The Sunbury American

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

☞ The Copperhead Organs not knowing how to account to their deluded readers for their defeat, and trying to make them believe that the election was caused by fraud and that "greenbacks" were used for that purpose. Fraudulent voting is generally done in large cities, and the papers almost daily, give us reports of the arrest and prosecution of fraudulent voters, but unfortunately for our copperhead cotemporaries, they nearly all belong to their own persuasion.—The copperhead orators at the gig pow-vow in this place, declared that "greenbacks" were based on no better foundation than Woodward badges—and as any quantity of these badges were freely and gratuitously distributed, we can't see why greenbacks should have such a tempting and corrupting influence on their men.

☞ The official returns of the election, show that thirty thousand more votes were polled in the State than in any previous contest. In 1860 the vote for Governor stood—Curtin 262,397, Foster 230,269, making an aggregate vote of 493,666, and a majority for Governor Curtin of 32,128. Now, the vote stands—Curtin 269,496, Woodward 254,161, making an aggregate vote of 523,667, and a majority for Governor Curtin of 15,325. These figures show that 30,001 more votes were polled this year than in 1860, notwithstanding the absence from the State of about two hundred thousand of its citizens.

The returns for Supreme Judge show an aggregate vote of 522,086—the vote for Agnew being 267,197, and for Lowrie 254,889, leaving a majority for the Union candidate of 12,308.

☞ The large increased vote for the Union ticket, in Selinsgrove, has excited the ire of the Copperhead Organ, the "Times," of that place, and the result is, such democrats as Geo. Schnure and J. K. Davis, Esqs., are assailed for having acted the part of patriots instead of partisans, in supporting the Union ticket. Fortunately it is not in the power of the "Times" and its allies, to detract, in the least, from the character of these gentlemen.

☞ The New Sheriff.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of 1862, Wm. M. Weaver, Esq., the new Sheriff, will not enter upon his duties of his office, until the last Saturday of the November term of court The members of the Bar, who feel an interest in this matter, are favorably impressed with Mr. Weaver's business habits. J. P. Pursel, Esq., who has been the efficient Deputy of Sheriff Waldron, will continue his duties under Mr. Weaver.

☞ Governor Curtin issued a proclamation, calling upon the people of Pennsylvania to enlist in the service of the United States, under the proclamation of the President, so that the quota of our State may be made up before the fifth of January, and a draft avoided. The quota of the State is 38,298. Veterans who enlist will receive $402 bounty, and one month's advance pay; others than veterans will receive one month's pay in advance, and $302 bounty. Information can be obtained from the Paovost Marshals of the various districts.

☞ Correction.—In the publication of the list of conscripts exempted last week, the name of Daniel Truckenmiller, of Delaware Township, was given as exempted on the ground of being the only support of aged and infirm parents. It should have been for "Disability."

☞ Ohio Election.—The official home vote of Ohio gives Brough, the Union candidate for Governor, 61,752 majority. The total vote of the State is 435,427.

THE NEWS

Affairs in East Tennessee are still growing in interest. A hand-to-hand engagement of four hours against a rebel force of five thousand, and the driving of the rebels from below Philadelphia, is noticed in despatches. Brownlow and Maynard were making speeches in Knoxville, endorsing the Administration fully and unequivocally, and advocating immediate emancipation in East Tennessee, which is now described as the most devotedly loyal part of the Union. Some apprehension is felt for General Burnside's position, as he has to guard a long line of railroad, the rebels menacing front and flank.

General Rosecrans' farewell order to the Cumberland Army is published. He is reported as having declared in his speech at Cincinnati that if he had been strengthened before the battle of Chickamauga, the rebels would have been disastrously beaten.

A despatch to the *Herald* states that the rebel General Wheeler is about to start on another raid in the rear of Chattanooga, to break Gen. Grant's communications.

The fight at Cherokee, Ala., in which Osterhaus' division were engaged, on the way from Corinth toward Chattanooga, is particularized more fully, but is only significant of the presence of the rebels in that direction, who are supposed to have fortifications near Tuscumbia, defended by 5,000 men.

Additional intelligence from Georgia represents the contemplated slave revolt, at Hancock, as a startling conspiracy, and a warning to other communities in the South. The plot was officered from major general to corporal, and the plan was to join Rosecrans when he arrived at Atlanta. The leader of the enterprise, who has been captured, is described as daring and intelligent.

From the Army of the Potomac we learn that firing had been heard at Beulton Staton, whither the 2d Corps had been despatched. Large robberies of horses by the guerillas have caused some vexation.

Gen. Bragg is evidently unpopular among the rebels of the Southwest. He is attacked by a number of the journals, and Jefferson Davis is likewise assailed for imputing such attacks to malice. Mr. Davis denies the impeachment, and will not supersede Gen. Bragg.

The Latest.

Washington, Oct. 29.

Gen. Meade has within a day or two made some changes in his position, looking to the better protection of those engaged in the reconstruction of the Orange Railroad.

While this change was being effected, at about three o'clock yesterday morning, the rebels made a demonstration against the Sixth Corps, but nothing further was accomplished than the driving in of the picquets of that corps a short distance, which lie rebel, retired.

Excursion of the Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Emporium, Cameron county, Penna., October 20, 1863.

The excursion party of the Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, under the charge of the able and efficient Vice President of that Company, Mr. Gay, left Philadelphia at half past seven o'clock on Monday morning, in the "Directors' Car" of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. Passing over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Harrisburg, and from thence over the Northern Central Railroad, the party arrived at Sunbury at half past four, P. M. Sunbury is properly the commencement of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and accordingly it had been determined to locate machine shops and works at that place. The train stopped at this point for a half hour with a view of allowing the directors an opportunity of examining the location of these shops. The ground, consisting of some forty-one acres of land, and located just within the town limits, was presented to the Philadelphia and Erie Company by some citizens of the town. This enterprise on the part of the citizens who appreciated the importance of locating the works in their town, is certainly commendable and public spirited. The location of the ground is exceedingly well adapted for the intended purposes; and the Philadelphia and Erie company are now engaged in erecting some extensive works, consisting of a large locomotive house, capable of holding forty-for locomotives, and a machine shop of several hundred feet in length, and some eighty feet in width. These, it is intended, will be ready for use in April next.

Sunbury contains in the neighborhood of three thousand inhabitants, and is quite a handsome Pennsylvania town.

With a view of celebrating the occasion of the opening the road to their town, the people of Emporium had prepared a barbecue of quite an extensive character. An entire ox had been roasted whole, and quite an extensive entertainment accompanied his oxship. The ox was exceedingly well-roasted, and the entire affair seemed to be a complete success. This success is credited to the active energies of the ladies, among whom were some very handsome ones; and also to Mr. Moore, an enterprising citizen of Emporium. There were in the neighborhood of two thousand persons present, and if we may judge from appearances, they are an exceedingly intelligent and industrious class of people. In fact, we confess to a little surprise at the intelligence and energy displayed. After due respect had been paid to his oxship, Judge Ellis Lewis, on the part of the directors of the company, thanked the Emporiumites, in a brief speech, for the kind reception given them. He was followed by speeches from W. S. Lane, Esq., of Erie; L. H. Mackey, Esq., of Lock Haven; and P. F. Kelley, Esq., and G. S. Thompson Esq., of Philadelphia.

Emporium is a new town, located among the mountains, and has already made a handsome commencement. Its court house and church are both fine buildings. This town is the county town of Cameron county, and hence the court house is erected at this place. Buildings are going up rapidly, and the place seems to have an air of activity about it. Smithport, Coudersport, Westport, and other towns in the neighborhood, will tend, through their trade, to make Emporium a point of considerable trade. The lumber trade of this region is immense. I am informed that during the past year some two hundred millions of feet of lumber had been taken out. This must bring a large amount of trade of all kinds back in return. To show the profit of this lumber business two brothers, I am reliably informed, took out during the winter forty-nine rafts, valued at about one thousand dollars a raft, and it is estimated that upon these forty-nine a profit of twenty thousand dollars was realized.

The local trade of the Philadelphia and Erie Road from this section has much exceeded the anticipations of the managers of the company. This division of the road is under the superintendence of Samuel A. Black, Esq., and his management is spoken of in the most flattering terms, as entirely successful and satisfactory. The general superintendent and manager is Joseph D. Potts, Esq., who is regarded as one of the best and most reliable railroad managers in the State. Mr. Potts has general charge of the entire road. In the hands of such men the interests of the company will be thoroughly protected.

It is confidently expected that the rails will be laid during the coming month as far as St. Marys, twenty-two miles beyond Emporium. From the west, the rails will probably be laid to Buena Vista, which is twenty-three miles from St. Marys. Thus will be completed from Erie to Buena Vista eighty-five miles, and from Sunbury to St. Marys, one hundred and sixty miles; leaving only a gap of twenty-three miles unfinished between Erie and Philadelphia. These twenty-three miles are nearly all graded, and at no very distant day will be ready for the rail. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad may therefore be regarded as a fixed fact. The importance of the completion of this road is thoroughly appreciated by the people of our city, and the prospects of the speedy fulfillment of their wishes will be received with much gratification.

The party will remain all night at Emporium, and start for home in the morning.

Henry Ward Beecher at Manchester.

A public welcome was given to Henry Ward Beecher, at Free Trade Hall in Manchester, on the evening of the 9th instant, by the Union and Emancipation Society. The hall was densely crowded, and on the platform were many of the principal men of the city. A formal address of welcome was presented, after which Mr. Beecher addressed the meeting at length, the audience rising and cheering him for some minutes. We quote some extracts from his speech:

"He was gratified that his first appearance to speak on secular topics in England had been in Manchester, where the doctrine of human rights had ever been battled for, and where, therefore, the people did not bestow indiscriminate praise. Allusion had been made to some words or deeds of his that might be supposed to be offensive to Englishmen. In the mighty struggle which had taxed every energy in his land, he had not stopped to measure whether every word spoken in fidelity to duty would be liked in one shape or another. His only purpose was the one he had since he entered public life—to maintain the cause of the poor and weak. [Hear, hear.] If in the heat of conflict some words had been oversharp, should the English be the men to call him to account? When dandies fought they thought about how they looked; when men fought they thought about what they were doing. [Hear, and laughter.] He was not here, however, on trial or defence. He could return to his countrymen and tell them of the cordial kindness of Englishmen to America. [Hear, hear.] He had never ceased to feel that a war between two such great nationalities would be one of the most unpardonable and atrocious offences the world could ever behold. [Applause.]

THE SLAVE-POWER AND ENGLAND.

"All the aggressions, the filibusterings, the threats to England and Europe, and all the belligerency that the American Government had assumed within the last twenty-five years had been under the inspiration, and under the almost monarchical sway of the Southern oligarchy. [Hear, hear.] And now, since Great Britain had been snubbed, and threatened,, and domineered over by the Southerners, who could sufficiently admire the progress of Christianity in this realm, that Great Britain should throw her arms of love round the Southerners and turn from the Northerners. ['No.'] She didn't? He could only say that she had been caught in very suspicious circumstances. ['Hear,' and laughter.] He had said this to obtain an expression of feeling from that meeting. He told them that the hostility felt in America towards Great Britain had been Southern, and he wanted them to say to him, and through him to his country, that the liking for the South which had been so widely expressed in the English papers did not represent the feelings of the great mass of Englishmen. [The audience, in reply to this remark, rose and cheered for several minutes, at the same time waving their hats and handkerchiefs.] He accepted those cheers as the coming acclamations of friendly nations, and regarded the waving handkerchiefs as symbols of peace for all countries.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

"Now I call you to witness that, in a period of twenty-five or thirty years of constant conflicts with the South, at every single step they gained the advantage, with the single exception of Kansas. What was the conduct of the North? Did they threaten secession? [No.] Did they threaten violence? [No.] So sure were they of the ultimate triumph of that which was right, provided free speech was left to combat error and wrong, that they patiently bided their time. By this time the North was cured of its love of or indifference to slavery. By this time a new conscience had been formed in the North, and a vast majority of all the Northern men at this time stood fair and square on the doctrine of anti-slavery. [Cheers.] It went through all the quicksands of that infamous demonstration of four years, in which Senators, sworn by the Constitution, were plotting machinations to destroy the Government, in which the members of the Cabinet who drew their pay month by month, used their offices and their official position to steal arms, to prepare fortifications, to make ready, and in which the most astounding spectacle that the world ever saw was witnessed—our great people paying men to sit in the places of power and office to betray them. [Hear, hear.]

"During all those four years what did we? We protested and waited, and said: 'God shall give us the victory, for it is God's truth that we wield and God's truth we promote, and with God, in his own good time, shall be the giving of the victory.' [Great cheering.] In all this time we never made an inroad on the rights of the South. [Cheers.] We never asked for retaliatory law. We never taxed their commerce, or touched it with our little finger. We envied them none of their manufactures, but sought to promote them. We did not attempt to obate, by one ounce, their material prosperity; we longed for their prosperity. [Cheers.] Slavery we always hated; the Southern men never. [Cheers.] They were wrong. And in our conflicts with them we have felt as all men in conflict feel. We were jealous, and so were they. We were in the right cause; they in the wrong. [Cheers.] We never envied them their territory; and it was in the heart, and it was the faith of the whole North that, in seeking for the abatement of slavery and its final abolition, we were conferring upon the South the greatest boon which one nation, or part of a nation, could confer upon another. That she was to come down and pass through the valley of humiliation during the progress of her institutions till she passed from forced labor to free labor I have no doubt; but it was not in our heart to humble her, but rather to help and sympathize with her."

OFFICIAL VOTE.

COUNTIES	Governor. Curtin, U.	Governor. Woodward, D	Judge S. C. Agnew, U.	Judge S. C. Lowrie, D.
Adams.	2689	2917	2698	2918
Allegheny,	17708	16953	17570	16155
Armstrong,	3140	2977	3016	2692
Beaver,	2657	2956	2653	2939
Bedford,	2436	2704	2398	2680
Berks,	6005	12627	5936	12671
Blair,	3283	2786	3259	2418
Bradford,	6722	2954	6365	2929
Bucks,	6296	6856	6247	6858
Butler,	3228	3054	3256	3023
Cambria,	2161	3000	2158	2920
Cameron,	318	216	307	219
Carbon,	1542	2119	1531	2114
Chester,	7988	5498	7938	5521
Clarion,	1618	2598	1691	2608
Clearfield,	1531	2583	1526	2484
Clinton,	1667	1911	1692	1908
Columbia,	1801	3342	1801	3346
Crawford,	6141	4236	6056	4163
Centre,	2714	3098	2680	3038
Cumberland,	3434	4075	3400	4116
Dauphin,	5065	3875	5015	3908
Delaware,	1639	1789	1424	1929
Elk,	599	720	517	731
Erie,	6259	3260	6178	3258
Fayette,	3691	3791	3698	3771
Franklin,	3876	3710	3809	3710
Forest,	91	98	91	96
Fulton,	761	1622	751	1626
Greene,	1481	2960	1410	2953
Huntingdon,	3206	2167	3223	2204
Indiana,	3961	1995	3904	1967
Juniata,	1496	1737	1445	1732
Jefferson,	1734	1698	1739	1695
Lancaster,	13413	7630	13354	7698
Lawrence,	3063	1251	3064	1236
Lebanon,	3658	2653	3640	2653
Lehigh,	5695	5526	5636	5523
Luzerne,	7622	9808	6910	9819
Lycoming,	3414	3655	3347	3911
Mercer,	3097	3408	3057	3403
McKean,	727	622	700	631
Mifflin,	1769	1626	1694	1627
Monroe,	681	2712	648	2659
Montour,	1112	1447	1100	1458
Montgomery,	6258	7189	6170	7512
Northampton,	3463	6358	3450	6540
Northumberland	2649	3356	2608	3383
Philadelphia,	43274	37193	43944	37360
Perry,	2398	2206	2312	2303
Pike,	270	1181	258	1165
Potter,	1150	612	1142	597
Schuylkill,	6366	8617	6162	8653
Snyder,	1748	1591	1755	1326
Somerset,	3064	1748	3060	1714
Sullivan,	359	717	354	711
Susquehanna,	4154	2932	4098	2930
Tioga,	4604	1716	4428	1610
Union,	2921	1250	1995	1228
Venango,	3295	2979	3271	2981
Washington,	4627	4371	4617	4366
Wayne,	2211	3182	2194	3125
Westmoreland,	4494	5081	4473	5081
Wyoming,	1579	1418	1555	1431
Warren,	2774	1586	2746	1582
York,	5312	8669	5557	8897
Total,	269496	254171	267197	254889
	254171		254889	
	15325		12308	

New York, Oct. 29.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated the 27th, from Chattanooga, says:

Unreliable intelligence has been received of a movement of a portion of Bragg's army under Longstreet, up the valley of the Tennessee river, with the intention of operating against Burnside.

It is believed that a corps of Lee's army, under Ewell, is moving into East Tennessee by way of Lynchburg for the same purpose.

New discoveries are constantly being made in the exhumed city of Pompeii. A house has been lately found where the dining room is paved with mosaic. The completely served table is covered with petrified remnants of dishes; and around it are found three divans, or table-beds, of bronze, adorned with gold and silver, upon which reposed several skeletons. A great many precious jewels were found near them. On the table stood, among other ornaments, a very beautiful worked statue of Bacchus in silver with eyes of enamel, a collar of jewels, and precious articles.

The Rebel Armies.

REPORT OF A REFUGEE FROM RICHMOND.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—The *American* has the following:

"A very intelligent young man, a refugee from Richmond, who has been there all through the war, and who only succeeded in making his escape last Monday, has arrived here, and communicated to the military authorities some important intelligence touching the rebel armies.

"In regard to the strength of their armies, he says that there is much misapprehension at the North. He claims to have good authority for stating that the strength of Lee's army, previous the sending of the two corps to reinforce Bragg, did not exceed 60,000 efficient troops; that Bragg, with these reinforcements, had not over 40,000 men, and that he only managed to defeat Rosecrans by a surprise and attacking his isolated columns.

"He further states that the story of reinforcements having been sent to General Lee from Charleston and elsewhere, is totally incorrect. That there have been no troops sent to Lee, except in the way of deserters and conscripts; that none have returned from Bragg's army, and to such straits have the rebel authorities been reduced, that they are even forcing into the ranks those persons who have provided substitutes.

"There was a general feeling of despondency in Richmond, and the fact was freely admitted that their armies were none of them sufficiently strong to assume the offensive with any prospect of success; and that the want of men prevented Bragg from following up his success, and prevents him now from attacking the Federal army at Chattanooga."

GEN. D. H. HILL ON EXEMPTS.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* contains the following racy *morceau* from its correspondent at "the front:" Application for leave of absence in General H. W. T. Walker's division of General Hill's corps. Gen. Walker endorses the application, "Disapproved, but respectfully forwarded to headquarters of General D. H. Hill." Gen. H. endorsed it, "Approved upon the ground that brave men of the army should be permitted to go home whenever practicable; otherwise all the children to be born during the war, and the usual period afterward, will be the offspring of the cowards at home who have substitutes, and are otherwise exempt." General Walker, upon the return of the application, cheerfully withdrew his disapproval, and permitted the brave soldier to go home.

GENERAL HOOD'S CONDITION.

P. W. A., writing on the 2d inst., says General Hood's condition is critical, and his recovery extremely doubtful.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

Correspondence of the Times

Washington, Oct. 21.—The removal of Rosecrans is the subject of much and contradictory comment. The more correct understanding of the causes that led to it is that charges were preferred against him by Generals McCook and Crittenden of unofficer-like conduct on the battle-field, of a panic-stricken flight from the field to Chattanooga, while the battle was in its crisis, and of his unsoldierly and mischievous conduct in publicly reporting, on reaching Chattanooga, to both officers and men, that the day was lost. Superadded to this is alleged Governmental resentment of his disobedience of positive orders not to risk a general engagement by advancing beyond Chattanooga before he was reinforced; also, its impatience of his disposition and handling his troops on the field.

The reputation for courage that he won Stone river is plead in bar to the imputation of cowardice in his abandonment of the battle-ground, and his friends attribute it to a mistaken impression that his army had been wholly whipped, and was wholly on the retreat. The replication to this is that such a mistake is a complete disqualification for command.

The statement acquiring growth that he had an attack of epilepsy during the battle, and that he was subject to that disease, is untrue; but that he was constitutionally and by education subject to fits of religious depression of the profoundest character is correct, though he was an austere Roman Catholic, as is well known. In connection with this it may not be unsuitable to add that it is understood that the fourth specification of the preferred charge is an excessive use of opium.

The relations between General Rosecrans and the General-in-Chief, Halleck, have been bad. A sharp correspondence took place between them after the battle of Chattanooga, and before that the Government had found fault with his military conduct on several occasions, and he had resorted by charges of neglect by the Government and want of support. His removal has been in contemplation for some time.

Despatch to the Tribune

Your cotemporaries, whose entire ignorance of the change in the command of the Army of the Cumberland was enlightened by the announcement that it had taken place, made exclusively in yesterday's Tribune, and by the despatch from Louisville in to-day's journals, are hereby informed that the order in the premises was issued several days ago, and carried West by Gen. Hartstuff, an officer of the Adjutant General's bureau, detailed for the purpose, and also that Secretary Stanton took a special train for Louisville, with intent to meet there General Grant, whom he had never seen.

The removal of General Rosecrans was less a surprise to those who knew the interior history of the campaign of the Army of the Cumberland since the removal of Gen. Buell than to persons who have no other sources of information than the newspapers. General Thomas is universally conceded to have richly earned the promotion he receives. The only objection made to him in military circles, so far as we are informed, grows out of his refusal to supersede Gen. Buell, when his removal was first determined upon, in consequence of which refusal, and of the remonstrances of Kentuckians of the Guthrie and Crittenden stamp, General Buell retained his command until the elections in the Western States had been lost.

The consolidation of the three Departments of Generals Grant, Burnside, and Thomas into one department, under the command of the captor of Vicksburg, meets with universal approval. Had this been done before, it is believed that the battle of Chickamauga would either not have been fought or would have been a victory, and that on many other occasions a unity of action might have been secured which would have been the parent of success.

RISE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND TENNESSEE.

If the enemy ever entertained any hopes of permanently cutting the lines of communication by which the Army of the Cumberland receives its supplies, they must now be dissipated. The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, until recently too shallow to be navigable by the gunboats, have risen very greatly—one of them not less than 22 feet. Admiral Porter has taken advantage of this circumstance to go with his squadron to points where can render casualtial service to the army.

From the Washington Chronicle

We are in receipt of astounding intelligence in regard to the removal of General Rosecrans. The whole country will be stirred at what we shall chronicle:

It is rumored that three charges are made against this late popular commander;

The first charge is preferred by Gens. Crittenden and McCook, to the effect that "Rosecrans left the battle field during the crisis, and fled to Chattanooga, and reported to officers there that the day was lost."

It is reported that subsequently, "through opium, he became insensible."

The second charge, it is rumored, is made by the Government, to the effect that his orders were to remain at Chattanooga until reinforcements should arrive.

The third charge, as rumored, is to the effect that he declined to move from Murfreesboro in June last, when ordered to do so by the Government, as an opportunity was offered to crush Bragg, a large portion of his army having been withdrawn to succor Johnston, who was operating against Grant.

If these charges are true, it is most unfortunate, as the name of Rosecrans was a talisman of immense weight.

GENERAL CRITTENDEN.

A New York paper makes the sweeping accusation, that during the battle of Chickamauga, Generals Rosecrans, Crittenden and McCook were asleep at Chattanooga. We learn semi-officially, that in regard to Gen. Crittenden, this statement is false, and that nothing has warranted the circulation of such a paragraph. The blame, it is said, connected with the failure of Chickamauga will fall wholly upon Rosecrans.

General Rosecrans at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26.—General Rosecrans arrived in this city at about 11 o'clock this morning, and was escorted to the Burnet House by an immense crowd of citizens.—He was enthusiastically welcomed throughout the entire line of march.

On arriving at the hotel, Gen. Rosecrans was introduced to the assemblage by Judge Stever, who said that his fellow-citizens of Cincinnati appreciated the work he had accomplished for his country, and assured him of their unshaken confidence in him.—While he has never dishonored his native State, the State has never forgotten him.—Alluding to his removal from the Army of the Cumberland, he said the people would require the records upon which that act was based to be produced.

SPEECH OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Rosecrans returned his sincere thanks for the expression of sympathy and respect which this public reception implied. While he felt flattered by it, he could not forget that the heart of the people did not go out to individuals alone. It is the principle for which we are contending—the struggle for national life—that produces such assemblies.

He asked the people not to forget their duty to the Government, whatever might occur to individuals. The question as to how he had been used he desired to leave for time to answer.

"Some friends of mine," he said, "in New York are very solicitous about my health.—The Army of the Cumberland thinks I am well enough, and so do I. As to the quantity of opium I have taken they will have to consult my druggist. The New York and Washington papers have said that Generals Crittenden and McCook intended to make charges against me. They assure that they regret exceedingly that such false reports should be started."

Gen. Rosecrans also remarked that since the battle of Chickamauga he had received a letter of approval from the President for his action in that affair. He was satisfied that whatever charges appeared in the Eastern papers against him, the Government was in no way responsible for them. He expressed his readiness to do whatever the Government desired of him.

At the conclusion of his speech, cheers were given for Gen. Rosecrans and the Army of the Cumberland.

The welcome given to Gen. Rosecrans was earnest and hearty throughout.

Lutheranism in Pennsylvania.—The following figures show the condition of the Lutheran church in Pennsylvania:

Number of ministers, 121; congregations, 275; communicants, 50,549; infant baptisms 7,920; adult baptisms, 227; confirmations, 3,394; parochial schools, 18; Saobath schools, (Lutheran,) 84; Sabbath schools, (Union,) 200; scholars, 18,195; Synodical treasury, $293; Beneficiary education, $782; Home and Foreign Missions, $30,967.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

Shamokin, Oct. 24, 1863.

	Tons. Cwt
Sent for week ending Oct. 24,	6,828 05
Per last report,	216,371 15
	223,200 00
To same time last year,	200,925 15
	22,274 05

Rebel Modesty.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has laid down terms of peace which are not a little amusing, in view of the fact that the rebs are coming off second best. "The Southern territory is to be evacuated by the Federal troops, the Confederate war debt is to be paid by the Yankees, the navy is to be divided equally between the two sections, and then the Yankees are expected to set fire to their share; 'Old Abe' is to be hanged, 'Bill' Seward is to be sent to Castle Thunder, and the ragged army to Jeff Davis it is to be marched to Philadelphia and furnished with new and elegant uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. Modest Richmond *Enquirer!*

No more puny children, decayed teeth, or yellow bread, if you will use Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus equal to it. It is far superior to soda to use with cream tartar. Bread or Biscuit raised by it is more easily digested than by any other. Try one paper, and you will not fail to use it ever after. Have the Gold Medal or none. Grocers and Druggists keep it.

Look out for Counterfeits! not only of bank bills, but of everything truly valuable. We understand that even the indespensable articles known as "Family Dye Colors" are not an exception to this rule. The imitations, like all counterfeits, are utterly worthless. Remember that Howe A Stevens' Family Dye Colors are the original, the only valuable and useful thing of the kind.

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 cured 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

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail (carefully sealed) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,

No 60 Nassau Street, New York.

Sept. 5, 1863.—3m

[COMMUNICATED.]

Pulminary Consumption a Curable Disease!!!

A CARD

To Consumptives.

The undersigned 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, Coughs, Colds, &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 address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York

Oct 10, 1863.—4m

BE WISE BY TIMES!

Do not trifle with your Health Constitution and Character.

If you are suffering with any Diseases for which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is recommended,

Try it! Try it! Try it!

It will cure you, save long suffering, allaying pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to HEALTH AND PURITY.

At little Expense, and no exposure

Cut out the Advertisement in another columns and call or send for it.

Beware of Counterfeits! Ask for Helmbold's.

Take no other. Cures Guarantied.

October 10.—2m

Editor of American.—*Dear Sir*: with your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free) a Receipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of luxuriant Hair, whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

No. 831 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 12, 1863.—3m

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Jacob F. Wampole, Mr. Jacob Pfeiffer, to Miss Anna Maria Bader, both of Shamokin.

DEATHS.

In this place, on Monday morning, the 26th inst, HUGH BELLAS, Esq., aged 83 years and 6 months.

The deceased was one of the oldest residents in this place, and was well known in this section of the State as a distinguished member of the Bar, and at the time of his death, perhaps, the oldest lawyer in the district. He was emphatically a self-made man, punctiliously careful, not only in the order of his business, but in his habits and health. The deceased came from Ireland in early boyhood, and when a young man, was employed as a clerk in a store at Northumberland, about the year 1803. At that time he attracted the attention and made the acquaintance of that eminent scholar, philosopher and theologian, Dr. Priestley, who having left England, took up his abode at Northumberland. The Doctor encouraged him in his studies, and he, in return, frequently acted the as amanuensis of that distinguished author, while preparing his works for the press. He soon after commenced the study of law in that place under Jonathan Walker, Esq., the father of Hon. Robert J. Walker, the able and well known Secretary of the Treasury, during the administration of President Polk. It is only a few years since that Mr. Walker, speaking of Sunbury and Northumberland, referred to Mr. Bellas, as a student in his father's office, and as one of the few persons of this vicinity whom he recollected.

Mr. Bellas was, in early life, an active politician and an ardent friend of Gov. Snyder, and soon after his admission to the Bar, was appointed by the Governor, to the office of Prothonotary of Northumberland county, when that county embraced Union, Snyder and Columbia within its limits. Judge Jordan, who was his clerk, and afterwards his student, at a meeting of the members of the Bar, in a sketch of his life, properly remarked, that as an officer, he had no superior. As a member of the Bar, he was always kind, courteous and polite, and in private life, and as a neighbor, always exercised the same social qualities. His remains were followed to the grave by a large circle of friends and relatives from this and neighboring places.—Ed. American.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Northumberland county, held in the Court House on Tuesday October 27, 1863, for the purpose of expressing their sorrow for the death of one of their members, HUGH BELLAS, Esq.

A. Jordan, was called to the chair, and William I. Greenough was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Joshua W. Comly, Esq., a committee of three was appointed, to prepare an appropriate preamble and resolutions. The chair appointed Joshua W. Comly, John B. Packer, and William I. Greenough, Esqs., who submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Within a very brief period, we have been called upon to deplore the removal of three members of this bar, who had just entered upon their professional career; and now death has again entered our small circle, and called away one whose life was prolonged far beyond the period allotted to man. While it is our duty to submit without murmuring to the decree of Him who doeth all things well, we may be permitted to express our sympathy for the family and friends of the deceased, and our high opinion of him as a jurist and a citizen. Therefore,

Resolved, That the career of the deceased, while at the Bar, was marked by distinguished ability. He was a profound jurist, and an able and eloquent advocate, a scholar and gentleman.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Bellas the community has lost one of her best citizens, a wife a fond and devoted husband, and his children a kind and tender father.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our respect and esteem for the deceased, we will attend his funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Hon. A. Jordan, George F. Miller and William C. Lawson, Esqrs., be a committee to tender to the family of the deceased, a copy of these proceedings, and to express to them our condolence in this severe bereavement.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the papers in this county, and that they also be entered at length on the record of this Court.

A. JORDAN, Chairman

W. I. Greenough, Secretary.

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	8 00	Eggs,	15
Wheat,	$1 20 a 1 30	Butter,	25
Rye,	90	Tallow,	12
Corn,	90	Lard,	12
Oats,	50	Pork,	8
Buckwheat,	75	Bacon,	10
Flaxseed,	$2 00	Ham,	14
Cloverseed,	$4 00	Shoulder,	8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOURNING GOODS!!

Black Glossy Silks,
4 4 Black Cashmeres;
Super Black Mohairs,
Fine Black Alpaccas,
Black and Purple Delains,
White and Black Figured Delaines,
Black Crepe Maretz,
Lupins Black all wool Delaines,
Black Silk Bereges,
Good Black Debege,
Plain Black Gingrams,
Plain Black Calicoes,
Neat Figured Black Calicoes,
Fine Black Sack Flannels,
Black Love Veils,
Jouvins Black Kid Gloves,
Black Silk Gauntletts,
Black Gloves in Variety,
Fine Mourning Handkerchiefs,
Black cotton and wool Hosiery,
Black Thibet and Wool Shawls,
&c., &c., &c.

A nice line of the above goods now open and for sale at low prices.

E. Y. BRIGHT & SON.

Sunbury, October 31st, 1863.

NOT A RUM DRINI

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A PURE TONIC,

THAT WILL RELIEVE THE AFFLICTED, A

Not make Drunkards,

DR. HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILL EFFECTUALLY AND MOST CERTAI LY

CURE ALL DISEASES

arising from a

Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Kidneys.

Thousands of our citizens are suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Diseases, and to whom the following questions apply—we guarantee

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

will cure them.

Dyspepsia and Liver Disease.

Do you rise with