

The Sunbury American.
H. B. MANISSER, Editor & Proprietor.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.
UNION STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR:
A. G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER COUNTY.
UNION COUNTY TICKET.
For Senator:
Hon. FRANKLIN A. ROUND, of Milton.
For Assembly:
JONAS STINE, of Mt. Carmel.
For Sheriff:
SAM'L. H. ROTHERMEL, of Lt. Mahanoy.
For Prothonotary:
WILLIAM H. WOLF, of Milton.
For Treasurer:
JACOB F. ROHRBACH, of Sunbury.
For Commissioner:
ANDREW YEAGER, of Lower Mahanoy.
For Auditor:
WILLIAM REED, of Upper Augusta.

The editor of the Copperhead Organ in this place, notices the late meeting at Northumberland, as "a grand fizzle," and says only forty-seven voters were present. Of course the company of eighty or one hundred soldiers present, and who were so handsomely entertained by the ladies of Northumberland, were of no account, as copperheads do not acknowledge soldiers as voters. Any meeting got up for the suppression of the rebellion, and at which Jeff. Davis and his associates in treason are denounced, would hardly meet any favor in the eyes of copperhead editors. We should like to know from Mr. Purdy, whether he ever was at a copperhead gathering, public or private, at which Jeff. Davis, Floyd and other arch-traitors and rebels, were denounced as such, and whether in their private meetings, even harsh language is not avoided, in speaking of our "erring Southern brethren," who, themselves, do not hesitate in speaking of our laborers and mechanics, to call them "mud sills," and say they have less respect for that class than their slaves. Yet at those gatherings, such men as Gen. Butler, Gen. Dix, Gen. Burnside, Dickinson, Holt, and other leading democrats and patriots, are denounced. Can men, guilty of such acts, be anything else than rebel sympathizers, to use a very mild expression. And what are sympathizers with acts of traitors, who openly avow their intention to overthrow our government, but copperheads, and aiders and abettors in treason. Before many years, well meaning citizens, misled by prytan demagogues, will be ashamed to own they had ever acted with such men.

Nothing would contribute so much to the defeat of the rebels and hasten the close of the war as the election of Governor Curtin. A majority of 50,000 votes for him would do more to convince the rebels of the hopelessness of their cause than if 50,000 new recruits were raised in Pennsylvania. They now say that their only hope is in the success of what they call the Democratic party, which will cause, they think, a division amongst ourselves, in the North. The only way to end the war is for every man to lay aside party measures, and vote for no man who claims to be either a Democrat, or a Republican, but elect the Union ticket without regard to any party. The rebels keep up the war only in hope that if the Democrats succeed, they will agree to a separation. The Copperheads, who now control the party machinery, have, no doubt, promised to aid them, but no true Democrat will ever consent to such a separation or dismemberment of the Union.

Our Breckinridge neighbor continues to grieve over the fact that disloyalists and rebel soldiers were not permitted to vote in the late Kentucky elections. It is, perhaps, nothing more than justice to say, that Purdy's opposition to soldiers voting at the elections, extends only to Union soldiers. The fact that he is down on General Burnside for his order restraining rebel soldiers from voting, shows that he is not opposed to the principle but to the man. The trouble with him is, that Union soldiers will not vote the Copperhead ticket. Our neighbor is as perfectly consistent in this matter, as he is in his support of Vallandigham or his defence of Floyd.

The Rochester Express says it has private information that the whole bench of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Taney included, have agreed to the opinion that "the states in rebellion have lost their rights as states, and must come into the Union simply as territory, subject to the general government and entitled to its protection; and that new state organizations may be formed by the people, under the constitution and laws of Congress, as in case of other territories, but the old states cannot come into the Union with their present organization and officers."

Francis J. Grand, a noted politician, Envo to one of the German States under President Buchanan, and very recently one of the Editors of the Philadelphia Age, has been converted from the error of his ways, and will address the Germans of Philadelphia upon the duty of supporting the war, sustaining the Administration, and voting for the Union nominations.

The New York Herald says that Mr. Grand possessed all the ability that was to be found in the Age office. This is undoubtedly true, but it was very unkind of the Herald to say so.

"The way to divide the Union was to defeat the Democratic party. The way to restore it is to give them victory."

So says our neighbor of the Breckinridge Democrat, and so say we. Jeff. Davis and his associates in treason did all they could to destroy the Democratic party in the South, and the Copperheads are doing the same thing in the North.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.
THE TEMPER OF THE SOUTHERN REBELS.
Indications of an Advance Upon Meade.
LEE URGED TO ADVANCE TO HELP THE COPPERHEADS.
The Richmond Enquirer, the Rebel organ of Jeff. Davis, urges Gen. Lee to make another invasion of Pennsylvania, in order to help the Copperheads to elect their candidates at the coming election. In reference to this, the Enquirer of the 7th inst. says:—"THE ROAD TO PEACE."
"The approaching session of the United States Congress will be one of no ordinary interest. During its deliberation, the Presidential campaign of 1864 will be marked out. Political parties will, in the next session of Congress, arrange the platform of principles that each will advocate before the people, as well as unmask the gross corruptions that the war has produced. The contest for the Speakership of the House of Representatives will be one of great excitement; if the Democrats are successful, their Speaker will have the arrangement and appointment of the various committees which prepare business for the House, as well as of all these investigating committees on the conduct of the war, the corruption of contracts, the suppression of newspapers, and the arrest and imprisonment of individuals."

The reports of these committees will form the groundwork of the next Presidential campaign. Should Meade be driven into Washington, and the capital of the United States be beleaguered by the Confederate army, the contest of the war will receive a blow from which neither Vicksburg nor Port Hudson can relieve it. If the Administration should find its army in the third year of the war shut up in Washington, Mr. Lincoln's message would be deprived of all glorification, and the summer's campaign his management of military affairs will stand a confessed failure, and his unfitness for the position of Commander-in-Chief will become patent to every man. Of what avail will the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the repulse at Gettysburg, and the siege of Charleston prove, if Meade, driven into Washington, is unable to rescue the capital from the insults of a beleaguering army? In vain will Halleck point to Grant Banks and Gilmore, if the Army of the Potomac is forced to crouch under the fortifications of Washington, and to cover before the advance of Lee. The friends of McClellan will assail the Administration for more shameful failures than those for which he was dismissed; they point to the besieging army, and ask for the proofs of the victory at Gettysburg; they will inquire into the success of the war, and will receive the Administration papers' account of the battle of Gettysburg, ask why Lee was not bagged? Meade besieged in Washington will be uncontrovertible evidence of the falsehoods perpetrated upon the public.

It is not that the Democrats are the enemies of the Union, as they would have you believe; they are the enemies of the Union, as they would have you believe, the embarrassment of Lincoln would increase; his "victorious army," unable to take the field and attempt the repetition of Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, would be compelled to remain in Washington, while Gen. Lee marched with a free hand, and in Maryland or Pennsylvania.

"The success of the Democratic party will be no longer doubtful should Gen. Lee once more advance on Meade. Parties in the United States are so nearly balanced that the least advantage thrown in favor of one will insure success to the other." The Confederacy army remains quiet on the banks of the Potomac, the boastful bragadoos of Yankee reports will be confirmed, and Lincoln and Halleck will point in triumph to the crippled condition of the Confederate army as confirmation of the great victory won at Gettysburg. The Confederacy army is able to gain any success, will be constrained to enter the contest for Speakership, should the principal part of their strength—the disgraceful mismanagement and conduct of the war.

General Lee must turn politician as well as soldier, and we believe he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy ever produced. He may so nice and direct his army as to produce political results, which, in their bearing upon this war, will prove more effectual than the bloodiest victories. Let him drive Meade into Washington, and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid, and give confidence to their waverers. He will embolden the Peace party, who will again cry for the Potomac, for he will show the people of Pennsylvania how little security they have from Lincoln for the protection of their homes. It matters not whether the advance be made for purposes of permanent occupation, or simply for a grand raid; it will demonstrate that, in the third year of the war, they are so far from the subjugation of the Confederate States that the defence of Maryland and Pennsylvania has been secured.

"A fall campaign in Pennsylvania, by the hands of our soldiers united, not for indiscriminate plunder—denormalizing and undisciplining the army—but a campaign for a systematic and organized retaliation and punishment would arouse the popular mind to the uncertainty and insecurity to Pennsylvania. This would react upon the representatives in Congress, strengthening the Democrats, and mollifying even to the hard shell of fanaticism itself.

"It is the images which the last campaign, inflicted, if augmented by another this fall, when presented to the Lincoln Government would, unless paid, greatly exasperate the people against an Administration which neither defends the State, nor reimburses its citizens for losses which its own inefficiency has produced. And if these damages are paid the debt is increased, the taxes raised, and the burdens imposed will accomplish the same end.

Let the great and important fact be constantly kept in a tangible and threatening aspect before the people of Pennsylvania that, notwithstanding their present success, they are still in the hands of the Confederacy. Let them understand that the Mississippi, and are besieging Charleston, and threatening East Tennessee, and Georgia, and Alabama, that notwithstanding all this, Pennsylvania is not safe from invasion and Washington city is again beleaguered in this third year of the war. The road to peace lies through Pennsylvania via Washington."

Is this not a part of the programme of the "Knights of the Golden Circle?" and was not our neighbor of the Breckinridge Democrat nominated for the Legislature because of his peculiar fitness to carry out such measures?

Don't Sell Them.—On Saturday last, Mack R. Barnett, of Cincinnati, received an order from Emuice, Ind., for portraits of Vallandigham. The following is his reply:—

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4, 1863.
EUREKA JED: Yours of the 31st is received, enclosing \$45 for portraits of Vallandigham. I have no images of the devil, Judas Iscariot, or C. L. Vallandigham. You should find some honorable employment; you will have an easier conscience, and sleep soundly, and the taxes raised. Enclosed find your \$45 returned to you. You will live to see the day when every man's hand and heart will be turned against this banished traitor.

Yours respectfully,
MACK R. BARNETT.

Great War Mass Meeting at Harrisburg.
HARRISBURG, Sept. 16.
A great and enthusiastic war mass meeting was held at the Court House to-night, John T. Hill, Esq., formerly of the Democratic party, presiding. General Butler, who was announced to speak, is not present by reason of prior engagement. Louis W. Hall and Colonel F. Montgomery, formerly editor of the Vicksburg Whig, addressed the meeting.

COL. MONTGOMERY'S ADDRESS.
Col. Montgomery among other things said, we brought up the Rebellion solely to gratify a very small number—twenty or twenty-five ambitious men. When the Rebellion broke out there were not twenty-five secessionists in Vicksburg. He was a Democrat then, he was now, and no Northern secessionist could whip him out of it. (Laughter.) Last campaign, down in his place, he had nothing to talk about but the Rebels, and when Lincoln was elected it was Abolitionists and that word leant the Southerners' blood to rebellion. It was a bugbear, somewhat like it is in the North.

The Unionists were disgraced, but when New Orleans was taken thousands of planters came in to know how many boats of how much tonnage could be had to load with cotton, that it might be floated to New Orleans, but an order came to Fort Vicksburg, and that dodge was knocked in the head; yet those hearts are still beating as they ever for the old Union. (Cheers.) When he was asked how he would be disinclined, and he wanted to know the reason; the Constitution was the difficulty. "When a self lands in my prison, to burst its doors for my liberation, what do I care who sent it? Whether it was constitutional or not?"

You folks North seem to know more than any one else about the Constitution. I never heard that the Emancipation Proclamation was unconstitutional until I came North. To put down this Rebellion is constitutional. No odds how we do it, provided we do it in a civilized manner. In these times it is proved of a candidate that his great grandfather once made an Abolition speech, he was sure to be defeated. He (the speaker) had several little boys, and he was going to blast their political prospects by making a deliberate Abolition speech.

From Breckinridge to free speech, he had got rather ahead. He was now a red-hot radical Abolitionist. (Cheers.) The speaker then spoke of slavery as a curse to the land. It retarded civilization; made the earth barren, and has at last culminated in a hell-born Rebellion. Whenever you make it respectable to come down with us and follow the plough, bring your schoolhouses and churches.

We will have the position which God Almighty intended should hold. His description of the bombardment of Vicksburg was highly interesting and amusing. "Rebellion is near its end. The only consolation, the only aid and assistance Jeff. Davis receives, is drawn from the North and its one cent patriots. It is now not so much our bullet as their stupidity which is doing the work of the Rebellion. When the war is over, the Union men of the South will settle the final question. What are you going to do?"

They don't want the Union as it was. They don't want Mississippi or any other State to re-annexed. They don't want the Union as it was, and after getting whipped at one end, they keep on the war until secessionists cry enough. Then demand your terms for peace. He ridiculed Ben. Wood's peace measures. The last thing Pennsylvania can do to prevent the niggers from coming here, if she don't re-annexed, is to stick to the Emancipation Proclamation, giving them freedom in the South. The Union men of the South are now sustaining it.

Knights of the Golden Circle—Secret Societies in Lebanon County.
The Lebanon Courier, of the 11th inst., says that the "Knights of the Golden Circle" are the direction of men without character or patriotism, has been industriously spreading itself through Lebanon County. It is no secret that it exists in many of our townships, and leading Copperheads openly boast of its existence, and are justly proud to break down the wall that separates them from the Government, but that they are going to use it to control the Democratic party to foist themselves into office. Any Democrat who acts with that party and does not join this secret society, practically, has no voice in the Democratic party. He is really just as much an outsider as a Republican. The management is all done in a well concealed cabal of the society, and after the thing is "fixed," the outsiders may go through the formality of endorsing it. Let the Democrats of South Lebanon, Heidelberg, Jackson, Millersburg, Cornettsburg, and just watch the movements of some of these fellows who go sneaking about barns and school houses at night, and they will soon discover the influences which are controlling their party; and controlling it too in a way calculated to aid the rebels and greatly to lengthen the war.

From Mexico and South America.
New York, Sept. 14.—The steamer Benaco, from Havana on the 9th, arrived here to-night.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 5th had been received. There was a great scarcity of food in Mexico.

Many of the revolutionists of Mexico had been imprisoned for assassinating a man, soldiers and refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

The Peruvian Minister had received his passports, and been ordered to leave the country, for having written to Juarez.

It was reported that Minister Corwin had also been tendered his passports, but this was not confirmed.

The reports that Deblado and Comonfort had declared in favor of the new regime, proved to have been false.

A French convoy, from Mexico to Vera Cruz, had been captured by the guerillas at Soledad, and the greater part of the guard killed.

The trouble in San Domingo was increasing. The rebels are in great force, and the General in command of the Spanish troops called for more soldiers. Merchant ships had been seized, and pressed into the service to carry troops.

Several war steamers have gone to Puerto Plata, and troops were coming in from Manzanillo and Carthena, to be sent to Santo Domingo. The particulars were carefully concealed from the public at Havana.

It is feared that the hot of rain in Cuba will render the coming crops small.

From the Army of the Potomac.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.
Gen. Pleasonton reached the Rapidan River at Haccoon Ford, yesterday forenoon, after considerable heavy skirmishing between Culpeper and that point. Up to that time, no rebel infantry had been met with, though a heavy force of rebel cavalry had been driven back by our forces. Fighting was going on at Haccoon Ford yesterday. The enemy was vigorously resisting all our attempts to cross. It is reported that a brigade of rebel infantry was at that point, resisting our advance.

Gen. Pleasonton will probably ascertain the exact position of the rebel army in a day or two.

A train of cars ran through Culpeper from Washington, today, with supplies for our troops.

The "New Ironsides."
The New Ironsides is a noble vessel. She has proved her superiority, in attacking fortifications, over our other iron-clads operating in Charleston Harbor. Fort Wagner was always silent when the Ironsides engaged her. The Rebel garrison were unable to stand at their guns. The bombardment was their only safety. And among her many brilliant exploits, her conduct last Tuesday, when the Weehawken was grounded at Moultrie, was not the least. It appears that early in the morning, the Weehawken, having run aground at ebb tide, was in a perilous position. The Rebel batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie concentrated upon her a well directed and severe fire which, to insure her safety, it became necessary to silence or divert. For this purpose the entire Monitor fleet was sent to her relief, and anchoring as near as possible to Moultrie, they opened upon that fort the severest fire of which they were capable. Yet they were unable to either silence the fort or draw the Rebel fire from the Weehawken, which every hour was becoming more exposed to the enemy. Her commander, however, bravely fought his vessel, and though hard aground, he continued a rapid fire upon Moultrie, sending in the course of his defence, a fifteen-inch shell into the magazine of the fort, and exploding it with fearful violence. The inequality of the fight soon became evident; the Monitors had ten guns to the enemy's hundred, and the latter, thinking that they would finally succeed in sinking the Weehawken, did not intermit their fearful fire upon it. At this critical moment, the iron-clad fleet opened into action. Taking a position one thousand yards from Moultrie, she dropped her anchors stem and stern, and opened fire upon the rebel works, pouring broadside after broadside into them. The Rebels immediately withdrew their fire from Weehawken, and concentrated it upon the Ironsides, hitting her during the action over a hundred times. Not one of these shots inflicted the least damage. For five hours she withstood this cannonade, silenced Moultrie, made certain the safety of the Weehawken, and, as Commodore Parrott, brought her into action with his ammunition entirely exhausted, but his vessel uninjured. The following is an estimate of the amount of iron thrown by the Ironsides into Moultrie during this gallant and daring action: During her anchoring, she was able to use only one one-hundred pound, eight eleven-inch guns and one two-hundred-pound Parrott. The eleven-inch gun can be fired once every ten minutes for ten hours, throwing at every discharge a solid shot weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. The two-hundred-pound Parrott, fired at the same rate. The time of the Ironsides' action was five hours. During this period she fired four hundred and fifty rounds, or poured into Fort Moultrie eighty-two thousand pounds of iron. Such is the brief history of the Ironsides' exploit of last Tuesday and Wednesday, which, if it is not, it is only again demonstrates her superiority as an iron-clad, but it also was the means of preventing the destruction or capture of the Monitor Weehawken, which has two glorious a past history to thus fall a victim to Rebel power.

Foreign News by the Steamship Arabia.
Earl Russell's reply to the Emancipation Society, relative to the building of arms for the Confederate States by the Messrs. Lairds, is a most interesting paper, and is highly valuable, but he says nothing that can be done without affidavits.

The Paris Pays denies the official character of the pamphlet advocating a recognition of the Confederates.

The Monitor explains that the Florida was only permitted to make inappreciable repairs at Bristol.

The Liverpool Post says it now appears that the steam rams launched from Lairds' yards were built for the Confederate service.

Neither the French Government or the French people are in favor of the sale, although a French banker was connected with the scheme financially—the rams to be paid for out of the Confederate loan. Mr. Lantier was one of the contractors for the loan, and was also guarantee for the payment of the contracts with Mr. Laird.

The Paris Morning Post, says, "The French Government will ultimately be able to deal with these new features in the transaction, and Lantier might sell them to the British Government at cost price, and they will be worth the money, not for sea but for coast and harbor service. For privateers they are totally unfit."

The Paris Pays states that the two ships were not constructed for the French Government, but had been ordered by the government of Egypt, as their names indicate.

The Paris Morning Post says that the French Government in accord with the other powers, recognized the Confederate States as belligerents and declared a strict neutrality observing a strict neutrality between the two parties.

In like cases, it is the right as well as the duty of neutrals to permit the vessels of belligerents to procure means, not for fighting purposes, but for navigation.

Therefore it is not surprising that the Florida could be admitted to procure all that was indispensable to maintain her in a good navigable state; without her being able to make purchases tending to recruit her war arrangements.

The London Standard publishes some particulars of the Florida's career, as related by Captain Maffit.

He claims to have treated all his prisoners of war with the greatest respect.

He says the Anglo Saxon was captured sixty miles from Cork.

When she was captured her pilot was referred to the Confederate government for the settlement of any just claim he might have.

Captain Maffit said as to his quitting Bristol, that he expected there would be a Federal war vessel outside the only narrow.

Southern News.
RICHMOND MARKETS.
Tomatoes are selling in Richmond at fifty cents a quart; Irish potatoes and peas at the same price; sweet potatoes at \$1 a quart, (the Whig reporter counted six in a quart measure,) making the cost one shilling each; and corn at \$1.50 a dozen. In meat the same exorbitant rates prevail. "Choice" mutton is selling at \$2.30 a pound, joints at \$2.25, salt shad at \$2.75 each, and herring \$3 a dozen. Butter is \$1 a pound, and eggs \$2 a dozen.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.
"The brokers quote the premium for gold as follows: Buying rate \$10 (ten for one); selling rate \$12.15.

HIGH WAGES.
A number of the pilots on Alabama river have struck for higher wages—demanding six hundred dollars per month. In consequence of this there are but few boats running.

Movements of the Rebels.
PORTSMOUTH MONROE, Sept. 17.
A negro reached Norfolk to-day from Richmond, and says that General Lee and Longstreet passed through that city last Friday with a portion of their command. It is reported that the news is true inasmuch as the Rebels were many thought they were going to Charleston.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.
A large amount of Government property, including horses, clothing and quartermaster's stores has been discovered in the possession of farmers in Fairfax and Loudoun counties, and is the horses belong to the number which escaped from the Government corral a short time since, and scattered through the pine forests.

Mrs. E. J. Leech, who arrived here from Richmond yesterday, having left that city on Tuesday last, reports that when she left there were large numbers of troops passing through, who, she understood, were from Lee's army on the way to reinforce Bragg and Beauregard. If correct, this information would seem to contradict previous reports that Lee's army was being reinforced from Bragg.

The sutlers and those dealing in sutler's supplies have, as usual of late, been busy preparing for the weekly transmission to Morrow under cavalry guard. Several hundred wagons will be dispatched to the different corps and headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.
IMPORTANT DECISION.
On Saturday the following important decision of Judge Holt was issued by the Provost Marshal General:

"Under the thirteenth section of the enrollment act, it is clear that a party drafted and wishing to do military duty, or pay the commutation, must do so soon or before the day fixed for his appearance. The privilege expires with that day.

"If he fails to report himself and is arrested as a deserter, he has still the right to go before the Board of Enrollment, and prove that he is unable to do military duty; but if, on hearing his claim to exemption he is held to be liable, he cannot escape personal service. He is also, under such circumstances, subject to be proceeded against as a deserter."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.
THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.
The steamer Monitor Vermont has arrived here from Hampton Roads, bringing Rear Admiral Lee, of the North Atlantic Squadron, and three Whitworth guns of English manufacture, recently captured near Fort Fisher in the vicinity of Washington, N. C.

PROMOTION OF GEN. GILMORE.
On Friday, General Gilmore was promoted to the position of Major in the Engineer Corps, after he shall have passed an examination ordered by the War Department some time since.

MORE EXEMPTS FROM THE DRAFT.
A circular, issued to-day by the Provost Marshal General, declares that men whose names were drawn in the draft ordered by the War Department August 9th, 1862 and again, in March, 3d, 1863, had substitutes in the service of the United States, are exempted from liability to serve under the present draft.

ARREST OF NEWS-BOYS.
Five news-boys, from the Army of the Potomac, arrested by order of Gen. Meade, were, to-day, sent to their homes in Philadelphia and New York.

NO DRAFT IN ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.
Illinois having furnished an excess of 10000 men over her quota required under the present draft, she stands credited that number on the next draft.

Indiana has furnished an excess of 10000 over her quota for the present draft. Under the present act there will be no draft in either of these States.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL RIPLEY.
General Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, has been placed on the retired list, and Colonel Ramsey of the Washington Arsenal, has been temporarily appointed to fill his place.

DESERTERS TO BE EXECUTED.
Ten men will be shot on Friday next in the Eleventh Corps of the Army of the Potomac, for desertion.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.
MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BLUNT.
The Cincinnati Commercial's dispatch, dated Brownsville, Ark., Sept. 18, says: "General Blunt has advanced to the fort Gibson preparing to start for Fort Scott. In his recent campaign he marched 250 miles in nine days, fought two battles, and cleared the rebels from 15,000 square miles of territory.

Refugees from the rebel conscription are coming into General Blunt's lines by hundreds. Their sufferings are represented as indescribable.

More than 100 Union men have been shot and hung at Fort Smith, since the rebellion began.

The supply trains are running regularly from Fort Smith to Fort Blunt.

Fort Smith will be the headquarters for operations during the winter.

The Cincinnati Commercial's dispatch, dated Brownsville, Ark., Sept. 18, says: "The rebels are in a strong position four miles this side of Little Rock. The force is estimated at 1,700 strong, with from 30 to 50 guns.

Kirby Smith has gone to the Red river, leaving Price in command of the army.

The rebel General Marmaduke was wounded in the leg in the recent engagement at Bayou Meto.

From the Army of the Potomac.
ADVANCE OF GENERAL PLEASANTON TO THE RAPIDAN.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 15.
General Pleasonton has advanced to the Rapidan. The Rebels were in position with infantry, artillery and cavalry, to prevent our crossing.

Our casualties yesterday were 2 killed and 40 wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Foster, not seriously. He commanded a brigade in the Riponick division, and was wounded while gallantly charging a battery of the enemy, in which charge three guns were captured.

From Charleston.
FORTRES MONROE, Sept. 15.
The United States transport Nellie Perrotts, Captain Diggs, arrived this morning from Hilton Head, which she left on Saturday, the 12th inst. at 8 A. M. Captain Diggs reports the arrival of the Relief boat Commodore from Morris Island, on Friday evening, at which time the white flag was flying over the shattered walls of Fort Moultrie, and our forces had captured and held four batteries on James Island. Two Monitors are lying between Suiter and Moultrie. Captain Diggs passed Charleston at 4 P. M., on Saturday, at which time he saw the white flag still flying over Moultrie. She fired the last gun at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

COPPERHEAD STUMP SPEAKING.—At a meeting in Cleveland on Thursday night, during the whole a two hours speech Judge Bartley, the exponent of the Democratic faith, never said one word in condemnation of the rebels or the rebellion. The word "rebels" or "the rebellion" was never used. He spoke of "Senator Davis, now President of the Southern Republic," and "the Honorable Mr. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy." The "despotism at Washington," the "dynasty at Washington," "Mr. Lincoln," and "the party at the North," were freely denounced, but not one word of even the mildest censure for the party at the South, or the men in arms to overthrow the Government and destroy the Union.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION ATTEND!
The Loyal Citizens of Northumberland and neighboring Counties, are invited to participate in a
GRAND MASS MEETING,
IN SUNBURY, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23d OF SEPTEMBER, 1863.
To express their devotion to the cause of THE UNION AND OUR GOVERNMENT the fidelity to THE BRAVE SOLDIERS in the field, who are fighting our battles against armed traitors, their determination to re-elect our noble Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN, and to place on the Supreme Bench, that eminent Jurist, Hon. DANIEL AGNEW.
The Union State Central Committee have provided as Speakers to address the people at this Meeting.

Judge KELLY, of Philadelphia, Hon. GREENE ADAMS, of Kentucky.
That the people may be assured that these eminent Speakers will be present, the correspondence with the State Central Committee on the subject, is as follows:
UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Commonwealth Buildings, No. 611 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN YOUNGMAN, Corresponding Sec'y of Union League, Sunbury.
Dear Sir:—Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Greene Adams, of Kentucky, will address meetings at Milton, on Monday, 21st of Sept., and at Sunbury on Tuesday, 22nd. They will address the people there. Mr. Adams is a very eloquent and able man, and Judge Kelly is known as one of the best speakers in the State.
WAYNE MEVIAER, Chairman of Union State Central Committee.
The offer of the State Central Committee was immediately accepted, and those two distinguished Speakers will address the meeting, by appointment.
Union Men, it is for you to determine whether this gathering of the locality of the county will be of such proportions, as to give new strength to the arm of the Government, and aid in the re-election of the most faithful and noble Governors Pennsylvania has ever had, from your farms, your workshops, and your mines, and devote one day to encouraging our brave soldiers in their presence, in standing by the best Government ever given to man, in this its hour of peril!

REGIMENT OF VETERANS.—The Thirty-seventh Iowa regiment—the "Grey Bear" Brigade—is one of the curiosities of the war. It is composed entirely of old men, the average of members being 67 years of age. One man is 81 years of age and has 21 children—15 of whom are in the army. They have been constantly in service since the organization of the regiment—doing mostly garrison duty. They claim that if forced into battle, they would have no alternative but to fight, as they could not run.

Shamokin Coal Trade.
SHAMOKIN, Sept. 18, 1863.
For week ending Sept. 12, 1863. 7,967 13
Per last week, 17,142 14
To same time last year, 153,810 67
163,666 01
20,144 00

FOR AMERICA.—Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will, by return mail to all who wish, send you a copy of my new book, "The Making of a Nation," which will enable them to see the full growth of Louisiana, and the wonderful way in which it was developed in ten days. Pulp, Blotting, Stationery, Ink, and all other articles, at the lowest prices. All applications answered by return mail. THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 581 Broadway, New York.
Sept. 12, 1863.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Emission, and Youthful Excess, by desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish all who need it, with a full and complete description and directions for making good use of his medicine, and possess a valuable Remedy which will cure all kinds of nervous, debility, and all other ailments. JOHN B. ORLES, No. 10 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

THE SIMON SEWING MACHINE.—Dear Sir: 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. The Family Sewing Machine has many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Folding, Tucking, Gathering, Sewing, Binding, Catching, Sewing, and all other work. It is made of the finest materials, and is capable for every variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and is especially adapted for Sewing Machine. It is made of the finest materials, and is capable for every variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and is especially adapted for Sewing Machine. It is made of the finest materials, and is capable for every variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and is especially adapted for Sewing Machine.

FEMALES' FEMALES' FEMALES!
Use that Safe, Pleasant Remedy known as HEBBOLD'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 favour the broken-down Constitution. From whatever Cause Originating. USE NO MORE WORTHLESS PILLS! Take HEBBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See advertisement in another column. Cut out, and send for it. MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSMAM has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is founded on the most reliable and successful nature of Man. The cure of Cholera is in keeping open the pores, and creating a gentle internal warmth, and this is caused by the use of the Balm. Its medicinal 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 most efficient, warming, nourishing and effective. Sold by all druggists at 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

DEATHS.
On Tuesday last, after a lingering and painful illness, SAMUEL SHINDEL, Esq., aged about 55 years.
The deceased was a native of this place, but in early life settled in at Gratz, Dauphin county, and in 1845 represented that county in the Legislature. Subsequently he resided in Schuylkill county. He leaves behind a large family of children and numerous friends and relatives. His remains were interred by his Masonic friends from this and neighboring places. (Ed. Am.)
On Tuesday, the 15th inst., of Diphtheria, HARRY, son of Dr. J. B. & Sarah A. Messer, aged 4 years 9 months and 23 days.
Harry was a bright and interesting boy, whose youthful vigor gave promise of long life. But God, who doth all things well, and whose decrees are as inscrutable as they are wise and just, in his Providence called him hence, thus early, to a better world.—This must be the consolation, not only of his afflicted parents, but of relatives and friends, many of whom dropped a tear of sympathy over his youthful life. (Ed. Am.)
On Wednesday, of consumption, MARY, wife of Jesse M. Simpson, Esq., aged about 25 years.

SUNBURY MARKET.
Wheat, 8 00
Corn, 6 25
Oats, 5 00
Flour, 10 00
Clovered, 11 00
Shoulder, 9 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
JACOBO BECK, MERCHANT TAILOR, Market Street, nearly opposite the East End Depot.
GUMS. The citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, who have been returned from Philadelphia with full assortments of
WINTER GOODS,
of EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.
His stock consists of: Cloth, French Cloth, Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimere, Black Satin, Figured Silks, Plain and Fancy Cassimere, VESTINGS, which he will make up to order, and suit the taste of customers, on short notice, and at the most reasonable terms.
Any Goods on hand, will be furnished from Philadelphia, by giving two days' notice.
Goods furnished by customers will be made up to order, and delivered in Sunbury, by express.
As he will employ none but experienced workmen, persons may rely on getting their work well done at his establishment.
Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Sunbury, Sept. 14, 1863.

M. C. GEARHART'S Confectionery, Toy and FRUIT STORE, Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.
CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS, TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FRUIT, &c., &c.
CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at the above establishment at wholesale and retail; at reasonable prices.
He is manufacturing all kinds of Confectionery, to keep up a full assortment, which are sold at low rates.
The Sweets, Sugar, Stationery, Note of all kinds, and a variety of other articles, all of which are offered wholesale and retail.
Remember the name and place. M. C. GEARHART, 3 doors west of J. F. Wright & Son's store. Sunbury, Sept. 14, 1863.

ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.
JUST received from New York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of the latest styles and of the best quality. He has had made up to order, and warranted to give satisfaction, all styles and sizes of shoes, and a variety of other articles, all of which are offered wholesale and retail.
Remember the name and place. M. C. GEARHART, 3 doors west of J. F. Wright & Son's store. Sunbury, Sept. 14, 1863.

JAMES BARBER'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT, R. E. Corner Second and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
AGENCY OF THE PATENT QUALIZING TABLE TOP CLOCK, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c.
Manufacturers of FINE GOLD PENS. Clocks repaired and warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. Philadelphia, January 19, 1861.—3y

International Hotel, 305 and 307 Broadway, Corner Franklin Street, NEW YORK.
THIS first class Hotel—the most quiet, homelike and pleasant in the city—offers superior accommodations to those visiting New York for business or pleasure. It is centrally in its location, and kept on the most perfect plan. Bussell's north land Saloons, where refreshments can be had all hours, or served in their own rooms. The charges are moderate and attention and attendance of the first order—about 120 acres, of which are situated a part of which is in a good state of cultivation. The balance is timber land, late the property of Isaac D. King, donor.

DYEING! DYEING! SAMUEL DYEST.
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he is prepared to DYE any material, a beautiful black color,—at the lowest prices. Sept. 19, '63. If

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises on SATURDAY the 17th day of OCTOBER, 1863, all that certain tract of land situated in the Township of Northland, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, about four miles from Danville on the road leading to this place, adjoining land of Lewis Bussell, on the north; land of Lewis Bussell and Peter Hargrave on the east; land belonging to the heirs of Jesse Weaver, dead; on the south; and land of Carter Mack, dead; about 120 acres, of which are situated a part of which is in a good state of cultivation. The balance is timber land, late the property of Isaac D. King, donor.
Sale on commissions at 10% of net sale day, when the terms and conditions of sale will be made known by HARMON G. KLINE, Adm'r. By order of the Court, J. A. WHITE, Sec'y. Of the 11th.