The Sunbury American.

R. H. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 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.

Breckinridge Ticket.

For Congress,

J. J. REIMENSNYDER, of Turbut

Subject to the Decision of the Conferees of the District.

For Assembly,

J. WOODS BROWN, of Milton.

For District Attorney,

SOLOMON MALICK, of Sunbury.

For Commissioner,

JAMES RILAND, of Up. Augusta.

For Coroner,

CHARLES MARTIN, of Sunbury.

For Auditor,

E. LYTLE, of Lower Augusta.

☞ PARTY.—The exciting news from the seat of war during the past week, has put a stop to all political discussions. No one feels disposed to enter into the petty squabbles of office hunting politicians at this time, perhaps the darkest hour of gloom which has hung over us since the war of the Revolution. It will be time enough to talk of party and party measures, when we have crushed out the most wicked and most extensive rebellion the world ever saw. He who has the heart to urge party and party machinations, at this time, cannot be a true patriot, and is not worthy of the name of an American citizen.

☞ THE LATE BATTLES AT MANASSAS.—The news from the Army, for the last week, has been of a most gloomy character. The Army of Virginia, after fifteen months of hard service and great loss of life, is now again near Washington, the starting point. There seems to be a great want of confidence in our leading Generals. The complaint against McDowell comes from all quarters. His own command and other divisions denounce him in strong language. Gen. Pope is found unequal to the command of so large an army. The fact is patent, that the rebel Generals have, thus far, outgeneraled and outflanked us. General McClellan, at the request of the President, rode out to meet the Army on its return. His enthusiastic reception by the troops shows that their confidence in their former commander remains unshaken, and the President's order, which virtually places him again in command of the Army, shows that he still retains the confidence of the Cabinet. That there has been a want of generalship and management cannot be denied. We trust our late disasters will have the effect to open our eyes to the true state of our affairs, and that we will benefit by these lessons of adversity. No soldiers in the world could do better than our own, and no fault can be laid to their charge.

☞ COUNTY ENROLLMENT.—The following is a summary statement of the enrollment for this county, according to the returns made to the Marshal, J. L. Watson, Esq., by the deputies of the different boroughs and townships:

Whole number enrolled,	5812
Number in service,	1272
Subject to draft,	4540
The quota for this county is	1709
Deduct those in service,	1272
Number to be drafted,	437

The number in service in the different townships is as follows:—Lower Augusta, 46; Upper Augusta, 83; Shamokin, 81; Rush, 36; Jackson, 4; Zerbe, 39; Washington, 7; Coal, 147; Little Mahanoy, 7; Upper Mahanoy, 8; Lower Mahanoy, 51; Jackson, 4; Sunbury, 129; Jordan, 11; Cameron, 4; Northumberland, 75; McEwensville, 35; Turbutville, 38; Chillisquaque, 59; Point, 38; Milton, 159; Turbut, 62; Lewis, 39; Delaware, 112; Mt. Carmel, 70.

☞ Since the discharge of the editors of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* from imprisonment, one would have supposed they would have exercised more discretion, to say nothing of patriotism. The following, from their issue of Saturday last, denouncing General Pope as a humbug, is not calculated to impress the public with the idea that their recent imprisonment was wholly undeserved:

"We are afraid we are very close to the truth when we pronounce General Pope to be, in our opinion, a *humbug*—almost as extensive an insect as Fremont. Buell, we fancy, is asleep, trying to dream out what this war's about, the problem that troubled him so at first. Ulysses has fallen into the power of Cyclops, and instead of poking out his eye, as his great namesake did, has had both his own done for. We fervently pray that the next shower may bring us down a few *live* Generals instead of myriads of toads. We can dispense with the reptiles, but the generals we *want*.

☞ Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation recommending the formation of Volunteer Companies and Regiments, and advises the closing of business at 3 o'clock P. M. to give persons employed time to drill.

☞ JOSHUA W. COMLY, Esq., of Danville, was nominated for President Judge of Schuylkill county, by the Union convention. Mr. Comly declined the intended honor. Mr. Comly is one of the most distinguished lawyers in this section of Pennsylvania, and there is no position in the Judiciary of the State that would not be well filled in his person.

Local Affairs.

☞ FROST.—There was a white frost in this neighborhood on Wednesday morning. The weather on Tuesday and Wednesday was so cool as to require fire.

☞ DRAFTING IN SUNBURY.—We understand that the quota for this place has been filled by volunteers and that therefore there will be no drafting in Sunbury.

☞ The Horse Fair at Williamsport is said to be well attended, considering the state of the Country.

☞ THE DEPUTY MARSHALLS of this County have succeeded without much difficulty in making the enrollment of persons liable to Military duty. Some threats had been made in some of the lower townships but, we presume, with no intention to enforce them.

☞ We observe by the list of killed and wounded at Manassas, the name of Jeremiah Haupt, of this place, who was in company D, 11th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mr Haupt was a worthy young man.

☞ Daniel Kendig, Esq., of Middletown, who is appointed assessor for the Congressional District is a native of this place. The appointment is an excellent one, but it was hardly fair to take both collector and assessor from one county.

☞ ROBBED.—Several of our citizens were robbed recently at Harrisbug station. Dr. J. B. Masser who was on his way to Washington, as surgeon, was relieved of $68 on Saturday night. Mr. John Leiser, formerly of this place, on the same train lost about $300 and Ira T. Clement who returned from Washington early on Thursday morning, was robbed of his pocket book containing $28, at the same place. We think the police at Harrisburg should pay some little attention at that point, as it seems to be a favorite resort for pick pockets.

☞ RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Mail train North, on the Sunbury & Erie road, met with an accident on Monday afternoon, just above the Lewisburg Station. The recent rains had undermined a culvert in the low marshy ground, and two passenger cars were thrown off the track into the water. The cars were considerably smashed. Some three or four persons were injured, but not seriously. One of the cars contained about thirty ladies who were obliged to wade out of the pond of muddy water something more than knee deep. The train was detained several hours by this untoward accident.

☞ Sunday last was a day that will be remembered for generations. All through States loyal and patriotic citizens, men, women and children, were engaged in picking lint and supplying hospital stores for our wounded soldiers. In this place most of our church going people, as well as others were engaged in the work, and a large supply of lint and bandages were got up and forwarded to Washington. In Boston, the churches were all closed and the members all engaged in this laudable work. Eight car loads of articles for the wounded and $15,000 in cash were sent off at once.

☞ SURGEONS AND NURSES FOR THE WOUNDED.—On Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, a dispatch was received by J. B. Packer, Esq., at this place, asking to send on to Washington all the efficient surgeons who would volunteer for the purpose of attending to the wounded on the battle field at Manassas. Dr. J. B. Masser and Dr Waldron at once tendered their services and left in the 10 o'clock train. On Sunday a dispatch was received asking for nurses. Some twenty or thirty from this place volunteered, and about a dozen were selected, but a dispatch was received before the cars left that night, requesting them not to come on as the battle field was in the hands of the enemy, and our wounded inaccessible. Surgeons were, however, requested to come on, accordingly Rev. Mr. Gibson of the Episcopal church of this place, who had studied and practiced Surgery before entering the ministry, accompanied by Dr. A. T. Dewitt of Snydertown, left for Washington.

On Sunday evening a special train was run and several car loads of Surgeons and Nurses passed through.

Dr. Waldron returned on Monday morning as he was not able to get to the battle field. Rev. Mr. Gibson returned the day following for the same reason. Dr J. B. Masser returned on Thursday.

☞ APPEALS TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR DRAFTING IN NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Persons having claims for exemption from military duty, on account of ill health, or other causes, will meet the Commissioner at the following times and places:

The Boroughs of Sunbury and Northumberland, and the townships of Point, Upper and Lower Augusta, and Rush at Weaver's Hotel, in Sunbury, on Saturday and Monday, the 6th and 8th of September, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 6 P. M.

The Borough of Milton and the townships of Chillisquaque and Turbut, at the house of J. M. Huff, in Milton, on Tuesday, the 9th day of September, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 6 P. M.

The Boroughs of McEwensville and Turbutville and the township of Lewis and Delaware, at the house of Henry Reader, in McEwensville, on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, between the hours of 8 A. M., and 3 P. M.

The Townships of Shamokin, Coal, Mount Carmel, Zerbe, and Cameron, at the House of Wm. Weaver, in Shamokintown, on Thursday, Sept. 11th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

The Townships of Upper Mahanoy, Washington Jackson and Little Mahanoy, at the House of Wm. Kehres in Washington Township, on Friday, Sept. 12, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The Township of Jordan and Lower Mahanoy, at the House of House of Elias West, Hickorytown, on Saturday, September 13, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

☞ The following circular was handed to us by the "Ladies' Relief Association" of this place. We need hardly say that the appeal will be heartily and promptly responded to by the patriotic ladies of this place and vicinity:

TO THE LADIES OF SUNBURY & VICINITY

An urgent call is coming to us from the battle-field—the hospitals. Hundreds of brave men are suffering from the terrible wounds received in defence of our liberties and our homes.

Shall this appeal be unheeded? We urge upon you the necessity of an immediate effort for the relief of the wounded and the dying. We need linen for lint, muslin for bandages, carpeting for slippers, flannel for underclothing. In addition to these articles, we are sending wines, jellies and dried fruits. Cannot you do something? Any articles sent to Mrs Chas. Pleasants or Mrs. W. L. Dewart, Sunbury, will be promptly sent to the places where they are needed.

By order of
LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Sunbury, Sept. 4th, 1862.

☞ The following letter from Captain J. Beyers to a lady in this place speaks for itself:

CAMP NEAR PORTSMOUTH, VA., August, 1862.

DEAR MADAM:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of a box containing eight bushels of onions from the ladies of Sunbury—sent by you.

Allow me, on the part of my Company to return our hearty thanks for the same,—and to you especially for your kind consideration in getting them. 'Tis a very welcome, good and useful gift, and being an article not given to the soldiers by the government makes it doubly welcome.

I have encouraged the use of vegetables as far as practicable to which I attribute in a great measure the health of my men, having now the healthiest company in the regiment.

Let me take this occasion to say, that kind remembrances of this kinds from friends from home, do much toward lighting the heart of the Union soldier. And if there is a lady in good old Sunbury, that does not think that one of these onions eaten by a Sunbury boy will do that boy more good than all the onions raised in Dixie, her heart must be dark indeed, and her head without any knowledge of human nature.

Again thanking you for your thoughtful consideration.

I remain, most respectfully your obedient servant,
J. BUYERS

To Mrs. JULIA A. FISHER.

Letter from the Sunbury Guards.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug 15, 1862.

DEAR WILYERT:—To-day, by order of the President, our regiment was out in full dress parade to hear the orders read that are to be published to the whole Federal army. The orders were a eulogy on Ex-President Martin Van Buren, lamenting his death and praising his many virtues. How unlike his successor, (Tyler) who died unmourned and execrated by two-thirds of a great nation, of a great nation, while for Van Buren his country weeps, flags are at half mast and draped in mourning, and all join in saying, as he placed in his last resting place, "well done, thou good and faithful servant." The order also, reads that the colors of the regiments shall be put in mourning and that officers wear crape on the left arm for six months.

I am happy to inform you that General Hunter's Brigade of people of color, different in hue from Uncle Sam's legitimate soldiers, has been disbanded, and their occupation now is that of "hewers of wood and carriers of water," not exactly water alone, for those in authority here have lime put in the vessels first, so that these patriots can drop the fire lock and use the brush to cleanse and improve the looks of this wonderful city of Beaufort; and badly it needed it too.

The idea of clothing the contraband in the same style with the regular and volunteer, did not take with the boys—they thinking it was an insult. The colored man may be good in his way, but he relies on "keep a hold" or fight alongside of the Yankee boys for the preservation of the Union. Horace Greely and Wendell Phillips to the contrary, notwithstanding. If Horace wants a regiment of negroes let him raise them, and then turn the part of a filibuster, and to Liberia or some other country, where he can share the fate of Walker, for, since his attempt to brow beat Mr. Lincoln, such should be his end, and I can assure it would please his *particular friends* in the army of the South.

News, in this quarter, is very scarce. All is quiet, but as soon as Richmond falls, and the heat a little more to our comfort, you may hear of an advance on Charleston. We have continued rumors of expected fights, and rumor is all it amounts to, but it is well we have such camp stories as they keep the boys stirring and helps to "drive away dull care." It is very warm here now—while I write, the mercury is at 98 deg. in the shade. The General has dispensed with all drills, and heartily glad the boys are of it; for it saves them a deal of unnecessary trouble and labor and allows them the privilege of a cozy nap under the boughs of the oak, similar to that of their more favored friends at home.

The mails from the north, for us, are very irregular. Generally three mails arrive before any of the Sunbury boys get letters from home. Letters sent to us should never go by way of Philadelphia, for if they do, there they lay until a vessel leaves for Hilton Head, and they are scarce; while if those writing, would mark their letters "via New York," we would see them in a very short time.

The members of the company are all very well. I remain, Yours Fraternally, H. D. W.

WAR NEWS.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING FOR THREE DAYS.

The Whole Force of Both Armies Engaged.

THRILLING NEWS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL POPE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Aug. 30.

We have positive information at noon today, from the front, up to four P. M., of yesterday. That is to say, eighteen hours later than the official despatch of General Pope, published elsewhere in this afternoon's *Star*. The substance of this news is that throughout yesterday, the battle was continued by the army corps of Heintzelman, McDowell and Sigel on our side, and a Rebel force believed to number from fifty to sixty thousand strong. That is, against the army corps of Jackson, and we presume a portion of the rest of Lee's army that had succeeded in making its way down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap.

The location of the battle of the day was in the vicinity of Haymarket; from Haymarket off in the direction of Sudley Church; or, in other words, but a few miles northwest of the scene of the never-to-be-forgotten battle of Bull Run.

Heintzelman's corps, if we are correctly informed, came up with the enemy's rear at about 10 A. M., seven miles from Centreville which point he left at daybreak. He found Jackson's command fighting with McDowell and Sigel, or both, on the right in the direction of Haymarket; the position they took (by going north from Gainesville) to command the entrance to and exit from Thoroughfare Gap.

The railroad, we are happy to be able to say, has already been repaired quite up to Bull Run, and supplies, etc, are now being transported over it to that point. By midnight, we have every reason to believe, Bull Run bridge will again be passable, when the trains can again run to Manassas.

Ere evacuating Manassas on the day before yesterday, the Rebels paroled the seven hundred prisoners they had taken since the commencement of the movement for which they are paying so dearly. They realized that prisoners, in their present strait, were but an elephant on their hands, and wisely thus got rid of them. These seven hundred covered all the stragglers they had taken, as well as all the five hundred of Taylor's Brigade.

In a later edition, after publishing Pope's despatch, the editor of the *Star* adds the following note:—

"We have positive information that Pope came up with and attacked the enemy again, a few minutes past nine this morning. Fitz John Porter by that time had probably arrived on the field from Manassas, seven miles off only.

Our impression that the heaviest of the fighting of yesterday was by McDowell and Sigel in the vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap was, perhaps, erroneous, judging from the following despatch of General Pope.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIELD OF BATTLE, Groveton, near Gainesville, Aug. 30, 5 A. M.—Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:—We fought a terrible battle here yesterday, with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted yet to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up.

We have lost not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field, the enemy lost at least two to one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves.

Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches me from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountain. I go forward at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. M'DOWELL—HIS SECOND APPEARANCE ON BULL RUN.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

Secretary Chase received this afternoon through Gen. Pope's messenger, the following note from Gen. McDowell, dated

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD, AT 6.15 MORNING, August 30.—Dear Governor:—Please telegraph Mrs. McDowell that I have gone through a second battle of Bull Run, on the identical field of last year, and am unhurt.

The victory is decidedly ours.

Very sincerely, IRVIN MCDOWELL.

ANOTHER FIGHT—GEN. POPE AGAIN ATTACKS THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

Information has reached Washington from private sources, that General Pope came up with and attacked the enemy again shortly after eight o'clock this morning. Fits John Porter had probably by that time arrived on the field from Manassas, which is only seven miles distant. The cannonading was distinctly heard in Washington to-day.

The Battle of Saturday.

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA—A PENNSYLVANIA BRIGADE—REBEL SCOUTS AT CHAIN BRIDGE.

ALEXANDRIA, August 30.

There has been heavy firing heard to-day in the direction of Centreville, and the contest of Friday was undoubtedly renewed this morning.

Telegraphic communication has been re-established to Manassas, and the cars are running as far as Bull Run. The bridge and railroad are being repaired with the greatest despatch, and trains will probably extend their trips to-morrow. There are still a large number of troops in Alexandria awaiting transportation to the field of battle. A Pennsylvania brigade, comprising the One hundred and Twenty-third, One hundred and Thirty-third, One hundred and Thirty-fourth and One hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiments, under Gen. Cook, were to march to-day.

The patients who were able to be moved from the Alexandria hospitals were taken to Washington, to make room for the wounded who are to arrive to-day.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

General Pope's statement that General Heintzelman's corps would move on the enemy at daybreak is confirmed to-day by the heavy firing heard from that vicinity. Rumors of successes of various kinds have reached here, but they need confirmation.

Yesterday Rebel scouts were seen at Langley's, in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise in that direction.

The impression prevails that the Rebels have been entrapped, and the results of the recent manœuvering is looked for with intense interest.

The Rebels Heavily Reinforced.

POPE RETREATS TO CENTREVILLE—FRANKLIN'S DIVISION HAS JOINED HIM—SUMNER ON THE MARCH—ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

The Rebels were heavily reinforced yesterday, and attacked Pope's army before the arrival of Generals Franklin and Sumner. The attack was boldly met, and a severe battle followed. The advantage on the whole was on the side of the enemy, and Pope fell back to Centreville with his whole army, in good order.

He has now been joined at Centreville by General Franklin, and Sumner was upon the march to him last night. He occupies the strongest position in the neighborhood of Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest and the successes of Friday.

Every effort should be used to hasten the forwarding of our troops.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

Information received here indicates that there has been but little if any fighting to-day.

Our army is well concentrated, and the men are in good condition and spirits.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

Hundreds of the convalescents in the various hospitals vacated their quarters to-day, and will be sent out of Washington to make room for patients from the recent battle fields, who are already arriving.

Between five hundred and a thousand Government clerks repaired to the battle field in compliance with the request of the War Department, and not in pursuance of an order, as erroneously stated in a previous despatch, a report having reached here that the dead and wounded of both sides needed attention.

General Wadsworth has taken possession of all the hacks in this city, and sent them forward in a train to transport the sick and wounded to this city.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE GREAT BATTLES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1862.—According to all accounts, General Jackson yesterday succeeded in forcing his way through the Federal troops surrounding him, and effected a junction with the remainder of the Confederate forces. This result was not attained without fearful loss on both sides, and the most desperate fighting occurred.

From all that can be learned, in the absence of any regular report, the corps of McDowell, Porter, Heintzelman and Sigel were engaged, the former having the left, the latter the right, and the others operating about the centre. The principal fighting seems to have been on the left and centre. The left was thrown up from Manassas Junction towards Thoroughfare Gap, the right at and about Centreville, and the centre on the old Bull Run battle-field out from Manassas.

The action was commenced by the enemy opening his batteries upon our left, between one and two o'clock. Their guns were strongly and advantageously posted upon a ridge, while our batteries had to fire from the open plain. Morell's division supported the batteries at this point. After some severe cannonading, General Buford's brigade of cavalry, comprising the First Michigan, First Virginia, and First Vermont, were ordered to our extreme left, to reconnoitre and guard against any attempt to turn the left flank, which movement was threatened by the enemy.

Riding beyond our left, where the infantry were formed close behind on batteries which were playing with great precision upon the enemy, while our troops were cheering vociferously, the cavalry reached a slight eminence and were about to send out a detachment to explore, when the enemy were seen coming up in force along the line of the adjacent woods. A battery was observed to wheel into position and then came shell, thrown into their midst, followed by canister and grape.

Thus was discovered the intention of the enemy to attempt a flank movement. Long lines of infantry could plainly be seen hurrying up to take position, and soon other batteries were brought up and opened upon our left. The cavalry, forced to retire, retreated behind a low ridge, but the clouds of dust revealing their place of retreat, the Rebels continued shelling them, and another change of position was made. Here a body of cavalry were observed riding towards them, and sabres were drawn to meet the coming foe.

The advancing squadron proved to be friends, the Fourth New York Cavalry, attached to Sigel's corps. Where they had come from, as Sigel was on the right, was and is a mystery. They reported Stuart's cavalry as about making a charge. The New York cavalry fell in behind Buford's brigade, the bugles sounded, and over the hill galloped our horsemen to meet the advancing foe.

As our men approached, the Rebel cavalry discharged double-barreled shot guns, and then met in full charge. Our men broke the enemy's line and pursued them. The foe rallied in splendid style, and dashed forward again to meet the charge. Again their line was broken, and our cavalry was preparing to charge again, when the Confederates opened fire upon them from batteries and with musketry, compelling them to retire. Meanwhile, the left had given way, and was on the retreat, passing our cavalry.

A battery which had run short of ammunition was on the point of being captured, but under the determined resistance of the cavalry, was safely brought off. The troops fell back upon Franklin's division, which had just come up, and were formed in line to prevent straggling, and anything like a panic. Had Gen. Franklin's corpse arrived two hours earlier upon the field, the result of the day's fighting would have been different.

The fact of Stuart's cavalry being armed with double-barreled shot guns is proved by a number of the guns being captured, and several of the cavalry having buckshot wounds. Col. Brodhead, commanding the First Michigan Cavalry, was captured.—Lieut. Merriam was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieut. Morse was killed. Franklin's Division retired to Centreville, after preventing confusion, and giving the retreating troops time to rally.

During the fight, a body of the enemy, concealed in a body of woods, annoyed our forces much by their rifle practice. Martindale's Brigade charged them and drove them from the woods, amidst the cheers of our line.

Hartsuff's brigade made a similar charge, but with a different result. They penetrated the woods, when a deadly fire of grape and canister was opened upon them from a masked battery. At the same time a murderous volley of rifle balls came from one side, and a desperate charge of the enemy from the other. Our men fought bravely, but were forced to retire.

The enemy remained upon the battle-field over night. To-day there has been some skirmishing. Reinforcements are going up to-day, and a battle is anticipated on the morrow.

The road from Alexandria, extending to Centreville, was densely crowded all day with wagon trains, ambulances, hacks and private conveyances, on their way to and from the latter place. The number of wounded sent to Washington was comparatively small.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

The Great Battle of Saturday.

We are beginning to get a clearer view of the battle field of Saturday.

We copy the following from the *Star* of last evening:

The great battle of Saturday last, on the south side of Bull Run, could hardly be called an engagement until perhaps five P. M. when the action became general. By six P. M., the enemy, who had managed to break through Thoroughfare Gap in the afternoon, with the whole of his reinforcements, massed his troops so heavily upon Pope's left wing, under McDowell, supported by Fitz John Porter, as to drive that back half a mile, with great loss. There it made a stand, successfully checking the further advance of the enemy until night put a stop to the battle.

Finding his men and horses that had been in the engagement completely worn out for the time being, Gen. Pope when the battle ceased, threw his whole force upon the east bank of Bull Run (continuing to hold the crossing of that stream on the direct road between Centreville and Manassas,) and posted his army on the slope of the ridge stretching down to Bull Run. That is to say, covering the slope for a space of about twelve miles in length and two and a half miles broad. Gen. Franklin, with his fine division, had reached him by an early hour yesterday, and in the course of the day he was joined by the whole army corps of General Sumner.

Gen. Banks, after destroying the cars containing his stores, and effectually breaking up the railroad leading from Manassas Junction towards the Rappahannock, so that the enemy cannot use it, marched twenty-five miles to Centreville, without the loss of a man.

From our reporter, who left Centreville yesterday morning at six o'clock, we obtain the following particulars:

Our entire army is now massed at Centreville, has been largely reinforced, and the men are orderly and in fine spirits. They occupy a strong position, as good as can be found. They formed in line for battle yesterday morning almost nine o'clock, on the arrival of Sumner's division, but the rebels did not choose to show fight. A large number of wounded soldiers were brought to Alexandria and shipped to this city yesterday, where they have already arrived at the several hospitals.

All of our wounded soldiers, together with officers, and everybody with whom we conversed, says our reporter, charge all the blame of Saturday's defeat to Gen. McDowell. They say he left Longstreet in through the gap purposely, and in every way during the battle managed to actually aid the enemy. In short, they call him a traitor.—Now, we trust that this matter will be investigated, and we sincerely hope it may not prove true, but that the general did his best. Certain it is, there is universal complaint against Gen. McDowell.

The enemy, it seems, holds the battle field of Saturday, but our reporter thinks a flag of truce was sent by General Pope, requesting the privilege of burying our dead. Of this, however, he is not certain.

Reyes's division arrived at Alexandria yesterday, and our reporter saw them as they moved forward to the scene of conflict in fine spirits.

We feel confident now, from what we can learn of the strength and condition of our army, that we are fully ready for the enemy, let him do his best. There will be, we hope, no more retreats, no more blundering of generals, and we trust that the time so often foreshadowed of driving the enemy to the wall, has fully come.

The enemy left Richmond in high spirits, determined to, and fully confident that he could, march to Washington and clean out the "nest of Yankees," as he is pleased to call it. Let him be sent back howling to his den, but don't let him rest there; pursue him, subdue him, blot him out, unless he submits to rightful authority.

We learn from the *Star* that Gen. Ewell is killed, and that Jackson is badly wounded. This may be so, but our reporter, who left yesterday morning, heard nothing of the kind.

The Nineteenth Indiana regiment is completely used up. Col. Meredith behaved in the most gallant and daring manner, shouting to his men, "remember the old flag and Indiana." His voice could be heard above the cannon. His son, one of the lieutenants, was mortally wounded by a shot through the neck. Major May was shot in the forehead and killed outright. It is said that out of nearly one thousand, there is but about two hundred left. The 3d and 7th Illinois, in the same brigade, met with dreadful losses; and the Brooklyn Fourteenth, whose Colonel was wounded, fought like demons. They had not forgotten the old Bull Run fight, but shouted as they fought, "remember Bull Run."

Highly Important News.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.

Gen. Lew Wallace has issued a proclamation, informing the citizens of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, that an active, daring and powerful enemy threatens them, and that they must arise to their defence. He orders all business to be suspended at nine o'clock to-day, and the people assemble for orders.

Paris was evacuated last night. The troops are falling back on Cynthiana.

Gen. Wallace was engaged all night in making preparations for the protection of the city.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

SEVERE BATTLE NEAR CHANTILLY, VA.

Gens. Kearney and Stevens Killed.

Heavy Loss.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Generals Kearney and Stevens were killed in a severe engagement which took place last evening, near Chantilly, about ten miles north of Fairfax Court House, between a portion of General Pope's army and Jackson's forces.

Our loss was heavy, but the rebels were driven back more than a mile, and our troops occupied the battle-field until three o'clock this morning.

Gen. Stevens was killed with a Minie ball, which entered his brain, while he was leading his men into action, bearing the colors in his hand, the color-sergeant having been slain. His son, acting as assistant adjutant of the brigade commanded by his father, was wounded.

Gen. Philip Kearney was also killed last night. His body was taken possession of by the enemy, but afterwards delivered into our lines by a flag of truce.

Further Particulars.

[From the Washington Star.]

Mr. James W. Somers, of the Indian Bureau, who, with others belonging to the Departments, went up to the assistance of the wounded, returned to this city this morning. He accompanied the flag of truce sent out from our lines yesterday morning with an abulance train to the battle-field, and from him we gather some interesting particulars.

A Confederate officers was found in charge of a gang, who were engaged in burying the dead. The modus operandi was to run the noose of a rope over the heels of the dead man, when two or three seizing the rope, dragging the body to a trench and dumped it in. Perhaps one hundred or one hundred and fifty bodies were entered in each trench.

The Confederate officer superintending the burial of the dead, estimated our loss in killed on Saturday, at not more than 500, and our wounded at about 5,000. He admitted a loss of Confederate killed of only 300, but said their number of wounded was very large. According to all reports, the number of wounded in the battle of Saturday, was disproportionately large to the number killed. The Confederates speak of the battle of Saturday afternoon as one of the severest of the war.

While on the battle-ground our informant heard little cannonading up stream, but nothing indicating an engagement.

The Confederate cavalry are scouring the country in every direction, and, in the opinion of Mr. Somers, some of the civilians who went up to the vicinity of the battle-field have been captured.

Porter's Mortar Fleet at Hampton Roads.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 31.

All of Porter's mortar fleet and the gunboats have come down the James river, and are now at anchor in Hampton Roads, and a part of the flotilla which has been up the river is to immediately go to the Potomac—so says Commodore Wilkes this morning.

The Norfolk boat which has heretofore run regularly between Norfolk and this place came over with troops, and discharged them on the steamship Baltic, which is lying in the Roads. She then returned to Norfolk without the mails, apparently for more troops to dispose of in the same way.

There is evidently much secret excitement among the Federal officers in this place, and the secessionists at Norfolk are rejoicing at what they claim to be a defeat in the late army movement under Gen. Pope.

A part of the James River flotilla has left this afternoon and proceeded off in the direction of the Potomac.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, August 30, 1862.

	Tons Cwt
Sent for week ending Aug 30,	23,71 11
Per last report,	115,656 06
	148,927 17
To same time last year,	156,913 02
	1 1H 15

"OMNIBUS QUE PRESENT SECTIMER," or one for the good of all," is the inscription on one of the chime of bells given by Dr J. C. Ayer & Co., to the city of Lowell. That favored place may have the bells, but they cannot monopolize the Doctor's skill which is made available by his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills to all alike—not only in this country but in all countries where civilization and commerce have gone. While we admire the liberality and taste of those gentlemen in such a donation their native town, we will remind our readers of the hallowing influence a chime of bells spreads over the whole community that hears them. They are few in this country, and their influence is little known, but ask the exile from his home in Germany, France or England, whether the chime on Trinity Church does not make his heart leap into his mouth, and his eyes swim in the recollection it brings of the solemn notes his childhood, his boyhood, aye, and his manhood loved to hear at the soft approach of evening in his native land.

We wish our generous townsmen whom God has blessed with means would consider whether we too cannot add this one more attraction to make our children and ourselves love dearer and stranger and longer the place we call our home.—[Madison, Ind. Banner.]

The greatest blessing of the age is the discovery of a perfect cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Affections—Stiffness of the joints and Cramps, diseases of an Eruption character, such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and for the poisonous influences of mercury and similar agents. We are satisfied as to the adaptation of the Anti-Rheumatic Band, to these heretofore incurable complaints, from the testimonial proofs offered by its proprietors. We therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement in another column.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN RETIRES FROM HARRISON'S LANDING.—General McClellan has changed his base of operations, and vacated Harrison's landing, on the James river. It is not quite clear what his next step will be; but there is a whisper that he is coming North to Philadelphia. We cannot vouch for the correctness of this rumor; but we will venture the guess that if he comes hither he will take advantage of the opportunity to procure himself a new outfit at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 604 and 606 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

MARRIAGES.

In this place, on the 28th ult., by Rev. J. D. Reardon, Mr. EPHRAIM B. LYTLE, to Miss HANNAH FOY.

Also, on the same day, Mr. PETER S. WILVERT, to Miss SARAH J. WOLF, all of Northumberland county.

DEATHS.

In this place, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. ADAM SHISSLER, aged about 75 years.

At Sprankles Mills, Jefferson county, Pa., on the 1st of August, 1862, PETER SEILER, formerly of this county, and brother of Isaac Seiler of this place.

The deceased left this county when a young man and engaged in the lumbering business and subsequently in the mercantile business, by which he amassed considerable property. On the night of his death he was aroused, by the cry of fire in his store, which was near his residence. He entered the store room to secure his books and papers, about which time a keg of powder exploded, the effect of which no doubt caused his death, as a part of his remains burned to a crisp, were found next morning. The damages are about $6,000. The deceased leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

In Shamokin township, on the 27th ult., SOLOMON, son of Solomon and Esther Hummel, aged 3 years 9 months, and 23 days.

In Shamokin, on the 31st ult., SARAH CATHARINE, child of Benjamin and Emeline Hoy, aged 10 months and 11 days.

In Shamokin township, on the 1st inst., LAVINA, wife of Jacob E. Munch, Esq., aged 37 years and 6 months.

In Shamokin township, on the 1st inst., WILLIAM W. PERSING, aged 75 years, 7 months, and 26 days.

SUNBURY MARKET.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Ven. Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Northumberland county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, on Tuesday, the 23d day of September, A. D., 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land, situate in Upper Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., adjoining lands of Daniel Geist, Solomon Dunkelberger and others on the east, John Moyer and Nathan Haas on the south, John Diehl on the west and Daniel Howester and others on the north, containing two hundred and twenty-seven acres, more or less, about one hundred and fifty acres whereof are cleared, whereon are erected a large two story stone dwelling house, a bank barn, wagon house, spring house and other out-buildings &c. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Haas.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain tract of land, situate in Upper Mahanoy township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by Isaac Keeler, on the south by Daniel and David Fetter, on the west by Peter Starr and on the east by Abraham Wolfgang, containing 45 acres 104 perches, strict measure, whereon are erected an old log house, log barn, etc., an apple orchard and other fruit trees. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Gideon Adam.

ALSO

At the same time and place, a certain tract of ground No. 5, in block No. 78, situate in the town of Freeburg,