SUNBURY AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 22. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1862. OLD SERIES, VOL. 22, NO. 48.

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

Two DOLLARS per annum, to be paid half-yearly in advance. *No paper* discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the neatest style, every variety of Printing.

Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College,

N. E. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the 18th year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time a diploma, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, Attorney at Law.

February 8, 1862.—1y

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 of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as

CLOTHS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND 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 styles of Goods in the city market.

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 days' notice.

☞ Call and examine my stock. No charges made for showing. JACOB O. BECK.

Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE FREEZER!

As Improved for 1859 and 1860.

By E. KETCHAM & CO., 289 Pearl st., New York.

THE only Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The one hastens the freezing of the cream—the other removes it as fast as frozen.

The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity of ice.

The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure.

For sale in all the principal cities and towns in the Union.

Each Freezer accompanied with a book of receipes and full directions.

PRICES.

3 quarts,	$3 00
4 quarts,	4 00
6 quarts,	5 00
8 quarts,	6 00
14 quarts,	8 00
20 quarts,	12 00

Apply to H. B. MASSER, Sunbury, Pa.

March 21, 1862.

ROCKEFELLER & BOYER,

Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa.

A. JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON B. BOYER, respectfully announce that they have entered into copartnership in the practice of their profession, and will continue to attend to all business entrusted to their charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Montour, promptly, faithfully and carefully. Special attention will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the GERMAN language.

Office—Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel.

Sunbury, February 4, 1860.

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.

THE subscriber having opened in Thompson's Building, Mill street, Danville, a large and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

comprising the best brands of Brandies, Gin, Old Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Champagne and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesale, at the lowest city prices. Tavernkeepers, by buying of me, can save at least the freight.

Persons desirous of purchasing liquors for

FAMILY USE,

may rely upon being furnished with a pure and unadulterated article.

☞ Being determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to.

JEREMIAH S. HALL.

Danville, June 16, 1860.

Save your Fruit.

BY using Mason's Patent Sheet Metal Screw Top Preserve Jar.

MASON'S PATENT SHEET METAL SCREW TOP!

All that is necessary being to screw the Cap down upon the Rubber Gasket, which is placed outside upon the shoulder of the Jar, (of an inch distant from the top) prevent the possibility of the flavor of the fruit being injured by coming in contact with the Rubber.

Persons desiring these Jars can be supplied by leaving their orders with H. B. MASSER, Agent.

Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

Washington House,

NORTHUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA,

(Near the Bridge.)

THE subscriber having leased this well known Tavern Stand, lately kept by Mrs. C. S. Brown, respectfully informs the public that he is refitting and repairing the premises, and will be prepared to entertain, in a comfortable manner, his numerous friends throughout the county, and all who may patronize his establishment.

April 12, 1862. JOSEPH VANKIRK.

Franklin House,

REBUILT AND REFURNISHED. Cor. Howard and Franklin Street, a few Squares West of the Northern Central Railroad Depot, BALTIMORE.

☞ TERMS, $1 PER DAY.

G. LEISENRING, Proprietor.

July 16, 1859.—tf

The St. Louis,

Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house, since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan. Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL.
ISAAC L. DEVOE.

April 12, 1862.—1y

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

M. C. GEARHART

HAS RETURNED WITH A NEW STOCK OF

Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys.

IT seems as if a new age, a new life was opening upon us, animating every heart to nobler deeds and higher aims! Art, Literature and Science will glow anew, and seek to develope sublimer beauties and grander conception.

The business world, too, must feel the new influence and every part be quickened and strengthened by an increased vitality, which shall urge us on with electric speed to the consummation of greater things than was ever dreamed of in the Philosophy of the past.

Animated by the enthusiasm which pervades all classes, and desirous of doing his share towards "The great events of the Age," the subscriber would respectfully inform the good people of SUNBURY and the public generally, that he has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with the largest and choicest stock of Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys, that has ever been brought to this section of country. He is also manufacturing all kinds of Confectionaries, &c., to fill up orders, wholesale or retail, at short notice.

Among his stock of CONFECTIONARIES may be found:

French Secrets,	Gum Drops, all kinds scent,
Burned Almonds,	Love Drops,
Cream White,	Mint Drops, red and white,
" Lemon,	Jelly Cakes,
" Rose,	Fruit Drops,
" Vanilla,	Stick Candies, of all scents,
Common Secrets,	Rock Candy,
Liquorice,	Almond Candy.

FRUIT.

Bananas,	Prunes,	
Dates,	Figs,	
Currants, dried,	Raisens,	Nuts of all kinds.

LEMON SYRUP

of a superior quality, by the single or dozen. A superior quality of Tobacco and Segars, and a variety of Confectionaries, Fruit, Toys, &c., all of which is offered cheap at wholesale and retail.

☞ Remember the name and place.

M. C. GEARHART.

Market street, 3 doors west of E. Y. Bright & Son's store.

Sunbury, April 14, 1861.—1y

SUNBURY STEAM FLOURING MILL.

THE subscribers having taken possession of this fine class *FLOURING MILL*, are prepared to receive grain of all kinds, and to do custom work at the shortest notice. Customers will have their grists ground immediately upon their being left at the Mill. As it is the intention of the firm to stock the Mill, a large supply of grain will be constantly kept on hand, and flour by the quantity can always be obtained. The greatest care will be taken to turn out a superior quality of flour, for which the mill is admirably adapted. Strict attention will be paid to the wants of customers, and the patronage of the public generally is respectfully requested.

Sunbury, June 23, 1860. MORGAN & CO.

A Large Assortment of

EVANS & WATSON'S

SALAMANDER SAFES.

GREAT FIRE AT READING, PA.

February 12, 1862.

GENTLEMEN—It gives me much satisfaction to inform you that in the severe fire which, on the morning of the 4th inst., entirely destroyed all my stock and materials, I had one of your Salamander Fire Proof Safes. After enduring an intense red heat for seven hours, the Safe was opened, and the Books and Papers were preserved in an unblemished condition. I shall need another Safe as soon as I get in order. Yours most respectfully,

W. P. DICKINSON, Reading, Pa.

FIRE AT GREEN CASTLE.

CHAMBERSBURG, Franklin county, Pa., August 31st, 1861.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia—Gentlemen: On the morning of the 22d of August, 1861, our Storehouse at Greencastle was destroyed by fire. The Salamander Safe we purchased from you some few years since was in the above mentioned storehouse, and contained all our books, papers, cash, &c., which were preserved in a perfect condition, after being exposed to a most intense heat for several hours. Please inform us upon what terms you will sell us another larger Safe.

Yours truly, OAKS & AUSTIN.

Salamander Safes, for Banks, Stores, Private Families, &c., &c. Also, Evans & Watson's Patent Alphabetical Bank Locks and Bank Vault Doors, equal to any made in the country, and sold on as good terms. E. & W. would respectfully refer to the following Banks and other parties, having their Safes and Locks now in use, to their entire satisfaction, and many others given at their Store.

UNITED STATES MINT, Philadelphia.	Branch Bank, Shelbyville, Tennessee.
UNITED STATES ARSENAL, California.	City Bank of Philadelphia.
	Consolidation B'k of Phila.
Pottstown Bank, Pa.	Com'th Bank of Phila.
Coatesville Bank, Pa.	Chatanooga Bank, Tenn.
Stroudsburg Bank, Pa.	Pre'm Loan Ass'n, 4th st.
Jersey Shore Bank, Pa.	Bank of Northumberland.
Lock Haven Bank, Pa.	Bank of North'n Liberties, Philadelphia.
Union Bank, Baltimore.	
Southwestern Bank of Va.	Paul and Swift, Bankers.
Fulton Bank, Atlanta, Ga.	Alabama.
Newark Bank, Del.	W. G. Sterling, Wilkesb're.
Bank of N. C., Raleigh.	Lewisburg Bank, Pa.

Other references given upon calling at our Store, No. 16 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

March 29, 1862.—1y

NOTICE!

The Adam's Express Company,

GIVE NOTICE that they have concluded arrangements with the Northern Central Railroad Company to run trains from Baltimore for York, Harrisburg, Dauphin, Halifax, Trevorton, Sunbury, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Milton, Muncy, Williamsport, and all intermediate stations, connecting at Harrisburg with the GREAT WESTERN EXPRESS for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West.

Also with Howard & Co.'s Express at Milton or Danville, Bloomsburg, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and intermediate stations on the Cattawissa, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroads. At Williamsport, by Howard & Co.'s Express to Jersey Shore and Lock Haven. Also, by Howard & Co., and their connections, for Canton, Troy, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, and to all accessible points in Western New York and Canada, by which they will forward Merchandise, Specie, Bank Notes, Jewelry, and Valuable Packages of every description.

Also, Notes, Drafts and Bills for Collection.

Experienced and efficient messengers employed, and every effort will be made to render satisfaction.

JOHN BINGHAM,

Superintendent Penn'a Division, Philadelphia.

R. A. FISCHER, Agent for Sunbury.

April 5, 1862.

War! War! War!

COME FROM THE NORTH,
COME FROM THE SOUTH,
COME FROM THE EAST,
COME FROM THE WEST—

Save the country and build yourselves homes, for now is the time to get your Lumber cheap. Yes, *LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!* can be purchased at low rates at the STEAM SAW-MILL of

IRA T. CLEMENT, SUNBURY, PA.

Such as Panel Lumber, Frame Lumber, Boards, Siding, Shingles from $3 to $5 per thousand, Plastering Lath, Paling, Roofing Lath, &c., &c.

All bills ordered, for any kind of Lumber, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

IRA T. CLEMENT.

Sunbury, March 9, 1861.

NATRONA COAL OIL!

Warranted Non-Explosive,

and equal to any KEROSENE.

Why buy explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil?

Made only by

PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 15, 1862.—1y

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER!!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

All Kitchen Grease can be made into good Soap, using Saponifier!

Directions Accompanying Each Box!

SOAP is as easily made with it, as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees

PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 15, 1862.—1y

BLANK (Parchment Paper) Deeds and blank Mortgages, Bonds, Executions, Summons, &c., for sale at the office of the "Sunbury American."

CHOICE POETRY.

THIS DAY, COUNTRYMEN!

BY ROBERT LOWELL.

Cowards, slink away!
 But who scorns to see the foe
 Deal our land all shame and woe,
Must go forth, to-day!

Crops are safe, afield!
 Cripples and old men can reap.
 Young and strong and bold must leap
Other tools to wield.

Cast the daily trade!
 Never may be bought or won,
 After this great fight is done,
What this day is weighed.

Leave your true love's side!
 Go! be fearless, true and strong;
 Woman glories to belong
Where she looks with pride.

True men hold our line;
 Basely leave their true ranks thin,
 Waste and ruin will rush in
Like the trampling swine.

Dare you be a man?
 Now for home, and law, and right,
 Go, in God's name, to the fight!
 Forward to the van!

—*N. Y. Post.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Arming of Colored Men.

The letter found below, from Major-General Hunter, to Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, comes opportunely to show the contrast between the ideas of a military man, and that of those who have influenced the President to adopt this mistaken policy. General Hunter, the New York *Tribune* says, is an extensive slaveholder, was born and reared slave State, and knows slavery and slaves more thoroughly than almost any man who talks about them. He is by education and choice a soldier of the Republic, and probably never voted in his life, nor took any active part in politics. What he says, therefore has a weight and authority which the opinions of few men are entitled to. He is for proclaiming Emancipation and arming the loyal slaves of rebels, because he believes that the surest, shortest and indeed the only way to save the country from dissolution and ruin. We beg those who think Emancipation a dictate of fanaticism to read General Hunter's letter and ask themselves what *motive* this old soldier can have for misrepresentation. He is no extemporized soldier, looking for a Presidential nomination or seat in Congress. He is neither a political nor a civil engineer, but simply a soldier whose profession is war, and who does not understand making war so as not to hurt your enemy. Let no one fail to read his letter:

LETTER FROM GENERAL HUNTER TO THE REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., July 17, 1862.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, *President of the National Freedman's Relief Association, New York City:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated June 2, 1862, expressing to me the approval of my course in regard to the freed slaves of this Department by the important and benevolent association of which you are President.

Satisfied of having attempted, in the absence of instructions to do my duty in the matter according to the best lights of my judgment and a long experience, every assurance of sympathy from men whose characters I esteem is gratifying, and enables me to wait with more patience for those inevitable days which are to give policy on the slavery question to our Government.

It is my only fear that the lesson may not be understood and acted upon until read in characters of blood at the fireside of every Northern family. To attain wisdom we must suffer; but that wisdom on the Slavery question must finally be obtained, is my sustaining faith.

Our people are not dull of comprehension in regard to matters about which free play is given to their common sense. When a fire is spreading through a block of houses, they do not hesitate to batter down an intermediate house to save the remainder of the block. When the plague occupies an infected district, the district is quarantined and every resource of science and industry put forth to rid the locality of its presence. The soldiers of health are by no means ordered to mount guard over each smitten house and see that the vested interests of pestilence are protected. "Break open doors, if they be not opened," is the order on these occasions. "Let in fresh air and sunlight; let purity replace corruption."

But in presence of one great evil which has so long brooded over our country, the intelligence of a large portion of our country, the intelligence of a large portion of our people would seem paralyzed and helpless. Their moral nerves lie torpid under its benumbing shadow. Its breath has been the pestilence of the political atmosphere in which our statesmen have been nurtured; and never, I fear, until its beak is dripping with the best blood of our country, and its talons tangled in her vitals, will the free masses of the loyal States be fully aroused to the necessity of abating the abomination at whatever cost and whatever agencies.

This is written, not politically, but according to my profession in the military sense. Looking forward there looms up a possibility (only too possible) of a peace which shall be nothing but an armistice, with every advantage secured to the rebellion. Nothing can give us permanent peace but a successful prosecution of the war, with every weapon and energy at our command, to its logical and legitimate conclusion. The fomenting cause of the rebellion must be abated; the ax must be laid to the root of the upas tree which has rained down such bitter fruit upon our country, before anything like a permanent peace can be justly hoped.

Already I see signs in many influential quarters, heretofore opposed to my views in favor of arming the blacks, of a change of sentiment. Our recent disasters before Richmond have served to illumenate many minds.

To speak of using the negroes merely for throwing up intrenchments is a step in the right direction, though far short of what must be the end. It has the advantage, however, of making the further and final steps necessary; for men working in face of the enemy must have arms with which to protect themselves if suddenly attacked.

On the whole, there is much reason to be satisfied with the progress made by public sentiment, considering how deeply rooted were the prejudice to be overcome, the general failure of the nation to realize at first the proportions of the war, and the impunity still extended to those Northern traitors who are plunderers of the Government by means of fraudulent army and navy contracts on the other hand, while using every energy of tongue and pen to excite discontent with our Government and sympathy with the more candid and courageous traitors of the South who are in arms against us.

In conclusion, it may be not inappropriate to say that in transmitting the approval of the National Freedman's Relief Association of my course, you were—doubtless unconsciously—indorsing views which your own earnest eloquence had no slight share in maturing. Though without the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, I was, during a year, a member of your congregation, and take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging my indebtedness to your teachings.

Your letter would have been earlier answered, had not pressing duties too fully occupied my time.

Believe me, sir, very truly, your obliged and obedient servant,

DAVID HUNTER.

P. S.—None of the carefully fostered delusions by which slavery has sustained itself at the North, is more absurd than the bugbear of "a general migration of negroes to the North," as a necessary sequence of emancipation. So far from this being the fact, that although it is well known that I give passes North to all negroes asking them, not more than a dozen have applied to me for such passes since my arrival here, their local attachments being apparently much stronger than with the white race. My experience leads me to believe that the exact reverse of the received opinion on this subject would form the rule, and that nearly if not quite all the negroes of the North would migrate South whenever they shall be at liberty to do so without fear of the auction-block.

Sincerely, D. H.

Our Iron-Clad Fleet.

The recent rumors concerning armored ships getting ready at Charleston, Savannah Richmond and Mobile make it of interest to know what our government is doing to meet these impregnables. We have taken pains to get a correct account, so far as possible, of the iron-clad fleet which will be added to our navy, for the most part within sixty days.

The government is now having built not less than eighteen shot proof iron clad ships of different sizes, but all formidable. Of these, ten will be ready by Christmas next; and five will be ready by the first, or at farthest the middle, of October; so that before the autumn gales begin to blow we may expect to have afloat a fleet, small, but more than a match for any ships the rebels can send out; and, we hope, equal to the reduction of the forts and the capture of the cities of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile.

Of the iron clads now building all, except the new Ironsides at Philadelphia, are to be Monitor pattern—that is to say, with either one or two turrets. The government has availed itself largely of the experience and knowledge of Captain Ericsson, who has furnished plans for the greater part of the fleet, and exercises a supervision over the construction of nearly all, while he has taken the contract to build several. He is now building three new Monitors at the yard of the Continental Iron Works, T. F. Rowland and will at once put another on the stocks when the first of these now in hand there is completed, which will be sometime in the next month. Messrs. Reany, Son & Archibald, at Chester, Pennsylvania, are building two others, for which Captain Ericson has the contracts. Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth, at Wilmington, Delaware, are building another. Mr C H Delamater, foot of Thirteenth street, North river, is building for Captain Ericsson a large vessel, just begun. Mr. Quintard, of the Morgan Iron Works, has just laid the keel of a large two turret ship at the Continental Works. Mr. Mr. Harrison Loring, of Boston, is building two Monitors. Mr. Secor has in hand two in Jersey City, one of which is for California, and will be merely set up here and shipped in parts. Mr. Charles W. Whitney has a two-turret ship nearly completed at a yard near Tenth street, East river. It is understood that the keel for another large iron-clad vessel is to be laid at once in one of the ship-houses in the Navy Yard, and for this, we believe, Captain Ericsson is also to furnish plans; and, finally, Mr. William H. Webb has a contract for a large ram.

Of the boats building at the Continental Works, one is nearly ready, and will probably be ready for action by the middle of October at the furthest. She and her consorts will be 200 feet long, 45 feet beam, and will draw eleven feet water. Each of these is to have one turret, formed of eleven one-inch plates of wrought iron, bolted together, and forming a mass of wrought iron nearly a foot thick. The turrets will be twenty-one feet in inside diameter, nine feet high, and are to carry two thirteen-inch Dahlgren guns.

CAPTAIN ERICSSON'S PLANS.

Captain Ericsson has adhered, with certain minor modifications, to his original plans on which the Monitor was built.—The new vessels have a projection abaft, of strong iron, twenty feet beyond the hull, completely protecting the rudder and propeller; also a projection forward, fifteen feet beyond the hull, which it is intended to use as a ram against wooden ships. The hull is surrounded with a structure similar to what is called the guards of a steamboat, forming a band forty-five inches through and five feet deep around the whole ship. This is in fact the armor of the vessel. It consists of an oak backing forty inches thick, on which are bolted five one-inch plates of wrought iron, with bolts running through the oak. The vessel, when ready for action, will set but eighteen or twenty inches above the water, and the armor will, therefore, protect her hull to the depth of about three feet and a half, as deep as a ram is likely to pierce.

The hull is of iron, but the deck and beams are of wood, to be covered with two inches of iron. The turrets are to revolve, as in the Monitor. Instead of the little box in the bow, which contains the steering apparatus in the Monitor, these ships will have that in a box six feet high, set on top of the turret, but not revolving with it.—The keel of a large Monitor is now laid, which is to be 226 feet long. She will have two turrets, and will be built all of iron. The ships we have been describing have a propeller twelve feet in diameter, and it is believed they will attain a speed of over nine knots in common weather at sea.

NEW CONTRACTS OF CAPTAIN ERICSSON.

From the *Scientific American* of the present week we take the following account of two other large iron-clads, for which Capt. Ericsson has recently made a contract:

"Captain Errickson has made a contract with the government to construct two large iron-plated ships, which he believes will be the fastest and best sea boats, the most completely invulnerable, and the most formidable for attack, either at long range or in close quarters as rams, of any ships in the world.

"They will bear a general resemblance to the Monitor, with such modifications as have been suggested by experience. One of them is to be 320 feet in length, and the other 341, with 50 feet beam. The vertical sides are six feet in depth, and are to be protected with iron armor plating, 10½ inches in thickness, backed with four feet solid oak.

"The turrets are to be absolutely invulnerable. The contract provides that they shall be two feet in thickness, but the contractor has leave to reduce the thickness, provided he can satisfy the department that less will be sufficient. A target has been constructed of thickness less than two feet and forwarded to Washington for trial, but Captain Dahlgren, who has been sending his 11-inch balls through a target like the side of the Warrior with thirty pounds of powder—making a clean hole at every shot—says that there is no use of firing at this target of Ericsson's until the 15-inch guns are finished. The turrets will be made of sufficient thickness to withstand the force of the 425-pounders with the maximum charges of the big guns.

"The vessels are to be furnished with more powerful engines than any now afloat. Each ship will have two engines of 100 inches diameter of cylinder, with four feet stroke, to make 70 revolutions per minute, with boiler surface of 35,000 feet, and 1,180 feet of grate surface. The boilers are of the upright water tubular pattern—a modification of Martin's. The propellers are Ericsson's patent, 21½ feet in diameter and 30 feet pitch. The contractors guaranty a speed of 16 knots per hour—nearly nineteen miles.

"The armament will consist of 15-inch guns, and will probably equal in destructive power that of any French or English ship. It is, however, as rams that these vessels will be the most formidable. Where the plates of the sides meet at the bow they form an iron wedge, 21 inches thick at the base, and terminating in a sharp edge.—This wedge is sustained by the plates behind it, 10½ inches in thickness, six feet in depth, and extending the whole length of the vessel, forming the most powerful butting instrument that it is possible to conceive of. Captain Ericsson says, 'It will split an iceberg.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Startling News from the South.

ON BOARD THE VERMONT, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Saturday Aug. 2, 1862.—Frequent interviews have been had, during the past week, between Commodore Dupont and Major-General Hunter, their object being, it is supposed, to concert a thorough system of co-operative defence between the land and naval forces in the event of the expected attack. We have reliable information that the two rams in Charleston harbor are nearly, if not quite, ready for service, and will be used mainly to protect the harbor, and convey vessels out and in through the Blockading Fleet. They are small, however, though formidable, and can hardly be used to advantage or with safety at any great distance from the shore. They have conical revolving turrets, an improvement on the Monitor, and these turrets and their sides are cased with railroad iron, mainly sent down from the railroads which the Rebels have destroyed in their different retreats through Virginia.

The great ram which now threatens us from Savannah is of very different proportions, being the Scotch steamer Fingal, razeed and thoroughly mailed (the Secesh claim that she is shot-proof against our heaviest guns) with railroad iron brought down from Chattanooga, Atlanta and the other main depots of railroad business in Georgia. It is claimed for her that she is perfectly seaworthy, her heavy guns being mounted on elevating platforms, which can be lowered to the bottom of her hold, seven feet below her water-line, when she is at sea. These guns are raised by means of screws when she is prepared for action, and are said to number fourteen—two 120-pounders rifled, four 50-pounders rifled, six 10-inch columbiads, made at the Tredegar Iron Works, and two 24-pounders howitzers, to sweep the after and fore parts of her deck, in case of her being boarded, and to be used with grape and canister against any vessel that may attempt to grapple with this marine destroyer.

I have just seen the negroes whom Col. Barton sent here from Fort Pulaski for examination by Gen. Hunter. One of them the most intelligent, informed me that the battery is sheathed with railroad iron, the plates being 12 inches in thickness. She mounts ten 10-inch columbiads, four on either side, and one at either end, and a Capt. Anderson commands her. The negroe said he had been a waiter at the Pulaski House, and does not pretend to have worked as was at first reported, upon the floating battery or the ram. He picked up his information from the conversation of officers and others frequenting the hotel. He is fully corroborated by the other two, both of whom have been house servants in Savannah, one of them being a slave of Major Gordon, of that city; and my impression is that they are honest in what they have stated. They report the soldiers as living on quarter rations, with the exception of corn meal, which is said to be abundant.

DON'T DRINK MUCH WATER.—A person in good health, and in moderate pursuit of business, does not feel like drinking water even in summer time, if not very thirsty. In fact, great habitual thirst in summer is the sign of a depraved appetite, resulting from bad habits; or it is a proof of internal fever; and the indulgence of even so simple a thing as drinking cold water largely in summer time, especially in the early part of the day, will produce a disordered condition of the system. Most persons have experienced more or less discomfort from drinking largely of cold water. If we drink a great deal, we must perspire a great deal; this perspiration induces a greater evaporation of heat from the surface that some have to spare; the result is a chill, then comes the reaction of fever. Many a person rises from the dinner or tea-table, in June, chilly, because too much cold fluids have been taken. Those who drink little or nothing even of cold water in summer till the afternoon, will be more vigorous, more full of health, and much more free from bodily discomfort, than those who place no restraint on their potations.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The bells which were given to the secessionists by Southern churches, schools, &c., to be made into cannon with which to shoot down loyal citizens, and which were taken by Gen. Butler and forwarded to Boston, were disposed of, at public sale, last week.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

Gen. Pope's Official Despatch.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Cedar Mountain, Aug. 13, 5 P. M.

To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief.

On Thursday morning, the enemy crossed the Rapidan, at Barnett's ford, in heavy force, and advanced strongly on the road to Culpepper and Madison Court House.

I established my whole force on the turn pike between Culpepper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison C. H. was merely a feint, to detain the army corps of Gen. Siegel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepper, to which place I had thrown forward part of Banks' and McDowell's Corps.

Brig. General Bayard with part of the rear of McDowell's corps who was in advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's ordnance as far as possible and capturing part of the men.

The force of Banks and Siegel and one of the Divisions of McDowell's corps were rapidly concentrated at Culpepper during Friday and Friday night. Bank's corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpepper, with Rickett's division of McDowell's corps, three miles in the rear.

The corps of Sigel which had marched all night, was halted at Culpepper to rest for a few hours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force.

Gen. Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by Crawford's brigade of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's movements.

He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy to defend his position and send back timely notice.

It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Sigel all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artillery of the enemy opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side under cover of the heavy woods in which his force was concealed. The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and General Banks advanced to the attack.

The engagement did not fairly open until 6 o'clock, but for one and a half hours was furious and unceasing.

Throughout the cannonading, which at first was desultory and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from General Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward yet.

Towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me that an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered General McDowell to advance Rickett's division to the support of Banks, and directed General Sigel to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible.

I arrived personally on the field at seven o'clock P. M., and found the action raging furiously.

The infantry fire was incessant and severe.

Rickett's division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the right of Banks The brigades of Crawford and Girden being directed to change their position from the right to mass themselves in the centre.

Before this change could be effected, it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission.

The artillery fire was continued at night by the Second and Fifth Maine batteries in Rickett's division, McDowell's corps, and was most destructive, as was readily observed the next morning in the dead men and horses, and broken gun-carriage of the enemy's batteries, which had been advanced against it.

Our troops rested on their arms during the night, in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight. At day-light the next morning the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain. Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the ground. The fatigue of the troops from long marches and excessive heat made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday. The men were allowed to rest and recruit the whole day, our only active operations being of the cavalry on the enemy's flank and rear. Monday was spent in burying the dead, and in getting off the wounded. The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand. The dead bodies of both armies were mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict. The burying of the dead was not completed until dark on Monday, the heat being so terrible that severe work was not possible.

On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange Court House, as will be seen from Gen. Buford's despatch. A cavalry and artillery force under Gen. Buford, was immediately thrown forward in pursuit, and follow the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear guard by 10 o'clock in the morning. Parts of our infantry followed; the remainder were sent forward in the morning. The behavior of Banks' corps during the action was very fine. No greater gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops. I cannot speak too highly of General Banks himself during the whole of the engagement. He was in the front, and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits and should receive the commendation of his Government.

Generals Williams, Augur, Gordon, Crawford, Prince, Green and Geary, behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Augur and Geary were severely wounded, and Prince, by losing his way in the dark, while passing from one flank to another, fell into the enemy's hands. I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillful manner in which Generals McDowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands and established them on the field, and of their cheerful co-operation with me from beginning to end.

Brigadier General Roberts, chief of cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for for his gallantry and for the valuable aid he rendered to Generals Banks and Crawford. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was about 1,500, of whom 290 were taken prisoners. As might be expected from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of these were killed. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, we are now satisfied is much in excess of our own. A full list of the casualties will be transmitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

JOHN POPE, Major-Gen. Commanding.

A Terrible Story of the Rebellion.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, who dates from Springfield, Missouri, tells the following sad tale of the consequences of the rebellion:

The tender mercies of secession are cruel. I have just heard the sad story of a widow who has buried two sons and a daughter since the outbreak of rebellion. Her three children all fell by the hand of violence.

She lived in the White River country—a land of hills and of ignorance. In that country she and her family stood almost alone upon the side of the National Union. Her neighbors were advocates of rebellion, and even before the arrival of our army in Springfield, all loyal citizens were warned that they must leave their homes or die. It was little that the poor widow had to leave—a miserable log cabin and a small patch of hillside—but soon as it was she was preparing to abandon it, when her son Harvey left her, in search of employment. She packed his bundle with a heavy heart, took a silk handkerchief from her neck, gave it to him, and kissed him good-bye, never expecting to see him again.

He had not gone many days when her persecution began. Her little boy was one evening bringing in wood for the fire, when a shot was heard—a bullet struck the log under his arm, and he dropped it with a scream. The ball had just missed his heart. Joy at his escape from death was tinctured with gloomy apprehension.

Next, she heard of the death of Harvey. He had found a home, and fancying himself secure, was alone at work in the field. The family with whom he lived was absent. When they returned at noon they found the dead body in the house, pierced by a bullet. His torn cap and other signs witnessed to the severity of his struggle before he yielded to his murderer.

From this time the family of Mrs. Willis lived in constant fear. One day a gun was fired at them as they sat at dinner. Often they saw men prowling about with guns, looking for the young men. One man was bold enough to come into the cabin in search of them. At night they all hid in the woods and slept. The poor woman was one day gathering corn in the garden and William was sitting upon the fence.

"Don't sit there, William," said his mother, "you are too fair a mark for a shot."

William went to the door and sat upon the step.

"William," said his sister, "you are not safe there. Come into the house."

He obeyed. He was sitting between two beds, when suddenly another shot rang upon the air, and the widow's second son, Samuel, whom she had not noticed sitting by another door, rose to his feet, staggered a few steps towards his mother, and fell a corpse before her.

"I never wished any one in torment before," she said, "but I did wish the man that killed him was there."

Her three oldest sons at once left the cabin and fled over the hills. They are all in the National army to-day. Samuel's sister washed the cold clay and dressed it for the grave. After two days the Secession neighbors came to bury him. At first the frantic mother refused to let them touch his body. At last she consented. The clods were falling upon the coffin, each sound awakening an echo in her aching heart, when a whippoorwill fluttered down, with its wild, melancholy cry, and settled in the open grave. The note so terrified the conscience stricken, superstitious wretches that for a moment they fled in dismay.

Two of her children were now in the tomb. Three had escaped for their lives. The unhappy woman was left with her two daughters and three small children, helpless and alone. She was obliged to go thirty miles upon horseback to the mill for food, and afterward to return on foot, leading her horse by the bridle, with her sack of meal upon his back. On her return she met her children about a mile and a half from her own house. In her neighbor's yard her two boys, aged ten and twelve years, were digging another grave—the grave of an old man, murdered in her absence for the crime of loyalty to the Union. Together with a white-headed patriot, who tottered with age, they placed the corpse upon a board, rolled it, unprepared for burial and uncoffined, into the shallow pit, and then covered it with earth. Such are the trials of loyal citizens in the Border Slave States, and wherever rebellion has been in power.

The widow now escaped for refuge to this city. And here, to crown her sorrows, in the absence of her three oldest remaining sons, a drunken soldier of the Fifth Kansas Regiment shot her daughter Mary as she was standing in the door of her house. Is it any wonder that this woman's hair is gray, her forehead full of wrinkles, or that she should say, with tremulous tones, "I feel that I shall not live long. The only thing which sustains me is the love of Christ."

Northern people know nothing of the horrors of war.

INDICTMENTS FOR TREASON IN INDIANA.—The following are the names of the K. G. C.'s indicted in the United States District Court for Indiana, at its recent session: Jesse Fuller, Solomon Coker, Nathaniel Hicks, Theodore Appleyard, Noah McAllister, Thomas Cole, Andrew Mefford, William Bowaler, John Hurst, Adam R. Johnson, Richard Lambert, William Lukens, Andrew Huston, Taylor Mefford, Robert Slaughter, James Thompson and James McConnell. These persons were implicated by the investigations into objects of the order of K. G. C. There were also eighteen indictments returned against persons for conspiracy to take and possess the property of the United States, and thirteen for conspiracy to defeat the operation of this law. The character and objects of secret organization were inquired into and fully exposed and found to be a hotbed of treason.

The Richmond *Examiner* rejoices over the abundant crops in Virginia, but admits the the cereal crops in the Cotton States are "a absolute failure."

The Southern conscription can bring into the field 1,400,000 men.