The Sunbury American

R. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NEW YORK, October 28, 1862.

There is nothing which surprises foreigners visiting this country so much as the prosperity, wealth and business, everywhere apparent, notwithstanding we are carrying on a war, on a scale of magnitude and power, unparalleled in the history of the world. The truth is the people of this country, though conscious of its vigor and rapid growth, had no conception of its immense resources and its almost unlimited military power, not only in its capacity to furnish soldiers, but all the munitions and appliances of war which modern science and mechanical ingenuity can produce.—What madness and folly, then, to split into fragments a nation which combines in itself all the elements of power, happiness and wealth. At present New York is in the midst of a political campaign which is carried on with great vigor. The friends of Gen. Wadsworth, the Union candidate, are confident of his election, not only on account of his popularity and worth, but because they feel that he represents the true patriotism and intelligence of the country, in contradistinction to the low demagogueism of crafty and leading politicians. On Saturday night I attended a meeting at the large hall of the Cooper Institute, which was densely packed with perhaps five thousand persons, every available spot in the commodious hall being occupied, to hear what a number of Southern gentlemen had to say about the conduct of the war. The meeting was one of great enthusiasm, both on the part of the speakers and the hearers. Col. Hamilton, of Texas, the Rev. Mr. Carter, of Tennessee, Thomas J. Boynton, Esq., District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, and Mr. Hoye, of Mississippi, made speeches. They sustained the Proclamation of the President, and took the ground that a peace without the abolishment of slavery was impossible. Compromise was impossible. There were thousands of Union men in the South desirous of fighting for the Union, upon whom untold cruelties had been inflicted, they longed to be free—to be protected by the folds of the Stars and Stripes. The platform was well-filled, a large number of clergymen of all denominations being present.

Colonel Hamilton is an able speaker, and was formerly a member of Congress from Texas. He stated that he was a Southern man by birth, a slaveholder and a Democrat. But much as he was interested in slavery, when he felt that the perpetuity and prosperity of this once glorious country depended upon its abolition, he was willing to see the manacles of every slave on earth knocked off. He thought the time had arrived when this should be done; that the present contest was whether this country should be ruled by an aristocracy of slaveholders or by freemen. He denied indignantly that the so-called Democracy of the South ever were Democrats, and asserted that all their acts and conduct were at variance with every principle of such Democracy as was cherished by Jefferson and Jackson. If our sympathizers with the aiders and abettors of secession could have heard these Southern men recount the horrors and sufferings which they endured, for standing by the flag of their country, they would, perhaps, feel ashamed in their attempts to palliate or excuse the treason of the vilest miscreants and most ungrateful scoundrels that ever disgraced modern civilization. One thing seems to be certain, and that is, slavery is doomed. This seems to be the opinion North and South. That it has been a curse and a fire brand, quietly but gradually working the destruction of the Union, cannot be denied.

Business here is generally brisk, excepting among those who previously relied on Southern trade. The hotels are, as usual, pretty full, and none more prosperous than the "International," under the management of the Messrs. Gilsons. This house possesses all the quiet and all the comforts of home in a greater degree than any hotel I have known. The proprietors attend to everything in person, and nothing is neglected that will add to the comforts of their guests.

☞ The official vote for Congress in this district is as follows:—

	Patterson, U.	Miller, D.
Dauphin,	3,950	3,493
Juniata,	928	1,683
Union,	1,559	1,166
Northumberland,	2,090	3,084
Snyder,	1,582	1,264
	10,109	10,630
		10,109
Miller's majority,		521

☞ LATEST NEWS.—The news from the Army of the Potomac, although limited, is satisfactory. No further advance has been made—at least, none is reported. The rebel General Lee, instead of retreating down the Shenandoah Valley to Staunton, is still in force between Winchester and Bunker Hill, and, as he is known to have sent all his sick and superfluous baggage to the rear, it is expected he is preparing for a battle with General McClellan, which event cannot now be long delayed. The recent movement of General Burnside is more significant than at first supposed. By it our left wing is placed in a more eligible position, and the right flank of the rebels is seriously threatened. But this believed not to have been the only reason for this movement of General Burnside. It is generally believed that Lee has divided his army into two *corps d'armee*—one to be commanded by Jackson and the other by Longstreet.

Jackson had been detached for the purpose of crossing the Blue Ridge by the gap at Front Royal, and then march to Centreville and unexpectedly fall upon Sigel's corps and endeavor to defeat it. But General McClellan has, by moving his right wing, under General Burnside, to Lovettsville, placed our army in a position in which he can checkmate any of the designs of the rebel generals.

Local Affairs.

☞ Ladies of Sunbury and the vicinity, who wish to knit socks for the soldiers, can obtain yarn, by calling at Mrs. Donnels.

☞ S. B. BOYER, Esq., of this place has been appointed Deputy United States Tax Collector for this county. Mr. Boyer is an energetic business man, and will, no doubt, make an excellent officer.

☞ The Catawissa Railroad Company is making preparations to rebuild their engine house at Milton, which was lately destroyed by fire.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

GEORGE RUSSEL, about twelve years of age, came here to look for his brother, who is a member of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was picked up by some of the patrolmen while wandering about the streets, in a suffering and emaciated condition, having barely recovered from a severe fit of sickness. He lives at Sunbury, Pa., and his friends should look after him. He is at the Central Guard House.

☞ Only eleven men were drafted in Mifflin county.

☞ D. BOWER, Esq., editor of the Shamokin HERALD, has lately been recruiting in Snyder county for the 117th Regiment Pa. Volunteers.

☞ P. Oberdorf, son of Mr. Samuel Oberdorf, of Upper Augusta township, who has been in the army for some time, died at the Sharpsburg hospital, on Tuesday of last week. His remains were brought home by his father, and followed to its last resting place, by a large concourse of friends and relatives. He was a young man much esteemed by all who knew him.

☞ TAKE CARE OF THEIR FAMILIES.—As winter is fast approaching, every one should look to their neighbor's family, who has gone to fight to crush this wicked rebellion, that they are not in want. Many persons have been drafted who can ill afford to leave their homes and families. There are many distressing cases of poor laborers with large families, and some with sickly wives and afflicted children, who will now probably be left in a destitute condition, or with scarcely sufficient means to drive off hunger and cold. With these we deeply sympathize and commend their cases to the consideration of benevolent and patriotic neighbors. The families of these men must be attended to, and they must not be permitted to suffer for the necessaries of life during the absence of their husbands and fathers, who have been called away to uphold the Government and put down treason and rebellion. This duty rests upon those who remain at home, which no one possessing the least generosity, humanity or patriotism can well shirk.

WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ATTACK ON THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.

A BLOODY AND OBSTINATE BATTLE.

Full Particulars of the Engagement.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

[From the New York Herald.]

The United States steam transport Ericsson, Captain Lowber from Port Royal 24th inst., arrived at this port last night, bringing the details of the attack of the Union forces on the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The details may be found in the subjoined correspondence.

MACKAY'S POINT, BROAD RIVER, S. C., October 23.

I have to write you of another hard fought battle. The brigades of Gens. Brannan and Terry encountered the enemy yesterday at a point about four miles from Pocotaligo, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. They routed the rebels from their position, drove them back, pushed them across the Pocotaligo river, the enemy destroying the bridge as they retired, thus preventing further chase. The contest resulted in a victory for our troops, purchased, however, at a fearful cost.

The expedition whose history I am attempting under many disadvantages to record had this for its object: First, a complete reconnoisance of Broad river, together with its tributaries, the Coosawatchie, the Tulifinny and the Pocotaligo; second, to test practically the rapidity and safety with which a landing could be effected; third, to learn the strength of the enemy on the main land guarding the railroad between Charleston and Savannah; fourth, to accomplish so much of the destruction of the railroad as could be done in a single day.

The land and naval forces participating in the movement sailed from Hilton Head at about eleven o'clock on the night of the 21st.

Mackey's Point, which we reached shortly before daylight, is at the confluence of the Broad and Pocotaligo rivers, and has been for several months occupied by a strong picket of the enemy. Its distance from Hilton Head is twenty-four miles, while the village of Pocotaligo lies about eleven miles to the northwest. From the point to the village the road leads through fertile cotton lands and cool, shady groves, past a few fine plantation mansions and neat negro quarters; yet the lands were neglected, the dwellings were deserted, and only the tramp of the enemy's videttes, it seemed, had prevented the obliteration of the narrow path.

Over this road, at an early hour, the brigade of General Brannan took up its march, the artillery of Lieutenant Henry in the advance, supported by the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, and followed by the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, the Sixth Connecticut and the Fourth New Hampshire. Close behind followed General Terry's command comprising the Seventy-Sixth Pennsylvania, the Seventh Connecticut, the Third New Hampshire and the New York Volunteer Engineers, preceded by a section of Hamilton's battery, under Lieutenant Gittings. Your correspondent accompanied the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, marching a portion of the distance by the side of Capt. Hamilton, whose death I am grieved to record.

From the fact that an attempt on the part of Captain Gray, of the Seventh Connecticut, to bag the picket at Mackay's during the night had resulted merely in surprising them, it was that the enemy had timely notice of our approach, and would be prepared for us in strong force. We met him at noon about seven miles out. The rebels had stationed field artillery on either side of the road at the summit of a slight ascent, to reach which we were compelled to cross an open field and a narrow causeway. Here, as the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania came up, the enemy poured into us a fearful fire of grape and shrapnel, which was promptly answered by our musketry. Lieutenant Henry's artillery also pressed forward at great speed, and got so close to the rebels as to play upon them effectually with grape and cannister. As the ball opened, and the echoes of artillery grew more frequent, our boys pressed on with cheers that were caught up by the entire column, and in ten minutes the rebels had been forced from their position. They fell back fighting as they went, our troops crowding them at a distance of a mile and a half.

The rebel fire was from the first well directed and well maintained. It was hot and terrible beyond anything I ever saw before excepting that perhaps at James Island. A single shell, exploded in the midst of Lieutenant Henry's guns, killing one man and wounding four others. Still his pieces were served most faithfully, his gallant artillerists standing to their work till only three were left to man his right piece. The battery of Lieutenant Gittings, of the Third regular artillery, was also badly cut up. Each of the sections lost one man killed and seven wounded.

The brigade of General Terry was at once thrown forward, and in a few moments from the opening of the battle, were actively engaged in assisting General Brannan's troops. The Third New Hampshire and Sorrell's engineers were held in reserve, and though through the day these troops were under severe fire, they escaped almost entirely without injury. The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth New Hampshire, which supported Henry's guns in the advance, were terribly shattered. The former lost one hundred and forty, and the latter about fifty killed and wounded. The figures embrace their entire casualties, but the greater portion of them is due to the furious fire which fell so suddenly among them as the conflict commenced.

After the rebels had assumed a second position, our ammunition had become partially exhausted, and our fire was in a measure moderated, but as the enemy invariably redoubled their exertions as we slackened ours, another advance was made. The rebels resisted stubbornly, but were again forced back, and took up a third position at the iron bridge across the Pocotaligo, half a mile this side of the village. In this contest Colonel Chatfield, of the Sixth Connecticut, fell, struck by a Minnie ball in the hip. Shouting to his men to go on and do as well as they had already done, he gave up his command to the senior captain—Lieutenant Colonel Spidell having previously been disabled by a bullet in the arm, and was carried to the rear.

At the bridge the rebels made another desperate stand. In artillery they were much the strongest, not less than twelve pieces playing upon us, while our own artillery consisted of but four Parrott guns and three boat howitzers from the Wabash, brought up by the Paul Jones. These pieces were under the command of Lieut. Phœnix, of the flagship, and were most beautifully served. The conduct of the brave tars who manned them, and especially a youthful midshipman named Wallace, filled our soldiers with enthusiasm. While the rebel fire was hottest Mr. Wallace led his men forward and sent a number of shells among the enemy. Three of his men were wounded, and he was called in.

The Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, which, till yesterday, was never under severe fire, here made its mark upon the enemy. By a dashing charge, in which they were supported by the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, they again routed the rebels, driving them across the bridge. The enemy at once destroyed this structure, tearing up the plank ing and pulling down the trestle work, and placing it beyond the possibility of immediate repair.

The fight lasted from noon till nearly six o'clock. Slowly but steadily the rebels had been forced back, until it was now beyond our power to pursue them further. The whistling of locomotives and the clattering of trains, bringing to the station close at hand fresh troops from Charleston, were distinctly heard. Night was hastening on. Although preparations were made by the engineers to provide a crossing, it was determined to leave the field.

To General Terry was given the conduct of the retreat. It was made in the most admirable order, each regiment preserving its line and covering itself with honor as it retired, no less than in the trying ordeal of the afternoon.

General Brannan and Gen. Terry express themselves delighted with the conduct of the troops. They were steady, true and brave. I know the troops are satisfied with their generals; and I have yet to hear the first word prejudicial to the conduct of any officer upon the field. Captain Lambert, Captain Cergell and Lieutenant Jermaine, of Brannan's staff, and Capt. Bacon, Lieut. Terry, and Lieutenant James of the staff of General Terry, were conspicuous throughout the fight, but escaped unharmed.

If heavy losses may indicate gallantry, the palm may be given to Colonel Geary's noble regiment, the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers. Upon this command the brunt of the battle fell. Out of 600 who went into action, nearly 150 were killed or wounded. All of the Keystone troops did splendidly, as did the Connecticut Volunteers, under Chatfield and Hawley. A company of the First Massachusetts cavalry, which marched from Beaufort to Broad river, arrived upon the ground too late to participate in the action. One of the number was wounded, the gunboat Marblehead, on which 230 of the Third Rhode Island were transported, got aground in Broad river, and these troops in consequence did not get up in time to take part in the battle. Company M, of that regiment however, was in the advance, under Captain Comstock. Its escape with the loss of but two men is remarkable.

When the fight commenced Dr. Baily, of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, was placed in charge of the hospital. When the wounded men were brought in, I could not but notice the kind attention he bestowed upon them. In the care of the sufferers he was ably assisted by Dr. Schall, of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; Dr. Merritt, of the Fifty-fifth, and Drs. Porter and McClellan of the Connecticut Volunteers.

This morning the wounded are being taken to Hilton Head. They cannot number less than four hundred. The Boston has nearly one hundred on board, and will leave at ten o'clock. Captain Johnson is attending in person to their wants, and the maimed and bleeding soldiers find in the officers of his ship the warmest hearts and tenderest sympathies. Those who go on board the Ben Deford fare quite as well as Captain Hallet's hands.

The force of Col. Barton, comprising four hundred and fifty men, of the forty-eighth New York Volunteers, and one company of the Third Rhode Island artillery, under Captain Gould, had also an important duty to perform. As the force which your correspondent accompanied moved toward Pocotaligo, the steamer planter, with the above force was despatched up the Coosawatchie. The Planter, together with the gunboats Vixen and Patroon, penetrated nearly to the village, and landed a portion of their troops. The latter were just in time to intercept a train of three platforms and two passenger cars, laden with troops, which had been telegraphed for from Pocotaligo, and were on their way to that point. Col. Barton opened upon this train with small arms and with grape from a boat howitzer, and killed and wounded from twenty-five to forty of the force—among them the engineer. The Planter and the Patroon shelled the town, while a party of the Forty-eighth went ashore and destroyed the railroad and telegraph, tearing up the track and ties, and bringing off about a quarter of a mile of the wire. They also captured one prisoner from the train. The latter was immediately stopped, and all steam was put on for Savannah.

The arrival of heavy artillery compelled Col. Barton to fall back to the Planter; but by the destruction of bridges, as he retired, he prevented its pursuit. A few of the enemy's infantry followed him, skulking along the woody shore, and maintaining a ceaseless racket of musketry. They were driven out by the Patroon, which fired not less than 122 balls among them. The only person injured on board the planter was Lieut. Blanding, of the Third Rhode Island, and whose wound will undoubtedly cause his death.

Something is due to the energy of Captain Fuller, Chief Quartermaster of the department, for the manner in which the troops were forwarded and disembarked. Like expedition and despatch have never manifested themselves in this vicinity.

As I have said, we have gained a victory, but at a fearful cost. The expedition did not result in the material success which was hoped for it; but of our troops, who, crowded on shipboard, were deprived of rest; who marched the next day ten miles and fought the enemy six hours; who returned hungry, thirsty, worn and weary, and who to-day are busily re-embarking, I think too much cannot be said in praise. They have answered the most ardent expectation of their commanders.

Another expedition was on the tapis, in which troops now at Mackay's Point were to participate. Whether the fatigues of yesterday will delay another and more important movement remains for General Mitchell to decide.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Oct. 24.—The official list of killed and wounded in the late fight shows our loss to be less heavy than I supposed on yesterday, when I forwarded from Mackay's Point a hurried estimate of our casualties. My account of the battle was necessarily hastened, from the fact that the Circassian was under sailing orders; but she had been detained, and I am able to send you to-day a full record of the engagement which I omitted in my despatch of yesterday.

The contest, rightly named, might be called the battle of Frampton and Pocotaligo Bridge, for at the former point, indicated on the miniature map I sent you, the enemy made their strongest stand, while at the latter we accomplished the work of driving them across the stream.

When the enemy were driven from their first stand point, they left behind them two caissons filled with ammunition. It was sent back to them from the boat howitzer of the Wabash, and proved to be our salvation at Frampton's. Had we been unable to avail ourselves of this most opportune bequest of the rebels we would undoubtedly have been compelled to retire, inasmuch as the ammunition of Lieuts. Henry and Gittings had become exhausted, and we were fighting some eight or nine miles distant from supplies.

Private Zolck, of the First artillery, performed a most praiseworthy act during the engagement. A shell from the enemy's guns lodged in one of our ammunition chests. At the risk of his life he seized and flung it away, and was wounded by the explosion as it fell from his hands.

We captured seven prisoners, four of whom were taken by a party from the Paul Jones, under Acting Master Ormond, before daylight. Their horses were also bagged. They knew of our approach, and were prepared for us even long before we met them.

The Union forces were under command of Brig. General J. M. Brannan, General Terry being second in command. The rebels were commanded by Colonel Walker, until our arrival at Pocotaligo bridge, when General Beauregard, who had just arrived from Charleston, commanded the rebels in person. These facts I learn from an intelligent prisoner whom I met last evening.

The navy, which was represented in the fight by Lieut. Phœnix, and Lieutenant Wallace, Adams and Pierson, with the admirable drilled gunners, was under command of Captain Steedman, and rendered valuable assistance, not only in transporting troops, but in protecting their landing and departure.

General Terry remained on shore at Mackay's Point until the last man had re-embarked, when the buildings, which had been occupied by the rebel pickets, were fired and destroyed.

One of the most useful men who accompanied the force was "Col." Sam. Cooley, sutler of the Sixth Connecticut. He labored more than any other man in getting the wounded troops aboard the transports.

The following are the killed and wounded in Co. C, Captain Goblin's company in Gen. Brannan's brigade:

Killed—Privates Geo. Harner, Seth Delbert, Peter Wolf. Wounded—Sergeant Peter Haupt, in ankle; Corporal Wm. F. Fink, leg; Corporal Samuel S. Haupt, face; Privates S. H. Billington, leg; John Bartlow, leg; Jeremiah Haas, face and breast; Conrad Bolman, face; Theodore Kadel, face; Chas. Lotter, leg; Michael Larkins, side and hip; Richard O'Rourke, side; Jas. P. Rhine, leg; Thomas Latirand, body.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The reconnoissance from General Sigel's command to Leesburg discovered that the rebel Gen. Mumford is there, with 1,500 men and some artillery.

Another reconnoissance to Thoroughfare Gap discovered a small rebel force at New Baltimore.

The enemy is also reported at Warrenton, consisting of 2,000 cavalry, some infantry, and artillery.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 25.

The rebel pickets disappeared from our front last night. The evidences that the enemy is moving towards Gordonsville multiply. For four days large wagon trains have been leaving Winchester, and large camps have been established at Front Royal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

The rebels are generally believed to be rapidly retreating southward. Their pickets have disappeared in front of our lines. They evacuated Martinsburg, after destroying the railroad property.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Another Battle at Pea Ridge.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following was received at the head-quarters of the army to-day:—

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24, 1862.—To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:—Our arms are entirely successful against Northwest Arkansas. General Schofield, finding that the enemy had encamped at Pea Ridge, sent General Blunt, with the first division, westward, and moved towards Huntsville with the rest of his forces. Gen. Blunt, by making a hard night's march, reached and attacked the Rebel force at Marysville, near the northwest corner of Arkansas, at 7 o'clock A. M., on the 22d inst.

The enemy was under cover, estimated at some 5000 to 7000 strong. The engagement lasted about an hour, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, with the loss of all his artillery, a battery of six pounders, a large number of horses, and a portion of their transportation, camp and garrison equipage. Our cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of the scattered forces. When the messenger left, our loss was small. Gen. Schofield pursued the Rebels through Maysville, and beyond Huntsville. Coming close upon him, the enemy fled precipitately beyond the Boston Mountains. All the organized Rebel forces of the West have thus been driven back to the valley of the Arkansas river, and the army of the frontier has gallantly and successfully accomplished its mission.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General Commanding.

Vermont, though one of the smallest of States is one of the noblest and most patriotic. Before this week is out, her five regiments, of the last call, nine months' men, will be on their way to the seat of war—all volunteers.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A General Movement Along the Whole Line

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.

An evening paper received the following despatch from Berlin, Maryland, this evening;

The movement of General Burnside across the Potomac at Berlin, of which you were informed yesterday, though it has not been followed by any immediate general advance of our forces, is undoubtedly an initial movement of that long promised activity on the part of the army of the Potomac, which we all hope is to deal against the rebellion a most staggering blow.

To-day there has been no movement beyond gradual, but heavy reinforcements of General Burnside in the position he has taken on the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Lovettsville. Infantry and artillery (it will not do to say in what number) have been moving in that direction until it is evident that the movement is no mere reconnoissance, but in reality an advance of the left wing of the army. This movement it will be observed, brings our left wing, which was previously in the rear, or nearly in a straight line with the centre, and all the distance from Pleasant Valley to Lovettsville, nearer to the enemy. In this respect it will be seen that the movement was a necessary preliminary to placing the army in a position for an advance, whilst it does not in the least betray the plan on which that advance is to be finally made.

From Lovettsville General Burnside threatens equally the rebel flank at Winchester and, their line of communication via Front Royal.

Gen. Burnside's forces are massed in the vicinity of Lovettsville.

Our cavalry and light artillery, under Gen. Pleasanton, are reported to have occupied Leesburg last night, the rebel cavalry force there retreating before our advance, but we cannot now verify the report from any one acquainted with the facts.

In relation to the rebels we have numerous reports, all tending to one conclusion, that the main portion, if not the entire army have fallen back beyond Winchester. The fact may be said to be certainly established, that they have deserted the line of the Potomac, and are neither to be found in Charlestown or Martinsburg, nor Shepherdstown. During several days of last week, it has been their practice usually before a retreat, they showed themselves in strong force in various points of our lines, and their pickets were vicinously belligerent, firing at any and everything. On Saturday all these demonstrations ceased, and their pickets disappeared entirely from our front.

Refugees from Winchester are also reported to have come within our lines, and stated that their town had been evacuated by the enemy, who were retreating towards Staunton. I give it only as a report. It is the very general belief however, that Gen. Lee is making fast time towards Gordonsville, and that the main portion of his army is already well advanced in that direction.

Everything is quiet at Harper's Ferry, except the bustle and stir incident to the presence of a large body of men.

Notwithstanding the predictions that have been almost daily made for a week past of an advance of the forces on Bolivar and Maryland Heights, they are yet quiet at their tents, engaged with nothing more important than the usual duties of camp life. The men, invigorated by a bracing northwester, appear in the finest health and spirits. It is admitted that the army is now fully prepared for offensive movements, and the present quiet, therefore, means nothing.

Our outposts in this direction have been in Halltown for several days, and, it is reasonable to conclude, now hold Charlestown.

The rain of yesterday wound up last night in a furious storm of rain and wind that was severely felt in camp occupying exposed positions on the summit and sides of the mountain. On Bolivar and Maryland Heights the storm raged with such fury that tents were overturned and men forced to a midnight battle with the elements.

Notwithstanding the considerable quantity of rain that fell yesterday and last night, the river has been but little effected thereby. The water has not risen over a foot, and wagons cross the ford at the ferry to-day without difficulty. The rain will rather tend to the facilitate than retard any movements that may be in contemplation. Under the influence of the bright sunshine and dry wind that has followed, it will harden the roads, and place them in first rate condition.

Judging the condition of the army by what I have seen of it there and at Sharpsburg, I think our men were never in a finer state of health and spirits.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 27—Evening.—General Pleasanton's advance arrived to-day at Purcellville, within a few hours' march of General Longstreet's (rebel) command, which is believed to be at Upperville, near Ashby's Gap.

A despatch from General Pleasanton, written at four o'clock, states that he had driven the enemy so far with the loss of a corporal, who was taken prisoner by his horse falling.

No information has been received to-day, changing the position of the main body of the rebel army from the vicinity of Winchester and Bunker's Hill.

The recent rains have not materially interfered with the fords at either Shepherdstown or Williamsport.

At Harper's Ferry the water rose two inches, and the Shenandoah was increased four inches at the same point.

The rebel cavalry, in considerable numbers still continue to show themselves between Martinsburg and Cherry Run, and a regiment was seen and fired at opposite Sharpsburg yesterday.

LATER.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 27.

News received here to-day, from General Pleasanton's advance, confirms the previous report, that the rebels are retreating rapidly up the valley.

Winchester was evacuated to-day, it is thought, and Strasburg will not be held with any large force.

The entire rebel army of Northern Virginia is said to have been divided into two bodies under Jackson and Longstreet.

Jackson's column is moving directly to Staunton, where it is said winter quarters for a large force have been improvised.

Longstreet moves to Gordonsville, it is thought.

Gen. Burnside moved south to-day, and is now on his way to Winchester, meeting no enemy, but his cavalry have brought in a considerable number of stragglers.

A large force is now employed on both the Baltimore and Ohio and Winchester rail roads, and both will be in running order during the coming month.

Our forces will occupy Winchester during the present week.

It is believed that General Burnside will come up with the rear guard of Longstreet, and that a fight will ensue, and that Gen. Slocum's *corps d'armee* has been sent forward to support him.

The entire army of the Potomac will move across the river as soon as transportation for supplies can be secured.

It is a source of congratulation to the officers in charge of the Quartermaster's Department that our troops are comfortably clothed and fed during the season of constant and severe campaigning, and every one will agree with me that our troops have no cause to murmur when they see, what I have seen, rebel soldiers captured with spurs made fast to shoeless heels, and all in rags and tatters.

Major-General Rosecrans Takes Buell's Command.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

Major-General Rosecrans has been appointed to succeed Gen. Buell in Kentucky. This is certainly a good change, and one that meets with almost universal favor in this city, the only disapproving voices being Buell's immediate friends or those who are Secessionists at heart. Gen. Rosecrans has proved himself one of the most able and energetic soldiers of the war. He was successful in Western Virginia, in Tennessee, and no one doubts his good fortune will follow him in Kentucky.

A female poisoner, Constance Wilson, has been sentenced to death in England, for murdering by poison. She administered colchicum, and it is believed has, like Dumollard, filled a cemetery by her crimes.

MARRIAGES.

In Turbutville, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Babb, Lieut. P. H. SCHREYER to Miss MOLLIE BLAIR, both of Milton.

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	6 00	Eggs,	10
Wheat,	$1 15 a 1 25	Butter,	12
Rye,	62	Tallow,	12
Corn,	62	Lard,	10
Oats,	35	Pork,	8
Buckwheat,	50	Bacon,	10
Flaxseed,	$ 12	Ham,	12
Cloverseed,	$4 00	Shoulder,	9
Potatoes,	50	Beeswax,	25
Dried Peaches,	$3 00	Dried Apples,	$1 10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRIAL LIST

Of Northumberland County, for Nov. T., 1862.

F. Faust vs Sarah Faust, widow, et al.
Hayes, Elliott, Lyon & Gosh, for the use of W. H. Frymire vs John Miller
In the case of the Report of the special auditors on the account of Jacob Young, Treasurer
Henry Tharp vs Northern Central R. R. Co.
G. C. Welker vs Peter Kerlin.
Mary C. Vincent vs John L. Watson.
Condy Raudel vs Emanuel Artman.
Heirs of H. Masser, dec'd, vs N. C. R. R. Co
Smith, Selzer & Co. vs G. W. Raven
Thurlow, Hughes & Co. vs Sladden, Marr & Co.
C. Dunlap vs George Heckert.
S. Aspach vs Bachelder & Bowen.
P. Kerlin vs G. C. Welker.
Bird Patterson et al vs D. Everett and William H. Marshall
Big Mountain Improvement Co vs T. Baumgardner
J. B. and W. H. Douty.
G. Keyser vs M. Simmon.
Katy Stamm for the use of J. Kisinger vs J. F. Wolfinger.
C. C. McClellan vs I. T. Clement.
J. B. Packer et al vs T. Baumgardner and J. B. Douty
J. B. Eshner vs S. Dolb.
J. M. Follmer vs P. C. Hummel and J. H. Bartlet.
Elizabeth Deal vs J. Vandyke and half.
T. M. Purse vs J. Vandyke and half.
Beates, Jacoby & Miller vs A. Wolf.
C. Koch vs L. H. Funk.
P. O. Campbell vs D. Krauss.
Heirs of J. H. Greenland vs Trevorton Coal and Rail Road Company.
A. W. Creamer vs J. R. Rice.
W. Fry vs C. Adams.
S. M. Miller and C. H. Wolf vs J. Vandyke.
G. W. Askins vs R. Dateesman.
do. do. do. J. B. Dateesman.
L. C. Thompson vs Susquehanna Coal & C. M. Co.
The same vs Green Ridge Improvement Co.
E. Elliot & Co. vs H. Haas
Mary H. Garland's heirs vs N. C. R. R. Co.
J. M. Bastian and wife vs S. Bruslon.
E. Y. Bright & Son vs Elizabeth Osman and A. Osman, Agent.
W. and J. W. Gangler vs Peter W. Gray.
Reigel, Baird & Co. vs F. Maurer, dec'd., executors
H. Foulke vs Ira T. Clement.
A. M. Castwick vs Cleaver, Douty et al.
M. O. Ebert vs T. Cummins.
Admr. of W. McNitt, dec'd, vs Bower, Gosh and Ludwig
C. Wolf vs D. Waldron
Assignees of F. Hollenstein vs Patrick Barker
J. Carey vs J. Seiler.
J. Drinebach vs D. H. Drinebach and wife.
J. P. Hague vs J. Hollopter et al.
D. Kramer vs the same.
P. Sheffler vs the same.
Executor of Ziba Bird, dec'd, vs J. Bird and H. E. Parker.
Catharine Peifer vs J. Dunkelberger.
J. H. Burger for the use of A. H. Guyer vs J. C. Deckard.
H. T. Bowman vs W. Shortel.
D. Dunkemiller vs Barbara Weiser's Admr.
J. Wentzel vs W. L. Sober.
C. Brown vs W. Stroh.
J. A. J. Cummings vs J. Rishi.
Administrators of G. S. Robinson vs A. Alexander.
Administrator of W. Hayes vs Directors and stockholders of McEwensville Academy Incorporation.
W. Persing vs J. Newman and Mary Newman.
Assignees of R. H. McCormick vs Directors and Stockholders of McEwensville Academy &c.
A. C. Larke vs J. F. Cadow et al.
Jos. Sayres vs W. J. Phillips and Lydia Phillips.
The first thirty cases are for the first week and the rest for the second week.

JURY LIST—NOV. TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Delaware—Jos. Gravens, James Hogeland, Samuel Heller, John Hill, F. McWilliams.
McEwensville—G. W. Armstrong.
Shamokin—Ames Vastine, John Gilling, Peter Krieger.
Northumberland—J. M. Hare, Henry Wenck.
Washington—L. T. Drumheller, Joseph Fager.
Upper Augusta—Jonas Fry.
Lewis—William Kissner.
Jordan—W. D. Hoffman.
Coal—W. T. Rath.
Sunbury—Henry Forrester.
Little Mahanoy—J. R. Swinehart.
Turbut—John Horlacher, William Wilson, R. N. Beaver.
Lower Mahanoy—Elijah Byerly.
Lower Augusta—Jacob Baker.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Lower Mahanoy—John Dockey, Abraham Eckman, Joseph Wolverton.
Lower Augusta—Wm. Siegfried, Benjamin Conrad.
Washington—Samuel Malick, J. Daniel, S. B. Reitz.
Shamokin—Samuel Hummel, Samuel Furman, J. J. Reed.
Jackson—H. W. Latsha, Joseph Dressler, Washington Otto.
Jordan—Daniel Wolf.
Turbut—Samuel Hoffa, William Smith, Samuel Jacoby, Charles Follmer, Thomas Ritter.
Milton—Thomas Swenk, Samuel Rhoads, Frederick Wilhelm, George Evans, Paul Masteller, J. F. Gangder.
Lewis—John Tweed, Thos. Watts, Isaac Turner, G. A. Wykoff.
Turbut—Charles Romig.
Chilisquaque—W. C. Hendershot, Wm. Winchester, Andrew Gray.
Sunbury—J. M. Simpson, Fredrick Merril.
Coal—Casper Sholl, R. R. Titsworth.
Delaware—James Campbell.
Northumberland—Jacob Reitzer, Nathan Renner.
Point—G. A. Leighow.
Mt. Carmel—Daniel Heiser.
McEwensville—Jacob Truckemiller, Sr.

PETIT JURORS.

Lower Augusta—John Smick, D. Reeser, Caleb Ely, Jacob Shipman, Samuel Reeder, S. M. Reeser.
Turbutville—Harvey Wilson.
Northumberland—J. A. Bashoe, John Fogleman.
Shamokin—Jacob Startzel, Perry John, Daniel Evert, Solomon Fagely.
Rush—Charles Kase, Joseph Blair, Edward Grady, Lambert Pitner.
Upper Mahanoy—William Smith, Peter Giest, Daniel Gonsert, J. H. Malick.
Jordan—Martin Markle.
Jackson—Isaac Smith.
McEwensville—Philip Winterstein.
Turbut—P. J. Carl.
Turbutville—George Wesley.
Sunbury—Jacob Paul, Solomon Shipe.
Delaware—A. T. Goodman.
Lewis—Aaron Heckman, John McFarland, John Montgomery.
Coal—Emanuel Zimmerman.
Milton—Samuel Teas.
Point—J. C. Horton.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Nov. 1, 1862.—3m

SUNBURY ACADEMY.

THE SUNBURY ACADEMY will be opened on the first Monday of November, 1862.

TUITION—PER QUARTER.

Juvenile scholars,	$2 00
English branches,	4 00
Sciences and higher Mathematics,	5 00
Languages,	6 00

M. RHODES, Principal

Sunbury, Nov. 1, 1862.

HEIMSTREET'S
Inimitable Hair Restorative,
IT IS NOT A DYE.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

LUXURIANT BEAUTY,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, N. Y. Twelve, 50 cents and $1.

October 25, 1862.

S—T—1860—X.
Drake's Plant