The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

A. G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

DANIEL AGNEW,

OF BEAVER COUNTY.

THE CONSCRIPTION AT HARRISBURG.

We happened to be present at Harrisburg, on Saturday last, and witnessed the proceedings of the drawing of conscripts, for the war. There were, perhaps, 12 or 15 persons present from this place, some from Northumberland, Point, Milton and Augusta. Five, out of six, of those present from Sunbury, in front of the platform, drew prizes, which were announced with cheers and clapping, the conscripts, just drawn, joining in with the rest. When the name of John Youngman, the first on the list, was called, it was received with the most lively demonstrations, but when the name of our Breckinridge contemporary, Truman H. Purdy, was announced, the applause was overwhelming. Truman, had he been present, would, no doubt, have been highly pleased with this demonstration of delight, in his success, which was fully equal to that manifested in the case of his less distinguished, but more loyal neighbor, James Washington.

Among the clergy drawn was Rev. A. M. Creighton, of the Methodist church, of this place, J. F. Wampole, of the Lutheran church, at Elysburg, and A. R. Riley, of the Methodist church, of Northumberland.

☞ GEN. BURNSIDE.—The order of this gallant General, that no "disloyal person be allowed to vote," which restrained the rebel traitors in Kentucky, from coming home to vote without taking the oath of allegiance, has excited the indignation of the copperhead papers of the north, and they abuse Burnside, who, like Butler, has always been a democrat, as badly as they did the latter. If Kentucky elects an unconditional Union Governor, the last hope of the copperheads perishes in Pennsylvania; and if "disloyal persons" are denied the right of suffrage in Kentucky, it might so happen in Pennsylvania. Besides, what business has Gen. Burnside, to stop "disloyal persons" from voting in Kentucky? Why stop the traitor Breckenridge's brigade, or Forrest's, or Morgan's cut-throats, from stealing home in Kentucky as they did two years ago, voting the Rebel ticket in order to swing the State out of the Union, and then go back into the rebel ranks and help to fight her into the deadly embrace of Jeff. Davis? No wonder our neighbor of the Breckinridge *Democrat* calls Butler a brute or beast, and denounces the gallant Burnsides. The day of reckoning will come in its proper time, and the tories of 1863, will hide their heads in shame, as did their ancestors of the Revolution.

☞ The President having ordered draft a to be made in the New York wards for the minimum number, the Provost Marshal General has gone to New York to superintend the work, which is to be resumed on Wednesday. He has written a long and conclusive letter to the Secretary of War, in which he demonstrates by official statistics that New York has received credit on the records of the War Department for all and more than she ever claimed to have actually raised. It turns out that the figures on which Seymour and Waterbury based their indignation were mere estimates, without official data of any kind. He also shows that he notified Seymour in advance of the commencement of the former draft. His letter demolishes all that Seymour and Waterbury have said.

☞ Our neighbor of the Breckinridge Democrat, in his notice of the death of "Old Bob," a horse belonging to Major Dewart, says he was "old enough to escape the draft of this administration, &c." Our neighbor might have drawn some moral reflections from this event, more instructive, and with a more just tribute to the memory of a faithful servant. He might have said that "Old Bob," unlike himself, and some of his followers, never feared a *draught* or interposed obstacles when a *draught* or pull was necessary—was always ready to perform his duty to those who fed, protected and sustained him, without asking whether they were bogus democrats or patriots.—Never refused to pull in harness, because the load was not for his own belly, and when danger surrounded him, never complained of spavin or ringbone to avoid performing his whole duty, and never balked and kicked unless confined in party traces.

☞ Since the announcement of the fact, that our neighbor Purdy has been drafted, we have had rumors that Gen. Lee had resigned, and that Vallandigham had declined being a candidate for Governor of Ohio. The presumption would be, that they think "the jig is up," if Purdy is against them. They, will, no doubt, re-consider the matter, when they find he has procured a substitute. After all they may have mistaken him for the great Elijah of that family, in New York.

☞ LATEST NEWS.—The London *Times* says troops are to be sent to Canada in view of the recent menacing news from America.

The *Times* looks upon the election and acceptance of the Archduke Maximillian in Mexico as important, and says it will have a tendency to Union between France and Austria and to a division between France and America. Northerners must be incensed against Napoleon, and the Federals can hardly fail to come in collision with the new Empire.

☞ A company of the Provost Guard destined for Mt Carmel, arrived here this (Friday) morning. Another Company will come on Saturday.

RETURN OF PHILADELPHIA PRISONERS.—Lieutenants Joseph T. Lea, of Col. Collis' regiment, and Maguire, of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, have just returned to this city from an imprisonment at Richmond. Lieut. Lea was wounded at Chancellorsville. On the 21st July, while endeavoring to rejoin his regiment, he war captured near Harper's Ferry by a scouting party of the 12th Virginia cavalry. Lieutenant Maguire was in a private house at Winchester, sick with typhoid fever, at the time of the evacuation of the town by Gen. Milroy, and was taken prisoner by a rebel Major, who subsequently evinced his true character by robbing the invalid of his money—about two hundred dollars—watch and clothing. Lieut. Lea was taken to Winchester, and when Ewell's corps—the rear guard of Lee's army—passed through the town on their southward march, the two officers, with fifteen others, and a number of privates and negroes, were escorted to Staunton. Seven of the officers were surgeons. They were compelled to submit to all the hardships and indignities suffered by their comrades.

After two days' sojourn at Staunton, to which place they had walked, the prisoners were drawn up in line, and the Provost Marshal demanded, by authority of Adjutant General Cooper, their private funds. Lieutenants Lea and Maguire, and Major Parnell, of the 4th New York cavalry, while in line, tore up their currency, southern shinplasters, which they had exchanged for "greenbacks," giving one dollar for five and six, and handed the officer the fragments. The act was appreciated. Consignment to a cell twenty feet square, filthy and badly ventilated, with forty criminals, handcuffed and chained, was its punishment. Every indignity concievable was here heaped upon them, and upon remonstrating, their lives were threatened. After forty-eight hours of incarceration a protest was regarded, and they were released and sent back to their former camp. The same evening the three, with surgeon Schoales, of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Steadman, of the 87th Pennsylvania, eluded the guard and started for the mountains west of Staunton.

For eleven nights the continued to traverse the mountain ranges, the intervening days being devoted to sleep and rest, and at length on Wednesday last reached Petersburg, in Western Virginia, the headquarters of Gen. Averill.

During the perilous trip they subsisted partly on berries, and at one point were fed and guided by some brave and loyal women. They also passed within a few miles of a ravine in the Shenandoah mountains, in which were secreted about two thousand rebel deserters and conscripts, who had been attacked more than once by Imboden's cavalry, but always repulsed them. Several of Imboden's men had also deserted, and two weeks ago no less than three hundred left his ranks in a body.

The escaped prisoners had ample opportunity to converse with the rebel soldiers, and are impressed with the belief that is becoming generally current, that the so-called confederacy is on its last legs. The army has become much demoralized since the invasion of loyal soil, and the only drawback from coming north was the fear that they would be impressed into our regular army.

There were no fartifications at Staunton, and, with the exception of a provost guard of about one hundred boys under eighteen years of age, no military protection to the town or the millions of dollars' worth of stores there deposited.—*North American.*

A Strong Way of Putting It.

There are different ways of putting any subject before the people. This has been especially made manifest by those who have written or spoken on the Conscription act. The New York *World* has its own manner of putting it. It says: "This draft is the first ever enforced upon a free Anglo-Saxon people," from which same statement, if true, it follows that our fathers of 1812, ourselves of 1862, and the Rebels who are now warring against us have no claim to be "a free Anglo-Saxon people;" for it is true that there was drafting during the last war; that there was drafting one year ago, and that there has been a terribly stringent series of drafts made by Jefferson Davis. Without it, the Rebel armies would have dwindled to nothing long ago.

Gerrit Smith made a speech in Albany a few days since. He has also his way of putting the Conscription law. It is a strong way. "Was there ever anything so shameless as to see people, when Rebels in arms are stalking up to their very doors, intent on the disruption of their country and the overthrow of its institutions, to see them sneaking up to the Constitution and poring over its provisions, that they may find some way by which they can *constitutionally* avoid doing anything for its protection?" The venerable orator has lost none of his former power over thought and language, if we may take this as a fair sample of his present ability to use words in order to make his thoughts felt.

Some persons possibly will not agree with him when he says, "Had there never been an unpatriotic breast, there never would have been a question as to the constitutionality of this law." But all must concede that his way of putting the thing leaves no room to doubt the nature of his feelings towards the Rebellion, or the sincerity of his desire to see it put down thoroughly and speedily. The way in which men choose to put it, though, will always show unmistakably how they feel and what they wish for. Mr. Smith said, and evidently meant it all, "I would we were all one-idea men, in the work of putting down the Rebellion. I would not allow any other idea to interpose. *Then we should conquer—conquer speedily—conquer grandly.*"

FROM WEST TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.

A dispatch from Cairo to the Commercial says that West Tennessee is cleared of guerrillas. Col. Rowitt, commanding a brigade that went north, captured Col. Campbell, of the 23d Tennessee, together with ten captains and thirty privates.

Col. Hatch, of the Second Iowa, went to Paris and drove out Richardson, Biffles and Wilson's guerrillas. The First Alabama cavalry returned to Glendale with ten prisoners. The 18th Missouri regiment captured a captain and five privates in the vicinity of Ripley.

Gen. Bragg is at Chattanooga with 25,000 men. He has lost 10,000 by desertion.

Johnston's army numbering 25,000 is at Brandon and Enterprise. It has lost one-third by desertion.

The mountains of North Alabama are full of deserters from Johnston and Bragg's army.

The gunboat Cincinnati has raised and is now undergoing repairs at Vicksburg.

Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, has issued an address to the citizens of that State urging upon them an impressment of their slaves into the confederate service.

Dreadful Calamity—Fifteen Girls Burned to Death.

ALBANY, August 17.—Information reached here this afternoon of the destruction by fire of Hurst's shoddy mill at Cohoes, and the burning to death of fifteen female operatives. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the only means of escape left to the girls were the windows. Some were so terror stricken that they abandoned themselves to their fate and perished in the building. Others fell from the windows into the fire below, and many were badly injured by jumping to the ground. Twenty-five are missing and fifteen are reported burned to death.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Va., August 16, 1863.

A colored drummer deserted from Lee's army yesterday forenoon and came within our lines. He reports that on Wednesday morning the whole General Lee's army, with the exception of General A. P. Hill's corps, moved from Culpeper Court House by the Fredericksburg road. He also confirms the stories of the demoralization of the North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama troops. Those from North Carolina in Hill's corps have openly revolted, and swear they will fight no longer. The Mississippi troops are clamorous to be sent home.

The contraband deserter's story of the movements of the rebel troops is full confirmed by the reports from our scouts. On Saturday a large force of rebel infantry and cavalry, with some artilery, made it appearance on the south bank of the Rappahannock, above Falmouth. Another story is that they crossed at Fredericksburg on Friday night; but I consider the report of their crossing highly improbable.

Deserters, refugees and prisoners are constantly coming in from the rebel lines, and all confirm the stories of the great want of confidence the rebel armies have in their government, and say that the common talk in Lee's army is that its utter annihilation is only a question of time.

It is not generally thought that Lee intends to make any violent demonstration by this movement toward Fredericksburg; but rather that he is making a show of strength in our front to deter us from sending troops to Charleston harbor or elsewhere.

Gen. Humphreys, who is temporarily in command of the army, is fully aware of the rebel movements, if not of their designs; and I may say, without trespassing upon forbidden ground, that such disposition of our own forces has been made as will checkmate any contemplated *coup de main* on their part.

Brig. Gen. Patrick's Post of Army Provost Marshal is being filled very acceptably in his absence by Col. George Sharp. The stories set afloat from Washington that Gen. Patrick was about to leave the position he has so long and so ably filled are without foundation, though should the exigencies of the service require him to take command of a division, the ability and experience of Col. Sharpe would point to him as the next Provost Marshal General.

The lull of hostilities for the past few weeks has been seized upon by the friends of various officials to prepare suitable testimonials of esteem. Captain Page, Quartermaster at general headquarters, was yesterday made the recipiens of a beautiful sword, sash and belty by the employees of his department. And a committee of army officers have obtained leave to go to New York to procure a sword for Major General Meade. From the amount raised for the purpose, and the taste of the officers forming the committee, it is expected that the present will be one of the most costly nd beautiful weapons that can be manufactured.

The news from the front this morning is cheering, inasmuch as it points to the termination of our term of non-action. We are all momentarily expecting orders to pull up stakes and vamose the ranche.

Heavy firing has been distinctly heard since three o'clock this morning in a southeasterly direction, apparently in the neighborhood of Banks' or United States Ford, or possibly as far away as Fredericksburg. The firing is rapid and constant. A battle is evidently going on. Large bodies of troops were moving yesterday—marching and by rail; and that our advance has come up with the enemy may safely be inferred from the noise this morning.

REBEL RECONNOISANCE IN FORCE,

WASHINGTON, August 17.

This morning the enemy made a demonstration on the left of our army, and heavy cannonading ensued for some time. No intelligence concerning the results have reached Washington to-day; but it is believed that the movement was nothing more than a reconnoissance in force for the purpose of feeling our position.

Lee's army is reported to be moving in a southeasterly course, and there can be no doubt that the region about Culpepper and Gordonsville will be soon be entirely evacuated by the enemy.

Summary Intelligence.

A Union meeting of the citizens of the First and second Congressional districts of North Carolina, was held at Washington, in that State, on the 11th inst. Resolutions favoring the energetic prosecution of the war and denouncing copperheadism were passed.

The Raleigh Standard proposes that North Carolina make immediate overtures to the North for peace.

A cavalry expedition from Memphis recently took 250 conscripts from the enemy. All of them subsequently reported a Corinth to enter the Union service.

The Chicago Times learns that General Gilmore is being reinforced to an extent which becomes surprising. It says that he has got more troops than Grant had when he took Vicksburg, and as many as when McClellan went to the Peninsula. If the rebels have not more than seventy-five thousand men at Charleston, the place will fall to a certainty.

It is understood that Gen. Grant has forwarded a letter to Washington advocating an opening of the cotton trade to all loyal citizens, and recommending to the authorities the adoption of the system.

The steamer Spaulding is at Fortress Monroe, having left Charleston on Friday morning. At daylight that morning a number of shots were fired by our batteries, many of which struck Sumter, causing the brick and mortar to fly. The monitors were got ready for service, but did not participate.

Propositions have been made to the South for the exchange of the 18,000 Union prisoners which they held for an equal number of rebel prisoners.

Seventeen steamers are reported to have run the blockade off Wilmington, N. C., within the past few days, with stores and munitions for the rebels. Among them are several locomotives and cannon of heavy character.

The War in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—Col. Catherwood, commanding the cavalry of Sixth Missouri State Militia, telegraphs to headquarters as follows:

PINEVILLE, Aug. 13.—Col. Coffer attacked me to-day and was completely routed, with over 30 killed and wounded. We have a large number of prisoners, all his ammunition wagons, commissary stores, arms, horses, cattle, &c. His command is all scattered except about two hundred who stand by him. A force is following him close. My horses are so worn that they cannot move further until rested.

Captain Hirsh has just arrived, and reports that he killed 35 of the enemy, and wounded a number of them.

Excitement in Illinois.

CHICAGO, August 14.—The Tribune has the following special despatch:

PEORIA, Ill., August 14.—Last night Provost Marshal Westlake, of the Ninth District, with a detachment of cavalry, made a descent on a nest of some two hundred Copperheads and deserters in Isabel township, Fulton county, capturing ten or a dozen and, as the report says killing several of them.

Great excitement prevails in that section in consequence of the affair, and it is reported that the Copperheads are running to arms to drive the cavalry out of the county.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

UNION ACCOUNTS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

WORK ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED.

LARGE HOLES KNOCKED IN FORT SUMTER.

NEW YORK, Aug 19.

The steamer Fulton has arrived from Port Royal with dates to Sunday, the 16th instant.

The following letter is received from our correspondent, C. C. Fulton, Esq., editor of the Baltimore American:

FLAG-SHIP DINSMORE, OFF CHARLESTON, Aug. 16, 1863.—Since Monday last the events here have been rather monotonous. We have been exchanging shell and shot with the rebels night and day, with probably but little damage to either side.

The object of the enemy was to retard General Gilmore's siege works on the shore, but all have been perfected for some days. The intention to open on the 13th was abandoned on account of some difficulty as to the quality of the army ammunition and owing to the serious indisposition of General Gillmore. He, however, is much better, and the opening of the heavy siege work will commence at daylight to-morrow.

The shore batteries in getting into range of their guns yesterday and the day before, knocked three holes in the walls of Sumter. The general impression prevails that the rebels have evacuated Sumter and will blow it up as soon as the assalt commences. Out of nearly thirty guns on the parapets ten days ago, but six remain. Most of those in the casemates had previously disappeared.

The rebels have erected a line of breastworks a mile long on James Island, from Fort Johnson to Secessionville, although they have few guns mounted yet. This is supposed to be the destination of the guns taken from Fort Sumter.

Our picket boats around Sumter report great activity among the rebels every night with schooners, steamers, &c.

The weather continues fine, with a very calm sea, which is most favorable for our operations. The air is hot, but a good sea breeze and occasional thunder showers cool the air. Everything is now in readiness on sea and shore, and all are looking forward to the work to-morrow as a certain and complete success.

Reinforcements continue to arrive daily, and quite a large army is now on the Islands.

On Wednesday night the rebels opened on our works with grape and canister, on information received from two sutlers, who deserted to the enemy. We lost two killed and two wounded.

The Monitors, however, soon silenced the rebel guns.

Admiral Dahlgren went on board the Patapsco joining her under the guns of Wagner, and came near being taken off by a 10-inch shot from the fort. The indications are, that the rebels will depend principally upon the obstructions and and the interior line of defences.

In the attack to come off to-morrow, the Ironsides will engage Fort Wagner and keep her silent, while the shore batteries and Monitors engage Sumter. At the same time the wooden fleet and mortar fleet will engage Fort Moultrie. It will be a grand affair.

The rebel works on James Island indicate that an attempt will be made on the part of the rebels to drive Gen. Gillmore off James Island, or to annoy him so as to interfere with the siege of Sumter.

THE LATEST.

August 16—5 o'clock P. M.—I learn from the shore that the rebels have piled sand bags on the wharf in the rear of Sumter against the rear wall 16 feet high, completely protecting the magazine from the shore batteries of General Gilmore.

The removal of the guns from the parapets of Sumter is probably from the conviction that our army batteries will silence them. There have been but two or three shots fired to-day, both parties observing the Sabbath.

It is generally understood that the assault will be made to-morrow, and the weather promises to be most favorable. The ocean is calm as mill pond, the atmosphere clear and light. Gen. Gillmore's health is much better this evening.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Government received a despatch from Charleston, via Fortress Monroe, this morning, to the effect that on Friday and Saturday the bombardment was terrific.

The action of the sea was so great on Sunday that the gun-boats could not co-operate with the land batteries with any good result.

On Monday, it was expected that the sea would be smooth enough to enable the iron clads to join again in the attack.

This despatch says there was a report that General Gilmore had succeeded in reaching the city of Charleston with one of his long range guns, and had actually thrown shot into the city to such an extent as to call forth a flag of truce from Beauregard on the subject.

It is proper to say, in this connection, that there is no official confirmation of this wonderful exploit in gunnery, nor is the report believed by the military engineers in this city.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The steamer Empire City has arrived from Charleston.—Her dates are to the evening of the 15th.

The Port Royal "New South" has the following items:

The rebel steamer Robert Habresham, which had been watching our advance movements on the Savannah river, exploded her boiler, killing all her crew.

The ram Savannah came down the river on the 10th, intending to run out to sea, but broke one of her engines and had to put back. She is the mate of the Atlanta, already captured.

A new rebel ram is building at Savannah.

Gen. Mercer, commanding at Savannah, is impressing one-fifth of the able-bodied slaves in Georgia, for work on the fortifications.

All the negroes in Savannah have been seized and put to work on the fortifications.

The Indian War.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The following was received at head quarters of the Army:

MILWAUKEE, August 15.—To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief.—The following despatch from Gen. Sibley, dated August 7th, has just been received:—We had three desperate engagements with 2200 Sioux warriors, in each of which they were routed, and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their subsistence, &c. Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the savages were killed and wounded. Forty-six bodies have been found.

(Signed) H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General.

General Sibley marched from Fort Pierre for Big Bend, of Missouri, on the 20th of July, with 1200 cavalrs, and will doubtless entercept the flying Sioux. Little Crow, the principal chief, and instigator of Indian hostilities, has been killed, and his son captured. Indian hostilities east of the Missouri River may be considered at an end.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General.

The Last Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

The last Cabinet meeting failed to develope any new policy in regard to foreign nations. France and England are already changing their respective attitudes toward the United States. A show of strength and a threatening attitude on the part of the American Government, it is thought, would damage our cause more than a longer and quiet solution of the questions by the nations themselves. England begins to see the utter hopelessness of the rebel cause, and, *nolens volens*, the British Ministerial party begin to turn their heads in favor of the Republic.—It is predicted in high circles that Bright and Cobden, who have won the everlasting gratitude of America, will be reinforced by the Anti-Slavery wing of the English Conservative party. At the last Cabinet meeting the probabilities were discussed of England's soon repudiating her former imbecility on the question of rebel privateers, and the opinion gained ground that the British Government, alarmed at the *status*, would come to our assistance, and not only prevent the landing of rebel privateers on her shores, but turn in and help capture the Rebel pirates now pilling American commerce.

A Republic has been wiped out, and now what of the Monroe Doctrine? Here is another instance wherein the Government will pursue a just course. The Monroe doctrine might have been politic when we were united, but it never was just. The Government will not and cannot afford to go to war with France until she has committed an overt act against this Republic. "Nations," said Secretary Seward but a few days ago, "are like individuals." An individual, any moral philosopher will say, has no right to fight unless he is actually attacked himself. The fact that smith's enemy is sharpening knives and loading pistols to shoot him would not justify Smith in striking his enemy to the ground. That enemy must actually commit an overt action, placing Smith's life in jeopardy. So with nations. England has treated us shabbily, and France has transgressed a rule which we made when the Republic was united and strong, but we have no moral right to declare war, and will not as long as Mr. Seward is Premier. "Come one at a time and I'll lick the whole crowd;" said a man pursued by the New York mob. I heard a Cabinet officer say, to-day, that he thought the man was sound, and that the Government might draw an interference.

We are now fighting without a reserve corps. All of our troops are in the front watching the enemy. Many feel solicitous and say a reserve corps out to be organized immediately. Drafted men ought never to be sent directly into the field, but first ought to be acclimated and drilled in a reserve corps. General Casey is the man, above all others, to drill this corps. The Vermont Brigade, which fought at Gettysburg like veterans, were drilled by Casey in his old reserve corps. Every brigade that went out from under him have distinguished themselves.

Interesting from Charleston.

OFF CHARLESTON BAR, August 11.—The manner in which the armor of the Ironsides has thrown off the rebel shot causes general satisfaction, though she has not been closer than eighteen hundred yards to the Rebel batteries. Most of the heavy shot have crumbled to pieces on her solid sides, and the rifled shot have made only indentations, without doing the slightest damage. She has received two ten-inch shot on her port stoppers, and even these they only made indentations, without doing any harm to them. The steel-pointed shots have made cuts about an inch deep. She will, however, be tested within eighteen hundred yards when the great assaut is made.

The Monitors bear many honorable scars, but have not been injured in their effectiveness by the heavy cannonading they have undergone. They have yet heavy work to do., and Admiral Dahlgren is reserving their guns for better purposes than shelling sandhills. A fifteen-inch gun is not considered safe from explosion after five hundred discharges, and as they have each fired about two hundred projectiles he is reserving the remaining three hundred of their effectiveness for Sumter.

The ability of the vessels to stand a cannonading for an indifinite period is, however, now a settled question. Their defensive powers are unlimited, and the safety of those on board assured. In all the month's heavy fighting but two men were injured, one by the fragment of a flying shell, and the other by concussion from leaning against the turret at the moment a heavy shot struck the outside.

Admiral Dahlgren sent a flag of truce to Fort Wagner, to-day, in charge of Fleet-Captain George W. Rodgers, accompanied by Ensign Larne P. Adams. They proceeded in one of the elegant ten-oared cutters of the Wabash, the crew being dressed in white with white caps and collars trimmed with blue. The Captain and Lieutenant were accompanied by a tug, and proceeded slowly on to the front of the fort, when they were stopped by a solid shot passing about ninety feet above their bows. Captain Rodgers then anchored his boat and sent the tug back, when another shot was fired across the bows of the cutter. There had been no signal given or any other indication of a desire for them to stop.

After waiting about twenty minutes, Col. Tracy, with four or five officers, came to the beach and invited our party ashore. Col. Tracy was the spokesman, and advanced and shook hands, but the other officers held back. All of them seemed morose and gloomy. Captain Rodgers, after delivering the letters with which he was entrusted, prepared to depart, asking no questions, nor entering into to any general conversation. The letters delivered were supposed to be a copy of the President's proclamation with regard to negro troops, and a letter from Admiral Dahlgren in relation to the fate of the Wabash's launch.

There has been considerable sharp-shooting practiced between our pickets and the garrison at Fort Wagner. The naval battery is within five hundred yards of Wagner and they have made great exertions to interrupt our working parties by these means. General Gilmore accordingly organized a company of sharp-shooters, selecting the best shots from the different regiments, who have been doing efficient service. The rebels oad one man, said to be a Texan, who was said to be a dead shot, and who was kept constantly in the rifle-pits, and had wounded several of our men. A member of the Fourth New Hampshire, who is said to be the best shot on Morris Island, had been watching for this man for four days, and on Friday managed to get a bead on him, and put his ball through his forehead, killing him instantly.

THE BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.—Gen. W. C. Brown, an agent of the Bureau of Military Statistice, to collect historical material of the war, writes from the Army of the Potomac:

"Nearly all the volunteers in Gettysburg are rendered unfit for military service hereafter, and of course will not return to their several regiments. They were very much gratified with the idea that their names were to appear in the history of the war, and that they were remembered by our State. The effect upon our army is good, and if we should accomplish nothing further than the encouragement we are giving to our soldiers, this will pay well. Money and effort will be well expended. The soldiers brighten up at the announcement of my business with them, cluster around me, when they are able to do so, and give many expressions of gratitude. This is very gratifying and pleasant."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 16.

Mr. Wm. H. Marks, who escaped from Lexington, Va., last week, saw in one body more than one hundred deserters from Lee's army, composed of men from North Carolina, Texas, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi regiments, going home through Rockbridge county, and the provost guard was afraid to oppose them. Coming up the valley he learned that four hundred or five hundred men from different regiments, had left for home with their arms, and a fight occurred near Snicker's Ferry between these deserters and Stuart's Cavalry, in which the deserters routed the cavalry and then made off.

Both the Blue Ridge and the North Mountains were full of Rebel deserters going home with their arms, and so many passing had worn pathways along the mountain sides.—The general opinion at Lexington among the citizens and soldiers, was that the Confederacy was "played out." At Lexington the rebel conscription was going on, and all the males between sixteen and forty-five were drafted.

There were not many left fit for service, and these were leaving as fast as they could or joining the Provost Guard to escape going into the field. Union sentiment was rapidly developing itself, and if Union troops were to occupy the Valley, the citizens generally, would be found strongly for the Union. The belief at Lexington was, that Lee finding the rebel cause hopeless, had offered his resignation, to escape and save his own neck, but Davis would not except it. Lee's main army was at Orange Court House, encamped on the lower side of the Rapidan river.—Ewell's corps, was at Gordonsville, and it was reported a portion of Lee's troops had reoccupied Fredericksburg.

The rebels suffered very much in the late fight with our cavalry at Brandy Station and Culpepper, and were obliged to retire below the Rapidan in consequence. The only rebel troops in the valley, except straggling bushwhackers, are Imboden's Cavalry, two small brigades, and two batteries at Strasbur.

Prices of all kinds of goods were enormous in the valley, and poor people are in danger of starvation. He came by Winchester and Martinsburg, thence by railroad to Baltimore and this city.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

According to a private letter received here, the article in the Raleigh Standard of the 31st of July, throwing the entire responsibility of the present war upon the secessionists, and denouncing the treachery of the Confederate government, and asking for peace, etc., was written by the Speaker of the North House of Commons, and President of Governor's Council. It is further stated by the correspondent that Governor Vance approved of the publication of the article, copies of which have been furnished to the President and members of the Cabinet.

It was ascertained to-day on inquiry at the bureau of the Commissary General, of Prisoners, that it is proposed to exchange 18,000 of the paroled prisoners for an equal number the South has in its possession belonging to our armies. It is not yet known whether the arrangement has been perfected.

Demoralization of Bragg's Army.

From the Cincinnati Times, August 13.

Colonel Burke, of the gallant Tenth Ohio Regiment, arrived in the city to-day, having left the Army of the Cumberland (Bridgeport) on Saturday. He states that over five hundred of Pemberton's paroled soldiers have reported themselves to the military authorities in the Department of the Cumberland, and large numbers are daily crossing the Tennessee River, and taking the non-combatant oath.

Pemberton's army is entirely broken up. The Texas regiment left in a body, and the Tennesseans and Alabamians are leaving in squads.

The best evidence of the condition of the country, now occupied by Rosecran's army, is to be found in the fact that there had not been a single instance of bushwhacking since the army reached the Tennessee River.

He states further that the pickets of the armies converse daily. The rebels tell our men that they will never capture them while Bragg is in command—he can outrun our soldiers.

The rebel army is greatly demoralized; over 10,000 Tennesseans and others have reported to the Provost Marshal as deserters from the rebels, seeking protection. These have all come in since the march on Tullahoma. Important movements are on foot, and we may expect to hear from them in a few days. Our army was never in so good condition as now. Since the movement on Tullahoma the morale of the army have been greatly improved, and it is anxious to be heard from at once. It is impossible for Bragg's army, in its present condition, to resist the advance of the victorious legions of the army of Rosecrans.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.—OUR LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. Another Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. Another family sewing machine has so much capacity for great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in elegant and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to retain the work. While some of Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, other are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purpose.

The Branch Officer are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a PAMPHLET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York.
Office 810 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. AYER's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer & Co.'s inimitable remedies, even though they are not ordered in the books but are made known to the people through the newspapers. [New Orleans Delta.]

MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is compounded on principles suited to the manifold nature of Man! The cure of Colds is in keeping open the pores, and creating a gentle internal warmth, and this caused by the use of this Medicine. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of blood through the lungs, it enlivens the muscles and assists the skin to perform its duties of regulating the heat of the system, and in gently throwing off the waste substance from the surface of the body. It is not violent remedy, but the emollient, warming, searching and effective. Sold by all druggist at 13 and 25 cents per bottle. aug 1-tf

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

Use then Safe, Pleasant Remedy known as

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For all the Complaints Incident to the sex.

No Family should be without it,

And none will when once tried by them.

It is used by

YOUNG AND OLD,

In the Decline or Change of Life,
Before and after Marriage,
During and after Confinement,
To Strengthen the Nerves,
Restore Nature to its Proper Channel, and
invigorate the Broken-down Constitution
From whatever Cause Originating.

USE NO MORE WORTHLESS PILLS!

Take

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

See Advertisement in another column. Cut out and send for it.

aug 2m

MARRIAGES.

In this place, on the 27th ult., by the Rev W. C. Cremer, Mr. ISAIAH GOSSER, to Miss MARY ANN MARTZ, both of Sunbury.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Prof. T. Apple Rev. W. C. CREMER, to Miss CHRISTIANA GRIEL, of Lancaster city.

DEATHS.

Near Elysburg, of cancer, on the 21st ult., JACOB SWANK, aged 72 years.

In Pine Township, Columbia Co., on the 26th ult., SALOME CHAMBERLAIN daughter of James Vanboren, aged 37 years.

At Elysburg, on the 13th inst., of consumption, ELLEN S. ENT, aged 23 years 5 months and 2 days.

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	$ 00	Eggs,	[illegible]
Wheat,	$1 50 a 1 60	Butter,	[illegible]
Rye,	90	Tallow,	[illegible]
Corn,	90	Lard,	[illegible]
Oats,	50	Pork,	[illegible]
Buckwheat,	75	Bacon,	[illegible]
Flaxseed,	$2 00	Ham,	[illegible]
Cloverseed,	$4 00	Shoulder,	[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SUBSTITUTES WANTED

WANTED immediately, three able-bodied men to serve as substitutes for three years or during the war, for which good prices will be paid.

Apply at the office of the "American."

August 22, 1863.—3t

☞ S. E. S. D. S.

STATEN ISLAND

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT

BARRETT, NEPHEW & CO., Proprietors

OFFICES, No. 47 North Eighth St., Philadelphia and 564 Pearl St., New York.

Our agency in Dyeing and Cleaning Garments, Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laines, &c. &c. and Shawls of almost every description is well known that it only desires to remind our friends the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods from our hands!

Goods received and returned by Express.

BARRETT, NEPHEW & CO.

August 22, 1863.—3m w

WATCHES, JEWELRY & PLATED WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to a well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold Jewelry, ELEGANT SILVER WARE, of every kind and variety of style and pattern, suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents, all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE equal to Coin and the best makes of *Silver Plated Ware*. The article is warranted to be as represented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB BARLEY,
(*Successor to Stauffer & Hodgson*)
No. 522 MARKET Street, PHILADA.

Aug. 22, 1863.—3m sheniah

New Hat Manufactory

NORTH PENN STREET, READING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced manufacturing at the above place, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Hats of every kind and quality equal to any in Philadelphia.

A supply of silk and other hats will also be kept on hand.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call and examine some of his goods.

Sold Wholesale and Retail.

SAMUEL FAUST.

Market Square, one door west of the American office.

Reading, August 22, 1863.—3t

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE

THE undersigned offers for sale the house and lot now occupied by himself situated in Beaver, the first dwelling north of the Lutheran Church. The improvements are a good TWO STORY FRAME BUILDING 21 feet square in front and extending back building 34 by