await await an exchange of prisoners. It is said that the reason why he and others were allowed to leave was the scarcity of good provisions in the Rebel camp.

A lady has just arrived here from Richmond via Louisville. She says workmen are engaged there making tanks for carrying water to the Rebels at Manassas; also for keeping it after getting it there.

REBEL WAR NEWS.

The Eighth Georgia Regiment in the Battle at Stone Bridge.

The following graphic description of scenes on the battle field, and the gallant conduct of the Eighth Georgia Regiment, was written for the Richmond Dispatch by a gentleman who participated in the fierce conflict of the 21st of July:

On Thursday, the 18th instant, about 2 P. M., the Regiment left Winchester for Manassas, under command of Lieut. Colonel Montgomery Gardner. Col. Bartow had been for some weeks acting Brigadier General of a Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Eleventh Georgia Regiments, and Battalion of Kentuckians.

The Eighth marched 27 miles over the mountains, fording the Shenandoah, to Piedmont on the Manassas Gap Railroad, arriving there about 12 M., Friday. The march was fatiguing in the extreme. After a delay of a few hours they left for Manassas on the cars, and a slow, tedious ride brought them to this point late Saturday morning. They marched three and a half miles to camp in the woods, without tents, and without food. Early next morning the were ordered to the fight, where they arrived after a circuitous, wearisome, and at times double quick tramp of between ten and twelve miles.

Breathless, tired, faint and footsore, the gallant fellows were eager for the affray. They were first ordered to support Pendleton's Virginia Battery, which they did amid a furious storm of grape from the enemy. Inactive as they were, compelled to be under this fire, they stood cool and unflurried They were finally ordered to charge Sherman's Battery. To do this it was necessary to cross an intervening hollow, covered by the enemy's fire, and establish themselves in a thicket flanking the enemy's battery They charged in a manner that elicited the praises of General Johnston

Gaining the thicket, they opened upon the enemy. The history of warfare probably affords no instance of more desperate fighting than took place now. From three sides a fierce, concentrated, murderous, unceasing volley poured in upon this devoted and heroic "six hundred" Georgians. They enemy appeared upon the hill by the thousands. Between six and ten regiments were visible. It was a hell of bullet-rain in that fatal grove. The ranks were cut down as a grain by a scythe Whole platoons melted away as if by magic. Cool, unflinching and stubborn, each man fought with gallantry, and a stern determination to win or die Not one faltered. Col. Bartow's horse was shot under him, Adjutant branch fell, mortally wounded. Lieut Col. Gardner dropped with a shattered leg. The officers moved from rank to rank, from man to man, cheering and encouraging the brave fellows. Some of them took the muskets of the dead and began coolly firing at the enemy.

It was an appalling hour. The shot whistled and tore through trees and bones. The ground became literally paved with the fallen Yet the remnant stood composed and unquaking, carefully loading, steadily aiming, unerring firing, and then quietly looking to see the effect of their shots Mere boys fought like veterans—unexcited, save with the stern "white heat," flameless exhileration, that battle gives to brave spirits.

After eight or ten rounds the regiment appeared annihilated. The order was reluctantly given to cease firing and retire. The stubborn fellows gave no heed. It was repeated Still no obedience. The battle spirit was up. Again it was given. Three volleys had been fired after the first command. At length they returned, walking and fighting. Owing to the density of the growth, a part of the regiment were separated from the colors. The other part formed in a open field behind the thicket. The retreat continued over ground alternately wood and field. At every open spot they would reform, pour a volley into the pursuing enemy and again retire

From the account of the enemy who stopped to give water to the wounded and rifle the dead, it seems that the Eighth cut to pieces the Sixth Massachusetts, half demolished the Rhode Islanders and made deadly havoc among the regulars. But a horrible mistake occurred at this point Their own friends taking them from the enemy, poured a fatal fire upon their mutilated ranks. At length they withdrew from the fight. Their final rally was with some sixty men, of the six hundred they took in "Into the valley of death march the six hundred." As they retired they passed General Beauregard He drew aside frosted, raised his hat, and said: "I salute the Eighth Georgia with my hat off."

Of all the companies of the regiment, the Oglethorpe Light Infantry suffered most. They were on the extreme right nearest the enemy, and thus were more exposed. Composed of the finest young gentlemen of Savannah, their terrible loss will throw a gloom over their whole city. An organization of five or six years' standing, they were the favorite corps of Savannah. Colonel Bartow had long been their captain, and was idolized by them, while he had a band of sons in them. It is supposed that his deep grief at the mutilation of the boys caused him to expose his life more recklessly than was necessary. He wished to die with them, if he could not take them back home. They fought wite heroic desperation. All young, all unmarried all gentlemen, there was not one of the killed who was not an ornament to the community and freighted with brilliant promise. In sending them to Virgina Savannah sent her best to represent her, and their loss proves how well they stood up, how well that city was represented in a battle where all were brave.

This company was the first one to offer its services to President Davis under the Confederate act authorizing him to receive independent companies, and had the honor of being the first received. They left home in disobedience to the order of their Governor, and brought away their arms in defiance of his authority, so eager were they to go where our country need her best soldiers. They were one of the two companies that took Fort Pulaski. When there was a riot expected in Savannah, early in the year, they were called out to quell it, with another corps. Their whole history is of heroism First to seek peril, they have proved in their sad fate how nobly they can endure it—They will inevitably make their mark during the continuance of this holy war. They have enlisted for the whole war, and one will turn back who can go forward, until it is ended, or they are completely annihilated.

After the gallant Eighth had retired with but a fragment, Col. Bartow, by General Beauregards' order, brought up the Seventh Georgia, exclaiming in reply to Col. Gantrell, of the Seventh, who asked him where they should go—"Give me your flag, and I will tell you." Leading them to their stand amid a terrible fire, he posted the regiment fronting the enemy, and exclaimed in those eloquent tones so full of high feeling that his friends ever expected from him—"Gen Beauregard says you must hold this position, and, Georgians, I appeal to you to hold it."

Regardless of life, gallantly riding amid the hottest fire, cheering the men, inspiring them with his fervent courage, he was shot in the heart and fell from his horse They picked him up. With both hands clasped over his breast, he raised his head and with a God-like effort, his eye glittering in its last gleam with a blazing light, he said, with a last heroic flash of his lofty spirit, "They have killed me, but, boys, never give up the field"—emphasizing the "never" in his peculiar and stirring manner, that all who knew him will so feelingly recall

Thus perished as noble a soul as ever breathed. He will long live in remembrance He met the fate he most wished—the martyred patriot's grave He was a pure patriot, an able statesman, a brilliant lawyer, a cevialric soldiers, a spotless gentleman. His imperious scorn of a litleness was one of his leading characteristics His lofty patriotism will consign his name to an immortal page in his country's history.

BAKER AND BRECKINRIDGE.—In the report, as originally published, of the recent debate in the Senate, beeween Col. Baker, of Oregon, and John Cataline Breckinridge, the following passage occurs:

"In the most thrilling portion of his terrible philippic, turning toward the recreant Kentuckian, Baker asked: 'what would have been said of it—a Roman Senator, who, at one crisis, when the existence of the Republic was imperiled, when Hannibal was but one day's march from her gates, should have uttered such doctrines in the Senate chamber?' Mr. Fessenden, in an undertone, but with much emphasis, exclaimed, 'He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian rock;' when Baker, catching the words, reiterated: 'Yes, Sir! an outraged and indignant people *would* have hurled him headlong from the Tarpeian rock.' For once, Breckinridge was cower."

It was Mr. Sumner, not Mr Fessenden, who interpolated this scathing remark. Baker is a fighting man; Sumner a non combatant. Consequently, when Breckinridge arose to reply, he was very indignant at Sumner, but tame towards Baker. He knew whom it was safe to assault.

SOLDIERS AND INTEMPERANCE.—We unite with a contemporary in asking, can nothing be done to save our volunteers from the terrible vice of drunkenness? It is appalling to witness the scenes of every day—the drinking, swearing, fighting in every street. Some of the young men are wasting all their earnings in this folly—ruining their health, destroying their good name, and leaving nothing for their families or relatives, of all they might have had, but for the terrible, mad vice of fashionable drinking. May we not hope that some Good Spirit of Reform will yet, as in the old Washington days, rise up to save our brave youth and our land from a curse more dire than the battle-field's horrors, than pestilence or famine! Would that these intelligent young soldiers could be brought to pause and think, and stop the most disgusting of all forms, shapes and instrumentalities of self-destruction—the senseless guzzling which converts a man or hero into a thing so loathsome!

MISSOURI.—Events point to Missouri as the propable scene of the next great conflict. A simultaneous attack is expected upon Springfield, St. Louis and Bird's Point—the latter a mere feint. Gen Lyon is in command at Springfield, and Gen. Fremont at St. Louis.

New Advertisements.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

The Great Cure for Consumption.

If you have a cold, use
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!
If you have a cough, use
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!
If you have Asthma, use
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!
If you have Sore Throat, use
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!
If you have Bronchitis, use
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!
If you have Consumption, use
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial

Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is an unfailing remedy for disease of the Kidneys, Urinary Complaints, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Nervous Debility, and for Female weakness and Irregularities.

The well known efficacy of Pine Tree Tar in the cure of external affections or Sores, pointed it out as the Natural Remedy for what Physicians call Tubercular Affections (that is to say, Sores.) upon the Lungs. It remained to discover the best means of application, which discovery has been made, as a thousand testimonials prove, by the Proprietor of

Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!

If you have DYSPEPSIA, use
Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pill!

A sure cure Warranted for one dollar, or the Money Refunded!

Buy a box and take them according to directions, and if they do not cure you, the money will be returned.

AGENTS—Wm. Weimer, Northumberland.
A. W. Fischer, Sunbury.

Call at either place, and get a descriptive Circular.

L. Q. C. Wishart, proprietor, No. 19, North Second, Philadelphia

August 10, 1861.—1y

For Associate Judge.

WE earnestly recommend THOMAS S. MACKEY, Esq., of Milton, as a suitable person for ASSOCIATE JUDGE, at the ensuing election.

Mr. Mackey is a good scholar in both English and German. He is also an UNCOMPROMISING Union man, and as such we present him to the voters of the county.

Aug. 3d, 1861. FOR THE UNION.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between J. C. Morgan & Co., has this (19th of July, 1861,) day been dissolved by mutual consent, J. C. Morgan going out of the firm. The books and papers will be left in his hands for settlement and collection. All persons indebted or having accounts with the same are requested to call and make settlement.

J. C. MORGAN,
C. G. MORGAN.

Sunbury, August 3, 1861.

Legislature.

I hereby offer myself as a Union Candidate for the Office of Legislature for Northumberland County, soliciting the votes of all persons favorable to enforcing the Laws and the Constitution, and sustaining the present General Administration so long as its actions are in accord: once therewith; pledging myself if elected to perform every duty incumbent upon the position to the best of my ability, discarding all party differences.

JESSE YOCUM.

Northumberland, Aug. 3, 1861.

A Good Chance for an Enterprising Man.

THE subscriber wants a partner in the Marble business, a sober preserving man who can speak both the English and German languages, to one that will suit, no cash capital required. For particulars inquire of

JOHN A. TAYLOR.

Northumberland, Aug. 3, 1861 —3m

To the Voters of Northumberland County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Having been urged by many citizens of both ends of our county, I offer myself as a candidate for

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Subject to the rules and usages of the democratic party, and if nominated and elected, I will fulfill the duties of the office impartially and to the best of my ability. CASPER SCHOLL.

Shamokin, July 27, 1861.

For Associate Judge.

Subject to the Rules and Usages of the Democratic Party.

JESSE C. HORTON.

Point township, July 13, 1861

To the Democratic Voters of Northumberland County.

I HAVE been induced to permit my name to be used in connection with the nomination for the LEGISLATURE, at the ensuing Democratic primary election.

The solicitation of many warm personal friends in both ends of our county have prevailed with me in this matter—and should they see proper to nominate and elect me, it will be my pleasure, as well as a duty, to promote the interests and prosperity of my own constituents, as well as of the State and country at large.

J. WOODS BROWN.

Turbut township, July 6, 1861.

To the Voters of Northumberland County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—From the encouragement I received from different parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

subject to the usages of the democratic party, and if elected, will perform the duties justly and impartially to the best of my ability.

ABRAHAM SHIPMAN.

Lower Augusta township, June 29th, 1861.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

Subject to the Rules and Usages of the Democratic Party.

J. B. MASSER.

To the Voters of Northumberland County:

FELLOW Citizens:—From the encouragement I have already received from both ends of our county, I offer myself for the

LEGISLATURE.

Subject to the usages of the democratic party, and if nominated and elected, promise my best effort for her interests, as well as that of our good old Commonwealth.

WM. B. KASE.

Rushtown, July 27, 1861.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED, JUST PUBLISHED IN A SEALED ENVELOPE:

A LECTURE on the Nature, treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, producing impotency, Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing.

Dr CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office box 4,586.

April 20, 1861.—1y pl

WINDOW SHADES.—A very fine and cheap assortment, just received by Railroad from New York, at the Mammoth store of Filing & Grant. We have also for sale S.S. Putnam & Co's celebrated Patent Pendulum Curtain Fixtures.

To the Voters of Northumberland County

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself as a Union Candidate for the office of ASSOCIATE JUDGE, at the next election. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability. JOHN DUNHAM.

Northumberland, May 4, 1861.—4e

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE subscriber offers himself to the Democratic Voters of Northumberland county, as candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, at the next primary election. Subject to the decision of the County Convention.

JOSEPH EVERETT.

Delaware twp, June 8, 1861.

To the Democratic Voters of Northumberland County.

THROUGH the encouragement of my friends, I have been induced again to offer myself as a candidate for the LEGISLATURE, subject to the rules of the democratic party.

JOHN B. NEWBAKER.

Trevorton, July 13, 1861.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!

THE Board of School Directors and Supervisors of Roads in townships where unseated Lands are situated, are hereby requested to furnish the Commissioners of Northumberland county, with the rate per cent for the years 1860—61, on School and Road Tax

S. D. JORDAN, Clerk.

Commissioner's office, }
Sunbury, July 27, '61. }

THE LATEST STYLE OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
GARMENTS,
ARE CONSTANTLY MADE
at the
Fashionable Tailoring Establishment
of
JACOB O. BECK,
Market street, SUNBURY, Pa.

THE subscriber has just received and opened a large assortment SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as

CLOTHS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & QUALITY. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. of the latest styles. In addition to his stock he is constantly receiving new supplies from the city keeping a full assortment of the most substantial and latest style of Goods in the city markets.

He is prepared to make to order all kinds of Gentlemen's and Boy's wear, such as

DRESS COATS, FROCK-COATS, BUSINESS-COATS, VESTS PANTALOONS, &c. &c.

of the very latest style, and in the most substantial manner, at short notice.

Any Goods not on hand, will be furnished from Philadelphia, by giving two day's notice.

☞ Call and examine my stock, no charges made for showing.

JACOB O. BECK.

Sunbury, May 11, 1861 —

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING,

The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use. It is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to new and old Roofs of all kinds, and to Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, and it is twice as Durable.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,

For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and will not crack in cold or run in warm weather.

These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in their favor.

They are readily applied by or many laborers, at a trifling expense.

"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."

These materials are put up ready for use, and for shipping to all parts of the country, with full printed directions for application.

Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail—if in person at our Principal Office and Warehouse, 78 WILLIAM STREET, (Corner of Liberty Street,) New York.

JOHNS & CROSLEY.

AGENTS WANTED!—Terms Cash!!

June 1, 1861 —1y

SUNBURY STEAM FERRY
AND TOWING BOAT COMPANY.

TRAVELLERS and others are respectfully informed that the subscriber, in order to accommodate the public and facilitate travel, has reduced the rates of ferriage at his STEAM FERRY, over the Susquehanna, at Sunbury, and will carry Passengers, Horses, Carriages, and other vehicles, at the following rates, viz:

Foot Passengers, each	5 cents.
Horse and Rider,	15 "
Horse and Buggy,	25 "
Two-Horse Conveyance,	40 "

Farmers and others, wishing to transport Coal and Produce, can make arrangements at still lower rates.

A large, safe and commodious Steamboat will run regularly and promptly at all hours of the day, and to accommodate those who desire to attend the Churches at Sunbury and Selinsgrove, the Boat will run on Sunday.

The Steamboat will run from Market Street Wharf, and promptly convey Passengers from both sides of the River, without delay.

The Steam Ferry now affords not only a safe and convenient transit over the Susquehanna, but also a pleasant and agreeable ride.

IRA T. CLEMENT Lessee and Proprietor.

Sunbury, May 25, 1861.

MILITARY NOTICE.

BY order of the Commander in Chief, I am directed to collect all the MILITARY ARMS of Pennsylvania, of every kind, in this Brigade, such as muskets, rifles, ordinance, swords, pistols, &c., with the accoutrements, and deliver the same to the Arsenal at Harrisburg.

All persons in this Brigade having in their possession any arms or accoutrements, are hereby commanded to deliver the same to me or to my authorized agents, at once. The penalty of the Act of Assembly will be promptly and severely enforced upon any person neglecting or refusing so to do.

WILLIAM K MARTZ,
Brigade Inspector of Northumberland Brigade, P. V. M.

Sunbury, July 27, 1861.

The following persons are authorized by me to demand and receive the arms, &c.:

Delaware and Lewis townships, Wm Savidge, Turbutville

Milton, Chillisquaque and Turbut townships, William H Fetrow, Milton.

Northumberland and Point, John A. Taylor, Northumberland.

Shamokin, Coal and Mount Carmel, H. E Parker, Shamokin.

Upper Augusta, Lower Augusta and Rush, Michael Kieb r, Upper Augusta.

For the rest of the Brigade, Samuel Wert, Jackson.

BARGE S.—Rich Figured Barages, 19, 25 and 31 cents, Barege Robes, $3 50, $4 00 and $5 00, Mozambique Robes at $5 00, Traveling Dress Goods, Shepherd's Plaids, Mohair Plaids, Ginghams, Lawns, Prints, Challies, Grey Figured Goods.

COOPER & CONARD.

S E corner Ninth and Market, Philadelphia

N B.—Best quality Hoop Skirts, 94 cents to $2 25.

May 18, 1861.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. Corner Second and Chestnut sts.,
Philadelphia.

AGENCY for the PATENT EQUALIZING THIRTY DAY CLOCKS, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c.

Also, Manufacturer of FINE GOLD PENS.

Clocks repaired and warranted.

Clock Trimmings of every description.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1861.—3

IMPORTANT TO LOVERS OF
GOOD TEA
BRIGHT & SON,
Invite attention to their Stock of Prime Green and Black Tea.

June 15, 1861.

FRESH
SUMMER GOODS!
AT PRICES
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
—0—
E. Y. BRIGHT & SON,
HAVE RECEIVED
A LARGE STOCK
OF
ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
HANDSOME,
DURABLE
AND
CHEAP.
GREAT BARGAINS
AND
Splendid Inducements
TO
PURCHASERS
AT THE
ONE PRICE STORE,
OF
E. Y. BRIGHT & SON.

Sunbury, June 15, 1861.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES,
H. E. HOOKER & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y
JOHN W. BUCHER, Local Agent, Sunbury Pa.

The subscriber, having been appointed local Agent for the sale of Fruit trees, plants, vines, &c., of one of the most reliable Nurseries, calls the attention of all who want choice fruit to this method, as more certain than by obtaining them through traveling agents. Among those described in the Catalogue are, Dwarf Pear Trees, of the age for transplanting, remarkably fine.

Dwarf Apple Trees, on Paradise Stocks, making beautiful little trees for the garden, and producing remarkably fine specimens of fruit in a very short time.

Dwarf Cherry Trees, budded on Mahaleb Stocks, handsome trees.

Standard Apple, Pear and Cherry Trees, very fine, with a large list of varieties.

Peach, Plum, Nectarine and Apricot Trees.

Gooseberry, Blackberry and Strawberry Plant all of the finest kinds.

Currants,—many new and improved varieties, such as Cherry, White Grape, White Gondouin, Red Grape, Victoria, &c.

Strawberry Plants, in great variety, including the Hooker, Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Gand, (the most approved old varieties,) as well as all the novelties.

Grape Vines,—including those fine, new, yet well tested kinds, which no planter should be without, such as Delaware, Concord, and Hartford Prolific. These we have propagated so extensively as to able to offer them at reduced and satisfactory prices.

Plants, Roses, Evergreens and every variety of ornamental trees and Shrubbery, securely packed.

JOHN W. BUCHER, Agent, Sunbury Pa.

Sunbury, Febuary, 9, 1861.

New Millinery Goods.

Miss M. L. GUSSLER,

Pawn Street, two doors south of the Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Rail Road,

SUNBURY, PENN'A.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of SUNBURY and vicinity, that she has just received from Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable and latest style of

BONNETS,

HATS, SHAKERS, TRIMMINGS, &c. which she is selling at the most reasonable prices

LADIES' DRESS CAPS.

To which she directs the attention of the ladies and invites all to call and see them.

Thankful for past patronage, she hopes by keeping to best assortment at reasonable prices to continue the same.

Sunbury, April 13, 1861.—3m

LIVE AND LEARN!
LET THE PEOPLE
STILL CONTINUE TO LIVE,
AND THEY WILL SOON
LEARN THAT
FRILING & GRANT'S
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE,
ARE SELLING
GOODS CHEAPER
than can be purchased elsewhere.

A FRESH SUPPLY
Just received by Railroad this week.
REMEMBER THIS,
AND
PROFIT BY IT.

Sunbury, December 15, 1860.

J. A. CRANDALL'S
PATENT SPRING HORSES
473 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Should be in every family, School, Gymnasium, Asylum, and Hospital in the land. Are not DANGEROUS, like the common Rocking Horse. Stands firm on its Pedestal, will not wear CARPETS, and has no Rockers to injure the Feet.

"Health and happiness in the same saddle."—N. P. Willis

FROM THE "HOME JOURNAL."

"Of all the child-furnitures we have ever seen no article combines so much of those two important things—health and happiness—as the Adjustable Patent Steel Spring Saddle-Horse, invented by Jesse A. Crandall. It is not dangerous, like a common rocking-horse, to children's feet, cannot be upset, does not wear carpets, but stands firm on its base, and its action is so like the gallop of a live horse that the child never wearies of it. This latest of child-novelties is exceedingly elegant and artistic in design; and so adjustable, substantial, and durable, that it will last a lifetime. It is indispensable in every family where there are children. It should be in every primary school and gymnasium in the country, as it can be made large and strong enough to sustain grown persons. As a pedestal for photographic pictures, nothing is more beautiful.

"Every Orphan Asylum and Institution where children are congregated, should be furnished with a number of these beautiful articles. They are fitted with side-saddles when required."

DIRECTIONS FOR ADJUSTING.—Open the after part of the base sufficiently to allow the axle to go in its place; then raise or lower the Horse to suit you. Screw the bolts in the side very tight.

☞ These Horses are WARRAFTED one year.

March 16, 1861.—tf

SUNBURY ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER TERM of the Sunbury Academy will commence on the 8th of April.

The course of instruction embraces every department of education taught in our best Academies, preparing students one either for a profession or to enter any class in College.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Common School Branches,	$4 00
Higher English Branches,	5 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	7 00

T