

Telegraphic News.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

New York, June 23.—The morning session was occupied in signing the declaration reconstituting the State Government. It was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties. Each member came forward to the Secretary's desk and signed the parchment.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BREMEN.

New York, June 23.—The steamer Bremen from Bremen, via Southampton, with dates to the 15th inst. has arrived at New York. The steamer Bremen brought \$250,000 in specie.

The British Government has determined to send three regiments of infantry and sufficient artillery and munitions of war to reinforce the North American garrisons. It is thought desirable to place them in the hands of command respect from any irregular bodies which in a moment of excitement might assail them.

The Paris Monitor publishes the declaration that the Emperor Napoleon intends to maintain the strictest neutrality in the American war, enjoining all Frenchmen not to violate that neutrality by engaging in privateers or enrolling in the army, on either side, at the risk of forfeiting all claim on his Government.

The reported treaty between France and Spain, securing the possession of the Antilles, is officially denied.

Washington, June 24.—Mr. McDonald, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, who has been working in Michigan, escaped and was three times impressed on his way hither, the last time at Acquia Creek, from which place he fled at great peril, swimming eight miles, and reached the United States steamer Pawnee, at Maryland Point, completely exhausted. He states that the rebels at Acquia Creek numbered about three thousand strong, and in the late engagement with the Freedom and Anacosta the Confederates lost fifty men killed, and as many wounded.

St. Louis, June 24.—The Democrat learns from citizens of Lexington, Missouri, that the news of the defeat of the State forces at Booneville had greatly discouraged the Secessionists of Lafayette and the adjoining counties. They also state that the moderate Secessionists of Lexington county are anxious to testify their allegiance to the Federal Government, and secure pardon and pardon for the State of Missouri.

It is not thought that General Lyon will proceed further up the river, but proceed to the south west, where, in conjunction with Colonel Sigell's command, at Springfield, he will invade the State with Gen. McCullough, or any one else in command of the Arkansas troops.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT WYANDOTTE.

Kansas City, June 24.—A horrible disaster occurred at Wyandotte, Kansas, yesterday, about 10 o'clock, by the falling in of the walls of two buildings and part of a third, burying all the inmates, for persons! The buildings were some four stories high, situated on the levee, and had been used as the headquarters of the First Regiment of Kansas volunteers. A steady gale of wind and rain, which had been blowing for some time, had been blowing for some time, and had been blowing for some time.

Why Col. Wright was nominated. Our friends are aware of the position we have taken in reference to this Congressional canvass. We expressed a willingness to support any man who stood unequivocally in favor of supporting the policy of the general government, without stopping at this time to ask whether he has been a Democrat or Republican.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The 55th anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated in this place, on next Thursday, by a civic and military parade. Military Companies, Fire Companies, Societies, the Militia and the citizens generally in every part of the county are invited and earnestly urged to unite with us in a grand demonstration of rejoicing.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1861, may be almost as memorable as the Fourth of July, 1776.—On that now hallowed day, the representatives of thirteen colonies met to establish their independence; on Thursday their children will meet to preserve it. In 1776 an experiment was instituted, in 1861 that experiment will be finally tested. The problem before our fathers was, "Can a people unite for the preservation of the general welfare without the aid of kings and princes?"

FIRE IN LEWISBURG.—On Tuesday last some little boys were playing in the barn of Robert M. Musser, Esq., on North Second street, (in the rear of our office). One, with a match, touched off a fire cracker, which "blazed" into the straw. The boys ran for water, but in a few minutes the whole building was in flames, and speedily burned to the ground, with butcher shop, shed, &c., adjoining.

CLINTON COUNTY.—Some evidence of Rock Oil has been discovered on the surface of water near Flemington, as well as in the limestone rock of that vicinity. Messrs. James Welsh and W. B. Carls have raised a joint stock company for the purpose of boring and testing whether it exists in considerable quantity.—Clinton Chronicle.

THE AMERICAN.



SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

UNION ENVELOPES, of good quality for sale cheap at this office.

BAXTER'S VOLUNTEERS' MARSHAL, neatly illustrated with engravings, for sale at this office. Price 25 cents.

We are requested to state that all the stores in this place, will be closed on Thursday next, the 4th of July.

The board of directors of the Bank of Northumberland will meet on Wednesday next, the 3d of July, instead of Thursday, their regular discount day; and all notes falling due on the 4th of July and unpaid, will be protested on the 3d.

Another New York Regiment passed through this place on Friday last. It was under the command of Col. Christian. The officers and soldiers expressed themselves highly gratified with the treatment received in Pennsylvania, especially with the kind and pleasant entertainment given them by our Williamsport friends, who have furnished refreshments to the different New York Regiments which have passed through this place.

Col. James Cameron has left and taken command of the Scotch Regiment, from New York. An account of a festival given them at Washington, will be found in another column, with some interesting remarks made by Gen. Cameron, the Secretary of War, and Mr. Rizer, pastor of the Lutheran Church, of this place, who has been appointed Chaplain of this Regiment, left also a few days since. Gen. J. K. Clement left on Saturday night for Washington, who has also a position under Col. Cameron in this Regiment.

The 4th Michigan Regiment, commanded by Col. A. M. Woodbury, numbering over eleven hundred men, passed through this place on Thursday morning last, in a train of twenty-four cars. They started at Adrian, Michigan, on Wednesday morning, and came over the Lake Shore route. The men are well uniformed and were in good spirits. One of the privates accidentally fell off the platform of the car when in motion, this side of Milton, and had his skull fractured.

NO STATE FAIR THIS YEAR.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held at Harrisburg on the 11th inst., the Committee appointed to make arrangements for holding the next Annual Fair, reported a resolution declaring that owing to the unhappy and deplorable condition of our country, it is inexpedient to hold a Fair during the year 1861, which, after an interchange of views, was adopted.

A WARRANT has been issued in Tennessee for the arrest of Hon. Andrew Johnson, United States Senator from that State, on a charge of treason against the State. The authorities did not seem to know where he was. If the Tennessee officers wish to catch him, they will probably find him in each him in the Senate Chamber at Washington on the 4th of July.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.—Colonel Robert Anderson, the heroic commandant of Fort Sumter, has been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

Lieut. Adam J. Slemmer, late in command at Fort Pickens, has been promoted to Major in the 16th Infantry.

Corporal Francis E. Brownell, the avenger of the death of Col. Ellsworth, has been promoted to a Second Lieutenantcy in the 11th Infantry.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, was on Saturday last, elected to Congress from the 12th district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. George W. Scranton. He had no opposition. Mr. Wright is a democrat, but being an uncompromising Union man, and in favor of sustaining the Administration against the Southern rebels, the Republicans of the district declined to make a nomination against him.

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THE LEGISLATIVE GUARD.—This force has been organized. Only 17 of the 120 officers and members were present on the day of meeting for armament.

LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR, DATED, WASHINGTON HOUSE, Philadelphia, June 29, 1861.

This great city, like all others, is at a stand still in regard to its business operations. The wholesale dealers are doing but very little, and are not, apparently, over anxious to do even that. They do not expect to make anything this year, and most of them would be well satisfied if they clear their expenses. The retail stores are the only places where there is any appearance of business. The manufacturers are mostly suspended, and many are on half time. Goods are necessarily cheap, as a general thing, but many articles have gone up, especially Southern productions.

The war feeling here is much as with us. There are but few Southerners visiting here, although some occasionally make their appearance, as many are connected with residents North in business operations. This city is not free from Secessionists, not open Secessionists, of course, as it would not be deemed either pleasant or prudent to avow these doctrines. All are therefore Unionists. But after all, what are Northern Unionists with Southern sympathies, but Secessionists, only waiting a favorable opportunity to declare their opinions openly? Such was the course of the Tories of the Revolution, few of whom were willing to avow themselves as such. I had a conversation last evening with an old friend, a Southern gentleman, who has resided here the last twenty years. He was formerly a Henry Clay whig, and at the late election of Breckinridge man, and now sustains the South in all their actions, and yet he would not be willing to be called a Secessionist. History will, however, assign to all these individuals their proper position.

Politicians are in much the same position as with us. The old party backs, who have been accustomed to divide the offices among themselves and to dictate to the people how they should vote, under the penalty of being denounced, find that the people look with distrust upon office hunters, who, as a general thing, are not the best of patriots, and not unfrequently doubtful Democrats, though always loud mouthed in their professions.

The proposition now before the Councils in regard to the leasing, or in effect the sale, of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central, for a period of 99 years, is looked upon with distrust by some who are interested in the Reading and other roads, which may be affected by discriminating tolls in favor of their own company.

A. E. Kapp, of Northumberland, is here purchasing horses for the Army. He purchased forty-five to-day, which will be shipped, he says, tomorrow, for Washington.—Dull times and the scarcity of money has brought down prices of horses.

As much has been said about soldierly clothing, I examined a large lot of overcoats, just furnished by that enterprising firm, Rockhill & Wilson. Like everything that comes out of their elegant establishment, they will bear the test of examination. They furnished three regiments in ten days.

Col. Hendrick B. Wright, of Wilkesbarre, has been nominated by the Democratic and Republican conventions as a Union candidate for Congress in that district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. George W. Scranton. Col. Wright, in a letter of acceptance to the Republican convention, says:—

"Our brethren are in arms, exposed to the tolls, privations and hardships of the camp. They are moving steadily on in the discharge of the great duty they have voluntarily assumed. They are doing battle for the very life-blood of the Republic, united as a band of brothers in the defence of the constitution and the laws. Is there any reason why we, enjoying the quiet of comfortable homes, should engage in either personal or political strife? Our divisions would be put a poor example, indeed, to their union and good fellowship in the field! If there ever was a time when the bickering of party should cease, it is now. But one sentiment should occupy the mind of the loyal people of this Union, and that the great and absorbing thought of preserving the integrity of the government and the crushing out of rebellion."

LATEST NEWS.—The U. S. steamer Monticello having landed a small reconnoitering party at the mouth of the Rappahannock river, a party of about 50 rebels attacked them, killing one and wounding eight. On the side of the rebels several were seen to fall and a brick house was battered down. The gunboat Quaker City attacked a rebel troop of horse, killing five men and wounded several others. A fishing party of five from Fort Monroe, were fired upon near Newalls Point and three of them killed.

At three o'clock on Thursday morning, George P. Kane, Marshal of Police, in the city of Baltimore, was arrested at his house, by order of Gen. Banks, and conveyed to Fort Mifflin, where he is now held a prisoner.

Gen. Banks issued a proclamation naming John A. Kenly, of the Maryland regiment, as Provost Marshal, superceding all the powers of the police commissioners, who is to exercise supreme control over the department, until some known loyal citizen is appointed to act as marshal.

The proclamation gives as a reason for the arrest of Kane, that he is known to be aiding and abetting those in armed rebellion to the government at the head of an armed force, which he used to conceal rather than detect acts of treason to the government.

HAY-MAKING.—Our former friends were busily engaged during the past week, in making their hay. The grass in this vicinity is good and will yield more than an average crop. The fields through the country just now present quite an animated appearance, which reminds us of the poet's beautiful description of a hay-making scene:—

"Glorious scene! Nature's long holiday! Luxuriant—rich In her proud prodigality, she smiling marks Their graces, how nature and wonder-laughed! Hail! season exquisite! to come! to bid, ye sons Of rural toil! ye laughing daughters! ye Who, in the mind of hardy labor rested, Enjoy the mind unspotted."

The publication of the Watchman, at Lock Haven, has been suspended for an indefinite period, for the reason (the editor says) that the patrons of the establishment did not pay their dues.

ABOLITIONIST HUNG.—J. Heiton Jones was arrested in Ohio county, opposite New Madrid, last Wednesday, and being convicted of inciting the high and low to violence, he was to be hanged, and was last Friday.—Memphis Bulletin, 24th inst.

ADDRESS OF GEN. SIMON CAMERON.

The Seventy-Ninth Scotch Regiment of New York, having elected as Colonel, James Cameron, a brother of the Secretary of War, and a resident of this county, the St. Andrew's Society of Washington made this occasion one for a great banquet in honor of well of the newly elected Colonel, as of the officers and men of the entire Regiment. The affair was a brilliant re-union of beautiful women, brave soldiers, distinguished statesmen, and public gentlemen from various parts of the country.

After Colonel Cameron had responded in a brief speech to a complimentary toast, he called out John W. Forney, Clerk of the House of Representatives, who spoke in a strain of eloquence peculiar to himself, in reference to the struggle in which we are engaged, and concluded by complimenting in elegant terms to the Hon. Simon Cameron and proposed a toast in his honor.

In response to the toast of General Forney and that of the President, General Cameron said:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, AND OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT:—I thank you for the cordial manner in which you have greeted the toast in my honor. Sometimes the compliments of our friends, however sincere, are apt to be embarrassing, but it may be that I am not so much honored as I seem to be to speak for me. My ancestors were the opponents of a harsh, tyrannical aristocracy in the lowlands of our nationality, while mine were fighting for freedom and the right in the highlands of another. (Great applause.) Our forefathers came to these shores about the same time and settled in the same region even in the good old county of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania.

When the trust for the Secretary of War was proposed, I had for a moment almost forgotten, in the midst of this pleasant company that I bore any allusion to me, and particularly when I looked to my left, upon the form and face of my venerable friend, Col. Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, who, not very many years ago, paid me my weekly wages, as a journeyman in his printing office, who, for more than fifty years, has been one of the most earnest and powerful advocates of free government, and a man who, with great political sagacity and a purity of character and a sincerity of heart, that prove him to be a worthy descendant of a brave Scotch family. [Applause.] But here I am, amid all the recollections of other days, and all the solemnity of coming events, to join hands with you in proposing this spontaneous tribute to the brave Scotchman. [Applause.] While I thank you for your toast to me, I cannot but admire the devotion you evince for the glorious land of your adoption. You represent all the clans of old Scotia—clans which, at various times, have been divided at home by force political and religious, and yet, in the hour of our country's need, you have united as one man to fight in the cause that ever excited the enthusiasm of a great people. [Applause.] Before and around me are the Grahames, and the Elliots, and far down the table are the Gordons, the Campbells, and the Hamiltons. Scotchman, or an Irishman, or a German, comes to the United States, fighting for the good of our country which protects us all. [Applause.]

The deluded people down South have strangely reckoned without their host when they determined to tear down and dishonor the American flag. They have prospered, they have grown fat and powerful under that flag, but at last they are to be taught that they are not to be treated as a nation, but as a people. They believed that the north and the West could be divided upon the question of supporting the nationality of the United States. How sadly mistaken they have been, all reasonable men must now see. Gentlemen, we have not a single man in the army, from Europe, who has not seen justly that nothing but the history of the world is recorded so sublime an uprising of a free people. Never was such an army raised in so short a time. [Applause.]

There has been much talk of the hosts gathered in Christendom to rescue from the midst the republic, and the son of the Living God, who has been called to the rescue of the Republic, which threaten just punishment upon the authors of an unprovoked and unholly rebellion. [Great applause.] In less than three months a quarter of a million of armed men have been put into the field, in response to the call of the President, to preserve the integrity of our nation. We have not but six months have rolled around I have not doubt half a million enlisted in the same movement will be at the command of the Government. [Great applause.] Thus, those who have been deceived by ambitious politicians, who were wise in their own conceits, and who were so ready to denounce the ungodly and unchristianlike policy that will soon be upon them, [Applause.] We have patiently foreborne the insolence and the tyranny of the Southern monarchists for more than a generation. The American people will bear it no longer. [Great applause.] Observe that when Scotchman, or an Irishman, or a German, comes to the United States, he merges his own nationality into the country that adopts him as a son; and so, when the revolt is suppressed, and the war is ended, our beneficent Government will no longer be perplexed by doubtful questions. There will be no more Irish, or Scotch, or German, landers, Pennsylvanians, or Mississippians. No gentleman thank God! we shall all be Americans. [Great applause.]

Then there will be no party but that to the Union and the Constitution of the United States; no miserable casuistry that the doctrine of State rights, or no attempt to incorporate the heresy of secession into our system. I will say nothing of the Administration beyond this: that as was said a moment ago, it has at its head a President as honest and upright a man as ever lived; and I believe that this war will not end without its consent until there will be no cause left for war.

Talk about the weakness of this Government after all these manifestations of the spirit of our people! Why, it is the strongest Government to day in the world. It is the Government of the people. Every man is his own sovereign, and every man is acting in defence of his rights, while the Government that great bond which unites us in a common brotherhood, and makes every inch of American soil sacred to the people. This army which has been gathered, represents such people; and when Congress meets I am confident they will gladly ratify all that has been done by the President and the Cabinet, under the extraordinary emergencies in which they have found themselves. [Applause.]

On the other hand, the Government of the monarchists of the South ignores the people, and is already seeking for examples among the despots of the Old World to conduct and complete its experiment of demoralization. They have no sympathy with the industrious and laboring masses of our people. They live by the sweat of other men's brows—their sins and muscles of other men feed them, and their mistorture is that they have done nothing but covet. Here, in the grand army of the Republic, the tailor and the lawyer, the merchant, the clergyman and the professor; all classes and trades mingle together, and are moved by the same influence, and resolved to protect and preserve them. Such a people cannot only not be conquered, but will always conquer when they resolve to do so.

NOBLE CONTRIBUTION.—Mr. Matthew S. Ridgway, Superintendent of the Moutour Rolling Mills, left this place yesterday for the camp where our volunteers are stationed. He carries with him, to be distributed among the "boys," some \$312, all of which was contributed by his own mill, and how wonderful is the Moutour Iron Works.—Danville Intelligencer, 24th inst.

ARMY MOVEMENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. M'CLELLAN TO HIS SOLDIERS.

CHAMBERS, June 25.—Capt. Hines' Company of Regulars, with a battery of six pieces reached here early this morning. Captain Donnell's company of artillery arrived here this evening, and proceeded to Chambersburg. Gen. McCall's division very actively engaged. He went as far east as Cheat River this afternoon, on a tour of reconnaissance, and returned this evening. The following proclamation has been issued by him:—

To the soldiers of the army of the West: You are here to support the Government of your country and to protect the lives and liberties of your brethren threatened by a rebellious and traitorous foe. No higher or nobler duty could devolve on you, and I expect you to bring to its performance the highest and noblest qualities of soldier's discipline, courage and mercy. I call upon the officers of every grade, to enforce the strictest discipline, and I know that those of all grades, officers and privates, will display in battle, cool and heroic courage, and will know how to show mercy to a disarmed enemy. Bear in mind that you are a country of friends, and not enemies. That you are here to protect—not to destroy.

Take nothing unless you are ordered to do so by your general officers. Remember that I have pledged my word to the people of West Virginia that their rights in person and property shall be respected. I do not expect one of you to make good that promise in its broadest sense. We come here to save, not to upturn. I do not appeal to the fear of punishment, but to your appreciation of the sacredness of the cause in which we are engaged. Carry into the place nearest at you are right and that God is on our side.

Your enemies have violated every moral law—neither God nor man can sustain them! They have, without cause, rebelled against a mild and paternal Government—they have seized upon public and private property—they have outraged the persons of Northern men, merely because they came from the North, and of Southern Union men, merely because they loved the Union. They have placed themselves beneath contempt, unless they can retrieve some honor on the field of battle. You will pursue a different course.—You will be honest, brave and merciful. You will respect the right of private opinion. You will punish no man for his opinion's sake.

Show to the world that you differ from your enemies in the points of honor, honesty, and respect for private opinion, and that we inaugurate no reign of terror where we go. Soldiers, I have heard that there was danger in the way of some place named at your North, and to share it with you, I fear now but one thing—that you will not find a few man worthy of your steel. I know that I can rely upon you.

(Signed) GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred in the mines at the slope, on yesterday morning. By a premature discharge of a blast, Mr. Wm. Remphrey, was dangerously if not fatally injured. Both his eyes were destroyed, and his body and arm badly mutilated. Dr. Purcell did all that could be done for the unfortunate man, but we presume it will be in vain.—Danville American.

Correspondence.

The following letter, from Miss Dix, in acknowledgement of the receipt of two boxes of Hospital Supplies, by the ladies of Sunbury, was received by a lady of this place a few days since:—

WASHINGTON, June 19th, 1861. My Dear Madam:—Two boxes received, of Hospital Supplies, by the Ladies of Sunbury, are gratefully acknowledged. The contents are all of the best quality. The Colicels and Surgeons of Arriving Regiments are notified that they can be supplied in the War Hospital, as far as necessary for immediate use, from supplies in my store. The constant marching of Regiments makes it difficult to keep all the supplies in my store, and I shall try to keep my supplies in mind, and with Christian wishes to all who will help in this noble cause. I am yours, D. L. DIX.

Hasbrouck is always in request. Asse Hayes says that he has a fine lot of horses, some of which he has had out on loan. Also, he has a fine lot of horses, some of which he has had out on loan. Also, he has a fine lot of horses, some of which he has had out on loan.

Camp, 5th Brigade, P. V., Hagerstown, Md., June 19, 1861.

DEAR WILVERDT.—On last Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, we struck our tents at Camp Saquochehan, Hayre de Grace.—After waiting until 7 o'clock we were marched to the front, and embarked for Camp McClure, via Baltimore and Harrisburg. In marching through Baltimore we had no trouble, they were so far from our dress were regulars. There was one expression of hostility, however, and that was by an old termagant, who opened her door, displaying a Secession flag, and making some remarks, but our boys paid no attention to her. Happily no one saw her but our company, or there would have been trouble. In passing through the city I saw something that done a soldier good—a quilt made to resemble the American flag, and on it the "pride bird of liberty," besides the Maryland coat of arms. It was the practice of the people of the kind, I ever saw. When our boys saw it they could not restrain their feelings, and gave to that proud emblem such hearty cheers as to fairly make the streets ring and Secessionists tremble. When we arrived at Bolton station there was some delay, and our boys were liberally supplied our regiment with fresh bread and good butter, that is, as many as could get into the house. It was, after a pretty hard march, very acceptable, and our boys, to use the expression of an old friend, were "too full for expression"—not spirits, but bread.

Harrisburg was changed engines and after a tedious ride arrived at Chambersburg at 2 o'clock next morning. You have heard of the fellow, in sleeping, "bunting for the soft side of a plank," so it was with us. Our cars were those used for the transportation of cattle, and being too late to reach camp, we had to sleep on the benches, and slept very soundly, so much so that your humble servant, in sleeping, dreaming of home, gave a kick, and for his pains fell off the bench and received a black eye. At breakfast time there was nothing for us to eat, and some of our boys, getting used to the "tricks of trade," started about town, and in their walk were invited and hospitably entertained by some of the citizens—for myself I had the extreme pleasure of breakfasting with W. G. Reed, Esq., cashier of the Chambersburg Bank, a very fine gentleman, who has his heartiest thanks and warmest wishes.

We were then marched into camp, fixed our tents, and after four days hard drilling were ordered to Hagerstown. On last Monday, 3 A. M., we again struck our tents and arrived here about 8 o'clock. On our way down we were greatly surprised at a small town, Green Castle, where some miles below Chambersburg, there is a place to take in water, we stopped about five minutes, when we were completely stored with eatables, supplied by the ladies of that place. One could hear the rest of our regiment shouting "a second Sunbury," three cheers for the ladies of Green Castle.

I tell you the ladies of Sunbury are a "rigor" for those of Green Castle, and Green Castle are held in high estimation by the "bloody 11th."

Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, our Brigade, under command of Gen. Nagle, were hurriedly marched to Williamsport, Md., about seven miles below, a messenger having arrived with a dispatch stating that the rebels some 15,000 strong, were about to attack the Federal forces stationed there. There was

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, June 21, 1861. Sent for the week ending June 21st, 4342 97 Per last Report, 79,229 18 To same time last year, 83,566 15 75,015 07 Increase, 8,551 08

GUZZA PATENT CEMENT ROOFING.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. JOANS & CROSSLEY, New York, in another column. The numerous experiments made for the last few years, to produce a substitute for tin, slate and shingle roofs, have at last led to a perfect triumph in the GUZZA PATENT CEMENT ROOFING, by these gentlemen.

Possessing in a great degree, the features of elasticity, (which is a qualification of a Cement Roofing actually necessary and long after) durability and cheapness, combined with the fact that it is weather and fire proof, general adoption cannot be too earnestly urged. Their Guzza Patents Cement Roofing, and their Metal Roofs of all kinds and for preserving all metals from rust and corrosion—from its great durability and cheapness, is fast superseding points of every description heretofore used for such purposes. These materials for which the First Premiums have been awarded by the American Institute and many of the principal State Fairs throughout the country, are recommended in the highest terms by the New York & Erie R. Co., and many of the principal Railroad, Steamship and Canal Companies of the Eastern and Southern, and also by the officers of the leading Insurance Companies throughout the country.

The Great Clothing Emporium of the Union—Philadelphia possesses the most splendid Clothing Store in the country. But more to its patrons its chief attractions are, the elegance of the garments for Gentlemen and Youths, manufactured there, the beauty and durability of the materials, the superior excellence of the fit, and lastly the moderate prices at which the goods are sold. We refer to the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Religious Notices.

Divine services will be held every Sabbath in the Parish as follows:—

PRINCESTOWN CHURCH.—North west corner of Bockley's New Hill, Rev. P. Rizer, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening, at Northumberland, in Old School Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock, P. M., every Sabbath.

WILKESBARRE REFORMED CHURCH.—North west corner of River and Backstreets, Rev. J. W. Stricker, Pastor. Divine service, alternate, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—West street, Rev. J. W. Stricker, Pastor. Divine service, alternate, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—West street, Rev. J. W. Stricker, Pastor. Divine service, alternate, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

MARRIAGES.

In Danville, on the 20th inst., by Rev. J. W. Yeomans, D. D., Mr. JAMES BOND, of Sunbury, and Miss LOUIA YEOMANS, of Danville.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father near Shamokin, Pa., by the Rev. A. D. Hawk, Mr. JOHN H. DIX, of Shamokin, and Miss SALLIE L. JOHNSON, daughter of Eligh Hammer, Esq.

By Rev. C. Z. Weiser, on the 6th inst., JOHN B. WOODING, of Selingsgrove, to Miss MARY ROUSE, of Freeburg.

By the same, on the 11th inst., TH. NEWTON WOLFE, of Centre county, to Miss MARY K. KLOCKNER, of New Berlin.

DEATHS.

In Jersey Shore, June 8th, MRS. MARGARET AMELIA ROBINSON, aged 43 years.

In Chillsburg, on the 9th inst., FREDERICK H. FIEDLER, by his 7th wife, Miss SALLIE L. JOHNSON, daughter of Eligh Hammer, Esq.

In Turbot Tp., on the 10th inst., PHILIP FOUST, Sr., about 68 years of age.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market. PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Wheat Flour, (extra), \$5 12 to \$5 25
Rye Flour, " " 4 25 to 4 50
Corn Meal, " " 2 25 to 2 50
Red Wheat, per bushel, 1 16 to 1 20
White " " 1 32 to 1 40
Cora, " " 53 to 55
Oats, " " 30 to 32
Rye, " " 60 to 62
Cloverseed, " " 4 to 5
Timothy, " " 3 to 4
Flaxseed, " " 1 10 to 1 15

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat, \$1 00 to 1 10
Rye, " " 75 to 80
Corn, " " 50 to 55
Oats, " " 30 to 35
Buckwheat, " " 65 to 70
Potatoes, " " 87 to 90

New Arrivals.

Good Intent Fire Company.

A stated meeting of the "Good Intent Fire Company," will be held at the Court House on Monday evening, July 1, 1861, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Punctual attendance is required.

HENRY DONNELI, President. E. WILVERDT, Secy.