The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

WILLIAM S. ROSS,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

Breckinridge Party Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

ISAAC SLENKER,

OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

JAMES P. BARR,

OF PITTSBURG.

County Union Nominations.

For Congress:

WILLIAM C. LAWSON, of Milton.

Subject to the Decision of the Conferees of the District.

For Assembly:

HENRY B. HOFFMAN, of Jackson

For District Attorney:

JOHN K. CLEMENT, of Sunbury.

For Commissioner:

BONHAM R. KASE, of Shamokin.

For Auditor:

O. P. PATTON, of Rush.

☞ THREE COMPANIES FROM THIS COUNTY.—We are pleased to learn that this county will have three companies in the field, one more than its quota under the requisition of the President. One of these companies, numbering 135 men, organized at Watsontown, passed through this place on Thursday, having split from the Milton company and set up for themselves. The Milton company, we learn, has now united with the Northumberland recruits, about 20 in number and others, and is full. The Sunbury company and the Shamokin will, or have united, and will be commanded by Capt. Reeder, of Shamokin, and Lieutenants Jones and Brice, of Snydertown and Sunbury.

Should another company be raised, for the war, there will be no necessity for drafting, so far as this county is concerned. It is therefore proposed, and we think very properly, that the proposed bounty of $50 to each member of the two companies, should be divided among the four, giving $25 to each. The only objection that could be urged against the getting up of four companies is, that some of the anti-war sympathizers would escape being drafted.

☞ IMPORTANT ARREST.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* announces the arrest of O. Barrett and T. C. MacDowell, publishers, and M. Foster and U. J. Jones editors of the *Patriot and Union*, published at Harrisburg The arrest was made by Gen. Wadsworth U. S. Provost Marshall, and was the parties were sent to Fort McHenry.

☞ OUR neighbor of the Breckinridge *Democrat* denies indignantly that he published the speeches of Vallandigham or Ben Wood. We give him the benefit of this denial and have only to say, that having published speeches of the same character and having but recently endorsed Vallandigham, we supposed he had also published his speech, as the Breckinridge Press had done pretty generally. But is it not surprising that one who could endorse Floyd, should be so sensitive in regard to Vallandigham.

☞ NEIGHBOR Furdy, of the "Breckinridge Democrat," suggests our appointment as car inspector. Now, we are not ungrateful, and promise if we are appointed and our neighbor should be ordered to Fort McHenry, we will see that he is placed in a car from which escape will be impossible.

Local Affairs.

☞ The weather has been exceedingly warm this week. On Monday and Tuesday the mercury had reached the nineties.

☞ Court commenced on Monday last. The town was crowded the first day, some for the purpose of attending Court, others to attend the Union Convention and also the address of Professor McCoy, in the evening.

☞ PROFESSOR McCOY.—The meeting which was held on the Square to listen to the address of Prof. McCoy, on Monday evening, was one of the largest ever held in this place. The Professor spoke until near mid-night, the audience still cheering him to go on.

☞ ADMITTED.—On motion of Geo. Hill, Esq., John E. Heller and J. W. Knight, Esqrs., were admitted to practice in the several Courts of this county.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Heller, who is a graduate from this office, passed a creditable examination.

☞ DROWNED.—We learn that a son of Mr. John Ruch, of Northumberland, a lad about 10 years old, was drowned on Saturday last in the canal at that place. He was fishing and fell from the bridge into the water. Another boy was with him but did not succeed in getting him out.

☞ CAPTURED.—We observe by late accounts from "Camp Duffield," Tennessee, that James Adams and Augustus Zimmerman, of Mount Carmel, in this County, belonging to Col. Wynkoop Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, were captured with about ten or twelve others. The account says James Adams was among the wounded, but will recover.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—Council met on Tuesday evening last, on the stated night of meeting. Chief Burgess S. B. Boyer, in the chair. Members present Stroh, Greenough, Bourne, Bostian, Bright, Bucher and Mantz.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Greenough, RESOLVED, That the Chief Burgess be requested to notify the owners of property at the north east corner of Market Square, and in front of their property, in accordance with the provisions of the existing Borough Ordinances, and in case of their failure so to do, cause the said pavement to be laid.

On motion of Mr. Bourne, RESOLVED, That a TAX of one mill on the dollar be assessed for Borough purposes for the year 1862.

On motion of Mr. Greenough, RESOLVED, That the committee on Grave Yard, be authorized to employ Peter Durst or some other suitable person for the term of five years, at a salary of $50 per year, to clear off and take care of Grave Yard.

On motion of Mr. Stroh, RESOLVED, That the committee on streets, &c., are hereby authorized to direct the Street Commissioners to fill up the street or repair of Shoat and Blackberry street so as to make it passable.

On motion, adjourned.

J. M. MILLER, Clerk.

☞ ACCIDENT ON THE SHAMOKIN ROAD.—The extra train on Monday afternoon returning from this place to Shamokin, with passengers who had been attending the County Convention, met with an accident near Reed's Station. The train intended to run into the switch at that place. The locomotive passed over but the switch gave way before the tender and cars got on, which were thrown down the bank and considerably injured. The Conductor, Mr. Wm. Teats of this place who was standing on the platform, was somewhat injured and some of the passengers slightly hurt.

☞ Another Company of Volunteers is being raised in this place on the second call. This Company will be organized under the auspices of Mr. John M. Buyers, agent of the Sunbury and Erie road at this place as Captain and Jacob Rohrbach as Lieutenant. Mr. Rohrbach was among the three month men.—They are both the right kind of men, and raised twenty men the first day.

THE WAR MEETING ON MONDAY.

In pursuance of a call for that purpose, a large mass meeting was held in the square, in front of the Court House, in this place, on Monday afternoon last. A platform was erected under the shade trees, handsomely decorated with flags, wreaths, and an eagle of evergreens, over which was the portrait of Washington, surrounded with wreaths. On motion of John B. Packer, Esq., Hon. ALEXANDER JORDAN, was called upon to preside, and on motion of H. B. Masser, the following persons were nominated as Vice Presidents and Secretaries:—Vice Presidents, Gen. J. C. Horton, Wm. K. Kase, Samuel John, Philip Weiser, Hon. Abraham Shipman, John D. Conrad, Hugh McLaughlin, Joseph M. Nesbit, John Miller, John McCormick, James P. Armstrong, Stephen Bittenbender, Wm. H. Marshall, Jos. Nicely, George Conrad, Jacob Seasholtz, Capt. J. M. Huff, Benjamin Strickler, John Smith, Sam'l Moore, Jacob Leisenring, William Savidge, Benjamin Heffner, Solomon Miller, Colonel Thomas Snyder, Samuel A. Bergstresser, Jacob Eckman, John Bingeman and Michael M. Soper. Secretaries—H. B. Masser, John Youngman, George Hill and Samuel J. Packer.

Judge Jordan, before taking his seat, stated the object of the meeting in a brief but effective speech, which was well received and loudly responded to. He urged all good citizens to lay aside all partizan and political feeling in this trying hour, and turn their attention to the salvation and restoration of our glorious Union, and declared that if the rebels succeeded in destroying this government we would become not only a ruined and unhappy people, but that our possessions would become worthless.

Gen. John K. Clement was then called upon, and after an eloquent address offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Southern leaders, not contented with the immense political power always yielded to them in the administration of public affairs; but corrupted by an insane ambition, conceived and entertained the wild idea of establishing a model Empire on the basis and corner stone of slavery; an empire which, with a peerless aristocracy; a race of nobles with the negroes for serfs, was to absorb the entire southern continent; AND WHEREAS, to accomplish this end the conspirators have originated the boldest, most wicked, most audacious plot ever attempted against a nation, and have actually inaugurated a rebellion for the destruction of this Republic, with the avowed purpose of blotting it out of existence. A rebellion in its inception and surroundings more shameless than was ever before developed by madness, folly and ungoverned depravity. AND WHEREAS, The vast armies of the traitors are in the field, against the constituted authorities, and the States committed to treason, fight with the desperation and animosity of savages. Therefor,

Resolved, That we must oppose them with an invincible force, and conquer in the fight, before their wicked hands have torn to pieces the beautiful temple of freedom and scatter the fragments never to be reconstructed.

Resolved. That this war is conducted for no other purpose than to save this Republic, and for this purpose it is our duty to fight till the end; never pausing for such ill-timed questionings, as, the amount of profits made by unscrupulous army contractors, or the advancement of officers, or the ultimate fate of the slave. The rebellion must be crushed at all hazards, and when this is accomplished, we can give our time to investigations. To loose our government; to sink our nationality, is to loose everything, to sink hope itself, therefore all other questions are merged and lost in the one great all absorbing issue. How shall we save the country?

Resolved, That our nation can only be saved by a mighty and united effort and everything else abandoned to the one great duty. That that effort must be made; that great Republic must be held together, our flag sustained, our national existence preserved; for this we will move straight forward towards the mark, sacrificing to this holy purpose all lesser questions and differences of individual opinion. To secure our nationality cost much, to maintain it has already cost as dear, it must be saved no matter at what cost. We dare not fail in this struggle.

Resolved, That to fail now would be to be sundered into fragments; a prey to an audacious aristocracy on our southern border, to insolent northern Provinces; to the always overbearing power of England; to the ambition of France; to the recuperating strength of Spain in the Mexican Empire; to fall in this struggle is utter hopeless ruin.

Resolved, That soul and body we belong to our country, and will be steadfast to her; we will stand by the administration, and by the brave commanders of our troops, and sustain, by every means in our power, all measures that may be necessary for the maintenance of the government, the preservation of the Union, and the Constitution of the United States as the Supreme law of the land. We cordially adopt the noble sentiments of Major General McClellan uttered in his recent address to his brave army, viz: "That those who are waging war against the United States are rebels against the best interests of mankind; and that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood."

Resolved, That we have an humble and abiding faith in the God of Nations, and we steadfastly believe that, if we will do our duty, He will graciously bless our beloved country out of the contest into which she has been plunged, purified and stronger than ever, and brighter,—a light upon a hill to give light to the nations.

Resolved, That dynasty has followed dynasty.—Empire has followed Empire, whose very names have passed away and been forgotten; that story and history record wars and contests almost from the commencement of time, wars for conquest and empire, wars against aggression and to avenge insult, civil wars, rebellious revolts; wars for power, and some have fought to establish freedom; but never until now was it heard that a war was inaugurated for the avowed, audacious and shameless purpose of establishing slavery as a basis and a principle of the government. For a free enterprising, rich, proud and powerful people to be conquered in such a war, would be to leave them a people without a nationality; a by-word and a scorn; the jest and laughing stock of the world.

Resolved, That we recommend and urge the County Commissioners to make an appropriation out of the funds of the County of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of paying a bounty of fifty dollars to each Volunteer into the two companies required from this county, under the late call for troops.

Resolved, That if the condition of the Treasury will not warrant the payment of such an appropriation at this time without a loan, then the County Commissioners are hereby requested to borrow on the faith of the county, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be appropriated to the above mentioned purpose.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of every man if he cannot volunteer himself, to aid those who are recruiting, and we mutually pledge ourselves, to the each other, to labor earnestly in the good cause, and especially to filling up the old regiments.

Resolved, That sharp, prompt and vigorous action, and an overwhelming force will soonest end this war, and therefore it is recommended to the general government to call immediately for 300,000 additional troops, and also the formation of reserve corps to an aggregate of 500,000 men, to be placed under instruction at suitable points in the respective States, whence they can be removed to active service when required. This is a measure of prudence, policy and economy.

Governor Pollock was then loudly called for, and responded in a short but stirring and patriotic speech. He was frequently cheered and was very severe upon the sympathizers of secession in the North and persons among us who are always ready to excuse the South, while they reserve their malediction for what they call the Abolitionists of the North.

Mr. Bound was then called for, and for a brief period spoke eloquently in support of the Union and Government and the necessity of filling up our companies. J. Woods Brown also made a few remarks in regard to the policy of prosecuting the war against the rebels.

Union Convention of Northumberland County.

The Union Convention of Northumberland County, to nominate candidates without distinction of party, assembled at the Court House, in Sunbury, on Monday, August 4th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was organized by the appointment of JONAS WOLF, of Delaware, as President; Benjamin Strickler, of Jackson, and Richard Marshall, of Northumberland, as Vice Presidents; and Dr. J. J. John, of Coal, and A. J. Rockefeller, of Sunbury, Secretaries.

The following Delegates presented their credentials and took seats in the Convention:

Lewis—Geo. Dimm, S. P. Gaston.
Turbutville—Sam'l Shannon, Daniel Beisel.
Delaware—Jonas Wolf, Joseph Nicely, J. D. Durham.
McEwensville—A. J. Guffy, John D. Watson.
Turbut—John McCormick, J. M. Follmer.
Milton—M. Chamberlin, W. K. Wertman.
Chillisquaque—Samuel McNinch, Wm. S. Blair.
Point—W. H. Leighou, Geo. P. Mertz.
Northumberland—H. A. Colt, Richard Marshall.
Upper Augusta—Samuel K. Hile, William Reed.
Lower Augusta—Elias Emerick, P. M. Reitz.
Rush—Franklin Colket, O. P. Patton, Isaac Martz.
Sunbury—Charles Pleasants, A. J. Rockefeller.
Shamokin—Dr. J. C. Robins, William H. Muench, Franklin Martz, S. A. Bergstresser.
Coal—Jos. Bird, J. J. John, John Dunkelberger.
Mt. Carmel—Jonas Stine, David Heiser.
Cameron—S. Dunkelberger.
Zerbe—Isaac Keiser, Simeon Haupt.
Little Mahanoy—S. H. Rothermel, Joseph Reitz.
Jackson—B. Strickler, H. B. Hoffman.
Jordan—Michael Emerick, G. T. Troutman.
Upper Mahanoy—J. H. Adams, J. S. Sminkey.

Charles Pleasants, S. P. Gaston, H. A. Colt, Jos. Bird, John McCormick, Wm. H. Muench and Joseph Nicely were appointed a Committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

The Convention adjourned to meet at one o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met, and after roll call, proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Mr. Chamberlin nominated Wm. C. Lawson, and Mr. Pleasants nominated Geo. F. Miller. On the first ballot,

Mr. Lawson received	41 votes,
Mr. Miller "	5 "

On motion of Mr. Pleasants, the nomination of Wm. C. Lawson, Esq., was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin,

Resolved, That Mr. Lawson be permitted to appoint his own Conferees.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Assembly.

Mr. Chamberlin nominated H. B. Hoffman, and Mr. Rockefeller nominated John K. Clement. On the first ballot

Mr. Hoffman received	35 votes.
Mr. Clement, "	12 "

Whereupon H. B. Hoffman was declared duly nominated.

For Commissioner Mr. Pleasants nominated W. H. Leighou; Mr. Bergstresser nominated B. R. Kase. On the first ballot

Mr. Kase received	30 votes,
Mr. Leighou "	13 "

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin,

Resolved, That Gen. John Kay Clement be and he hereby is unanimously nominated by acclamation, as the Union candidate for District Attorney.

O. P. Patton, of Rush, was nominated by acclamation for Auditor.

The following named gentlemen were appointed the Union Standing Committee for the ensuing year:

Sunbury—Charles Pleasants,
Lewis—John Tweed,
Turbutville—A. T. Bisel,
Delaware—Joseph Nicely,
McEwensville—A. J. Guffy,
Turbut—J. M. Follmer,
Milton—Moses Chamberlin,
Chillisquaque—Wm. Blain,
Point—George P. Martz,
Northumberland—H. A. Colt,
Upper Augusta—Isaac Campbell,
Lower Augusta—Elias Emerick,
Rush—Josiah Reed,
Coal—John B. Douty,
Shamokin—Franklin Martz,
Mt. Carmel—Jonas Stine,
Cameron—Charles R. Boyer,
Zerbe—Isaac Keiser,
Little Mahanoy—S. H. Rothermel,
Jackson—B. Strickler,
Upper Mahanoy—J. S. Sminkey,
Lower Mahanoy—Abraham Blasser,
Jordan—G. T. Troutman.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, with much enthusiasm.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial, to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic; and to this end we invite the cooperation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle in all the states such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers, and see who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt.

Resolved, That the skill, bravery and endurance exhibited by our army and navy have elicited our admiration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurances of some and speedy success to our arms and a rout and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the government to aid and strengthen them by all the means in its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission, or driven from the land; and that to accomplish these ends we pledge to our rulers our faith, our fortunes and our lives.

Resolved, That the hour of danger is present, and that the loyal men of the county, are called upon to rise in their strength, and to drive back to duty, the armed hordes of traitors, who have ruthlessly assaulted this Government and set at defiance its laws.

Resolved, That now is the time when it is expected of the young and able-bodied men of the county, that their brothers in arms, and in the field of glory, shall be aided and assisted by them in crushing out, now and forever, the wicked rebellion, shaking this nation from its centre to circumference.

Resolved, That we have every confidence in the honesty and integrity of the President of the United States, and that his skillful management of the delicate and perplexing questions of State, in the present perilous condition of the country, increases our confidence in his wisdom and judgment.

Resolved, That in prompt action depends the solution of the question, whether our institutions shall be preserved, or whether, by inactivity and low truckling to a Southern Oligarchy, we shall lose them forever.

Resolved, That in Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, we recognize a firm supperter of the Union, who has labored hard to sustain the Government and the Constitution of the United States, and to crush the Hydra-headed monster of the Southern treasonable Oligarchy—a rotten aristocracy of the wildest spirit of secession.

Resolved, That the more vigorous policy in conducting the war, inaugurated by the orders of Gen. Pope, meets with our approbation.

Resolved, That in the Confiscation Act passed by Congress, we recognize a just punishment to those who have plunged our country into the horrors of war; and as a measure of justice to the loyal men of the country whose burden of taxation will be lightened by appropriating rebel property to the payment of the expense caused by them.

Resolved, That we will hereafter know no distinctions among men, but that of loyalist and traitor and that treason shall include not alone the overt act, but the cowardly wish and disloyal sentiments, and that until the war be ended in the utter extermination of treason and complete subjugation of traitors, the people of Northumberland County accept as their motto, Whoever is not for us now is against us; and that a half hearted support of the Government is but a shallow pretext of hypocrisy, and will receive as it deserves our scorn and contempt.

Resolved, That we admire and endorse the noble sentiments and patriotic stand taken by such Democrats as Daniel S. Dickinson, Joseph Holt, Andrew Johnson, Governor Todd, of Ohio, and Senator Wright, of Indiana, who in this crisis have ignored party issues and know no other duty than a determined and whole hearted support of the Government.

Resolved, The proceedings of this Convention be published in all the newspapers of the County favorable to the cause of the Union.

On motion the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

[*Signed by the Officers.*]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Sunbury American.]

Letter from the Sunbury Guards.

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 21, 1862.

DEAR WILVERT:—Some evil disposed persons, or those who have no regard for the truth, have written home stories that certain members of our company, myself and Captain Gobin included, had been "engaged in rioting," "disobeyed orders," "killed a citizen," &c., and consequently were to be shot, or other punishment inflicted according to the decision of a court-martial. Such reports are very unpleasant to us, who are far away, offering our lives as a sacrifice for the honor of our insulted flag, and have means to refute the foul reports until *slander* has done its work; while parents and friends are left to an uncertainty, and *sneers* jests of the *sympathizers* are eagerly let loose to hurt the feelings of those who are left unprotected by their sons who are doing *their* part in putting down this rebellion. For the future, it is the wish of our Company, that the friends at home will listen to no more such stories, and believe no reports, unless duly authenticated.

The Sunbury boys of the Band belonging to the 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers, were on a visit to our company last week. Their's were the first familiar faces we had seen since we left Virginia, and I tell you, if the meeting of old acquaintances make the heart throb with joy, you can imagine our feelings when we clasped the hands of old friends from home, and particularly the feelings of one who had a brother among the number. They were with us for two days and a night. The experience of Camp-life was exchanged, many a story and joke were given, and from my recollection the small hours of the morning were on us before our eyes were closed in sleep. All things have an end, so with their visit, and if joy was manifested at their arrival, so was an equal amount of grief at their departure. Our fellows promised a return visit, but as our passes were being made out, I received a letter from Lieut. T. D. Grant, leader, dated from the "Arago," informing me they were on board of that vessel, ready for their departure to Fortress Monroe, so there is "many slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and while they are off to share in the victory of Richmond, we will bide our time and wait to be in at the subjugation of Charleston.

That portion of our Regiment to whom was assigned picket duty, on the line near the enemy, have returned, being relieved by the 7th New Hampshire Volunteers. Our fellows report the duties pleasant, as it was amusing to see the Georgia sharpshooters trying to pop the pickets on post, forgetting that our Springfield rifles were of a longer range than theirs, however, they soon discovered it, as could be seen, by the way in which they jumped behind trees whenever our boys returned their fire. Before our party were relieved, two or three companies crossed the river to have some fun, the rebels, not liking the appearance of our bright barrels, skedaddled, leaving our men nothing to do but to burn down the houses they had for protection, and the pay for their trouble amounted to a few red cotton overcoats.

The sight of a lady, since we left Key West, is something we had not dreamed of, when last night, four beautiful of the fair, made their appearance, accompanied by some officers, while our regiment was on dress parade. The order for "eyes front" were but half obeyed; and how could it be, when such attractions were on the left. A piece of crinoline is a rarity, and no one may wonder, after my experience last night, that the appearance of a lady created such a furore with the miners when the gold was first discovered in California.

Capt. Gobin has commenced his old occupation, that of Judge Advocate. A general Court Martial convened today at Beaufort, and from the trial list, I think he will have many weary hours before he is through with his duties.

There is nothing new in the fighting line, however, I hope ere long to give you some of the exploits of the 47th. The boys of our company are all well, the climate seeming to agree with them much better than that of Key West. With respects to all in the office and friends generally, I remain,

Yours, Fraternally, H. D. W.

WAR NEWS.

LATE WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1862.

Gen. Halleck expects to issue a general order, within a few days, embodying his views on confiscation and the employment of slaves, of which you had advices in your last issue.

Some special orders have been issued to General McClellan, within a few days, instructing him to appoint a Military Board, to fix a table of prices which the inhabitants may charge for articles furnished to the army. Union men are to be allowed these prices if they bring in the articles. If they refuse, whatever is wanted is to be seized without payment. The property of Secessionists is to be seized in all cases without payment.

Some arrests of notorious Rebels in Georgetown were made to-day. Belle Boyd, the notorious female Rebel from the valley, contrives to create almost as much sensation among the Old Capitol prisoners as she did among the army officers.

A letter from Garrett Davis has been received here, fully confirming the apprehensions of trouble in Kentucky expressed in our last issue. He says the Union men regard it as certain that the Rebels propose attempting another invasion like Morgan's, but on a larger scale, whenever they can take our forces off their guard.

Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky are to be made into a separate military department or district, in General Buell's Department.—The General to command it is not yet selected, but General Halleck is in telegraphic correspondence with General Buell on the subject.

The sale of condemned horses, &c., at the Government corral, on Tuesday and yesterday, was largely attended. One hundred and thirty five horses were sold, at prices ranging from $1 to $56; fourteen mules, at from $2 to $70; and forty-three colts, at from $7 to $10 each. The proceeds of the sale amounted to over $2000.

Under the recently enacted law authorizing an additional Assistant Surgeon for each regiment, a number of Assistant Surgeons was to-day duly mustered for those from Pennsylvania now in the field.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1862.

The publication and circulation of reports regarding secret organization among the negroes for defence, if reprobated by all sensible citizens. It is regarded as an attempt similar to the one made in Harrisburg to excite the white laboring population to deeds of violence such as have taken place in some portions of the West. These reports are known to have no more than the slightest foundation in fact, and to be circulated for political purposes.

It is contemplated by the Government to to bring all the forces now in the field from all points to the attack on Richmond, or the main body of the Rebel army, and to send troops of the new levy to occupy remote points and places where no heavy fighting is anticipated. The theory is, that the troops who have been for some time in the field are well disciplined and instructed, and could be relied on, while the new regiments will answer just as well for forces of occupation, where there is little or no fighting to be done and that in such position they will be acquiring efficiency for the future.

An officer of General McClellan's Staff, just arrived from the James river, states that our army at that point is not in a condition to do anything at present, and that unless McClellan is soon reinforced, his position may become critical. The Rebels are already on three sides of him, and are endeavoring to get him completely surrounded.—This they cannot do, unless they drive off the gun-boats, and these are now the principal dependence of our army.

Two Miss Robinsons and Miss Harriet Sharpless, of Bloomsburg, have left their homes, and are now engaged attending to to the sick and wounded in the hospital at Fredericksburg, Va.

LATE FROM RICHMOND.

SUFFOLK, VA., August 4, 1862.

A poor, dilapidated looking individual came into Suffolk this morning, direct from Richmond, having received his discharge from the Rebel service on account of age and sickness. He has been with the Twelfth Virginia since his enlistment, and was at the battle of Malvern Hill. He states that if we had followed up their retreating masses, we could have occupied Richmond that night. He says the slaughter on their side was dreadful, our shot and shell taking effect at every discharge. Gen. Huger did not want old Magruder to shove the men on to the attack, as *he knew* the batteries firing at them, and nothing could stop them.

The man who stated this to us was quite intelligent, and did not seem inclined to brag, like the masses here. He has a wife and five children in Norfolk, and his great desire was to get home to see them. He deplored the war, and was very bitter on the Southern politicians and the Northern Abolitionists. He thought that South Carolina ought to be sunk into the sea.

The rations the Rebel soldiers now receive per diem, is one-half pound of meat, eighteen ounces of flour and a little salt. The men are getting very tired of this kind of fare, and he thinks by October next they will be completely starved out. Flesh and blood, he says, cannot stand it much longer, no matter how patriotic.

He says that Petersburg is dead—no business whatever, and very little to eat. Spring chickens are selling in the market at this place at the rate of $2 a piece. This may seem incredible, yet it is even so. Small heads of cabbage, the size of your hand, sell at 75c. a piece. Sugar, tea and coffee there is none. In Richmond there is yet some little business. Every house in Richmond is a hospital, and many wounded Rebel soldiers are dying daily. Many of the Rebel soldiers are afflicted with the measles.

He seems inclined to believe that Beauregard is not in his mind. This seems to be the general opinion in Richmond. It is certain that Beauregard has gone South. The house where General Johnston was taken is the residence of a celebrated physician.—The streets, for squares around, were kept clear of vehicles. Many people are inclined to believe that General Johnston is dead. No one has seen him or knows anything about him. Appearances are kept up as though he was very ill.

Rebel Batteries Open on Harrson's Landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.

5 P. M.—The John Tucker brings exciting news. Last night, about 12 o'clock, the Rebels opened fire from the bank opposite Harrison's Landing, and threw shell and solid shot over the transports, into General Porter's camp. They shifted their pieces, which were six and twelve-pounders, and did not tarry long in one spot.

The night being cloudy and very dark, there was no possibility of discovering the location, except by the flashes from the guns. After a short time our batteries replied with heavy shell and succeeded in silencing them completely, but not until they had done considerable mischief, in tearing tents to pieces, killing mules, &c.

Colonel Henry Ballard, of the Fifth Vermont, General Brooks brigade, who gives me this information—thinks our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed 18 or 20. One man had his head shot away entirely, and his headless trunk lay at the Landing this morning. Our gun-boats did not reply, as the flashing of their cannon would have revealed the positions of the transports in the river. Many of the vessels were struck in the masts and rigging, but none were seriously damaged.

The mail boat John Tucker was grazed on the hurricane deck by a 12-pound shot, and Captain Calmary says the Rebels spoiled his night's sleep effectually, as their "infernal shells" were hissing and screeching over his his boat for upwards of an hour.

Our pickets were not disturbed, although many thought that there might be a general attack intended on our lines.

The whole affair was a bold and dashing attempt to shell our transports and do what mischief they could.

A Warning to Deserters.

WATERLOO, Va., July 30th, 1862.

Yesterday and day before I witnessed the unwelcome spectacle of branding deserters. By a decision of a court-martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel William Leech, of the Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of your city, was President, three members of the Ninetieth, who had deserted and were retaken, were sentenced to be branded on the left hip with the letter D, an inch and a half long, and ten days thereafter have one half of the head shaved, forfeit all their pay, and be drummed out of the service.—Several others were punished for stealing and other minor offences. Several members of the twenty-sixth New York and other regiments were also punished.

The inducements held out by the present bounty movement is the chief reason assigned for desertion. Our lines are now so closely drawn that it is an utter impossibility for a deserter to reach any of the cities or even country towns, and the unfortunates who attempt it not only disgrace themselves and their families, but bring opprobrium on the executions of a great and generous nation. We have now an immense and well organized army here, and the country will soon ring with the notes of joy over a great and important victory.

A Voice from Ohio.

We commend the following extract from the patriotic speech of Governor Dennison, of Ohio, at a war meeting at Cleveland on the 24th instant, to the attention of our readers. His words are fitly spoken and have the ring of genuine metal:

"The question has been asked, why not compromise? What! compromise with treason and rebellion? God forbid! When a man compromises with wrong he becomes a wrongdoer. When you compromise with treason you become traitors. [Cheers.] We will never compromise, but fight for a century, if need be. We will desolate the fields of the South and lay their cities in ashes, rather than compromise. [Immense cheering.] We have been asked why not be kind to our erring brethern. They have forgotten that they ever were our brethren, and we will forget it. If we can do it in no other way we will annihilate them. [Cheers.] There is no middle ground. We must subjugate or be subjugated. We want peace, but when it comes we do not want a temporizing peace, but a peace forever. The only terms on which peace can be had is the recognition by the people of every State of the sovereignty and complete supremacy of the American government."

This is the right kind of talk. By such policy alone can we conquer the rebellion. There is no middle ground; no place for compromise. One party or the other must go under. Slaveholders commenced the rebellion, and they must conquer us, or lay down their arms, and submit to our clemency. No other arrangement can be made which will degrade and ruin us.

☞ LATEST NEWS.—General Hooker, of McClellan's army, made a successful reconnoissance towards Richmond, and after three hours fight drove off the rebels and took Malvern Hill. Gen. Nelson occupied McMinville with 6000 troops and opened communication with Murfreesboro. In a battle near Memphis, Jeff Thompson was driven back with great loss.

The Pacific steamer Golden Gate was burned at sea. Of 230 passengers, 189 were lost. A million and a quarter of treasure was lost.

A German writer observes that in America there is such a scarcity of thieves that they are obliged to offer a reward for their discovery.

ORDERS FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A Draft of 300,000 Militia From the Several States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1862.

ORDERED:

First—That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the dificiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the PRESIDENT:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

The Oil City *Register* has the following interesting report of the oil operations for last week:

"Since our last, the oil business has awakened somewhat from its Rip Van Winkles like apathy, and is in a healthier state than for some time past. Prices are ruling firm at 50 a 60 cents per barrel at the wells, with an upward tendency. Some parties are asking $1. There is but a small amount offered, and buyers at low figures are quite numerous.

During the past week there was quite a flutter in the oil market, owing to the fact that a 3,000 barrel well was "struck" on the Tarr Farm, on Friday last. It appears that on Tuesday last, the Phillips well, the largest on the creek, situated on the Tarr Farm, commenced throwing water and sediment, mixed with a limited quantity of oil, and finally stopped. This was occasioned by the Woodford well, in process of being bored, a few rods distant from the Phillips well, and doubtless on the same crevice.—The drilling tools of the Woodford well had a few minutes before dropped a distance of about two feet, and the workmen ceased operations for the time. On Friday morning the gas come out of the hole with tremendous force, blowing the drilling tools, weighing 600 pounds, some 60 feet in the air, and the well commenced flowing at the rate, it is estimated by those competent to judge, of 3,000 bbls. per day. The price of oil fell somewhat upon the striking of this well, and oil buyers were in ecstacies. But alas! for the vanity of human hopes, on Saturday the tubing was drawn from the Phillips well, and the new well slimmered down to 150 barrels per day, the water course from the Phillips well effectually drowning it out. The Woodford is only flowing about 150 bbls. at the present time. The producers have recovered from their temporary panic. The Blood Farm, which produced last winter some 4,000 barrels per day, is now dried up, and is not producing anything. Many other localities exhibit the same state of affairs. About fifty wells are being put down on the different farms, and what the amount of the oil will be that they will bring forth, time alone will show. The stock of Crude in the Eastern markets is very light, with limited transactions. The ruling prices are 42 a 44 cents; refined quoted at 26 a 29 cts. for choice lots. Our latest Pittsburgh advices quote Crude oil, in bulk, at 4 cents, in bbl. at 4½ cents; refined unsettled, sales of 100 bbls. at 22 cents cash, holders are asking 24 a 25 cents. About 6,000 barrels came down on the Pond Fresh on Saturday last. This comprises the bulk of the shipments for two weeks out of the Creek. On Saturday last a hundred barrel well was struck on the Clapp Farm. It is called the Stanton well, and is on lease No. 5, of the Plumer Tract. Freights to Pittsburgh 40 cents. The stock of oil on hand at this point is very light.

The following are the shipments from the Tarr Farm to this point for the week ending July 18th:

From Crescent Well,	826	bbls.
" Palmer Well,	38	"
" Union Oil Company,	1,383	"
" Densmore & Co.,	200	"
" Smith Well,	412	"
Total,	2,859	"

Mr. Washington Porter, of Clinton township was found on Wednesday night last on the Railroad Bridge below Muncy Dam, horribly bruised and mangled, having been overtaken and struck by the nine o'clock train south, while crossing the bridge. He lived but a few hours after the accident.—*Muncy Luminary.*

LIVINGSTON, the well known African explorer, in a recent letter from the interior of Africa, remarks that Africa is a continent of the future. It is impossible to recite its capabilities. It is pre-eminently a cotton country, for here the plant is perennial and requires little of that heart-breaking toil necessary where it is an exotic; no frosts endanger crops, and the best qualities yield largely. Slave hunting is the greatest drawback known—it depopulates the country so much that labor becomes dead in proportion to its prevalence.

☞ THE proceedings of Court will appear in our next issue. The case of Judge Turner for assault and battery on Miss Stead caused considerable interest. The verdict of the jury was not guilty, but the Judge was made to pay his own cost, or what is considered a half conviction.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of the bar on the first Monday of the August Term of the Northumberland County Courts, to express their heartfelt sorrow at the decease of WM. LATIMER SCOTT, a member of the bar of said county.

On motion of Judge Jordan, WILLIAM C. LAWSON was called to the chair, and J. Woods Brown appointed Secretary.

Upon taking the chair, the Chairman spoke in feeling terms of the character and worth of the deceased.

Judge Jordan expressed himself in sincere terms of the Christian character of the departed, and urged the importance of im