The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 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:

J. J. PATTERSON, of Juniata.

For Assembly:

HENRY B. HOFFMAN, of Jackson

For District Attorney:

JOHN K. CLEMENT, of Sunbury.

For Commissioner:

BONHAM B. KASE, of Shamokin.

For Auditor:

O. P. PATTON, of Rush.

Breckinridge Ticket.

For Congress,

Gen. W. H. MILLER, of Dauphin.

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,

N. C. LYTLE, of Lower Augusta.

☞ CORRECTION.—In the haste of making up our paper last week, during our absence at Chambersburg, a whole column of matter was put to press without correction. Such errors as "authography" for *Orthography*, and "gulled jude" for *gulled jide*, will be apparent, as an oversight, to every intelligent reader.

THE ARMED FORCE OF PENNSYLVANIA 200,000 MEN.

Before the breaking out of this wicked rebellion, an army of 200,000 men for the whole Union, would have been looked upon as a gigantic power that could only be equalled by few of the Monarch's of Europe. But Pennsylvania alone, during the past week has gathered from her teeming cities, towns, hills and valleys, an army of 75,000 men—men of industry, wealth, intelligence, character and standing,—men who left comfortable homes and volunteered their services at the call of duty. These, with the volunteers already in the service, make up an army of over two hundred thousand men. The vast military power of this great nation was not only not known, but not dreamed of even by the most enthusiastic until developed by this rebellion. The world never witnessed such a spectacle, and no wonder that all Europe stands aghast at the magnitude of our military operations. Heretofore it was supposed that the weak point of our government, whose policy is opposed to a standing army, was an inherent want of military strength—a sufficient power to repel foreign invasion or suppress internal insurrections. Recent events have, however, clearly shown that this nation is the greatest and most formidable military power on earth, not only in men, but in its boundless resources and military prowess. The combined powers of Europe could not conquer us as a united people. What folly and what madness, then, to disever or split up into fragments this great nation, so that traitors and vile demagogues may become rulers.

☞ MR. HOFFMAN.—We understand several demagogues, professing to be men and democrats, are circulating a story that Mr. Hoffman, the Union Candidate for Assembly, is from Maryland, and of a rebel family. Mr. Hoffman was born near Gratztown in Lyken's Valley, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, of German but respectable parents, though poor. This may be an objection in the eyes of paper Generals, but not with the people.

☞ WHAT THE REBELS INTENDED TO DO.—The Rebels openly boasted of being able to march to Baltimore, and thence to Harrisburg and Philadelphia, sweeping all before them. They said they had left enough behind them to look after McClellan and his army, and never would rest until they reached the Monumental City, where they would be joined by enough sympathizers to so strengthen their army that it would be invincible.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has the following in regard to the Regiment of which the Sunbury company composed a part:

"The Third Regiment, P. V. M., Colonel Dorris, of Huntington, and composed of men from Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, and Juniata counties, arrived in the city on Tuesday, and were forwarded to their respective localities during the day. This regiment was posted between Hagerstown and Williamsport, where they composed the advance of the militia force on the border. They were in line of battle forty hours, and made a forced march of forty-five miles. For raw men, the regiment won great credit.

☞ COMPLIMENTARY.—Among the evidences of the handsome behaviour of the Sunbury Militia Company, (D.) when in line of battle near Williamsport, is the following:—

"The Sunbury company was posted on the right of the Regiment, in the first line of battle, formed close by the turnpike, the first three companies, A B and C, being deployed as skirmishers. When the skirmishers were about to be called in, the Colonel proposed to place them in position on the right. Brigadier General Kenly replied, pointing to the Sunbury company, "No, sir! If that company cannot hold the position, no other can. I like the way they hold their muskets."

THE BRECKINRIDGERS IN COUNCIL.

It is some time since our Aerial Reporter has furnished us with the proceedings of the Breckinridge clique, who now, according to our reporter, hold their secret meetings under a new organization. These meetings are supposed to be auxilliaries, tenders, or a kind of an offshoot of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." The presiding officer is called the "Grand Priest," and the proceedings are in the nature of a confessional, each member taking his turn in being called upon the stand, where he is required to make true answers to all questions relating to the order, which is entirely political, that may be asked by any member of the society. The last meeting came off shortly after the conferee meeting.

Present—the ornamental Major, as Grand Priest; and the Prothonotary, J. S.; the Register and his clerk; the Commissioner's clerk, Commissioner S.; the Treasurer I.; would be District Attorney M.; Deputy Sheriff P.; Dr. A., one of the proprietors of the Breckinridge *Democrat*; editor P., of the *Democrat*; B., of the German *Democrat*, and N., his Secesh jour; J. W. B.; Charley W., and others.

After the roll was called the Major took the chair and called on the doorkeeper and watch, to see that every key hole and crevice was properly guarded, stating that important matters touching their interests (as office hunters) were at stake, which it was not policy the common people or mass of voters should know, that some of the members had been making asses of themselves and had committed a number of sins of omission and commission, and he hoped they would make a clean breast of it, and take the advice of the order and behave more discreetly afterwards, and as the greatest transgressors were first to be tried, he called upon the stand P., of the Breckinridge *Democrat*. Mr. P. then took the stand, and that he felt the awkwardness of his position was evident from the twitching of his mouth and rapid winking of his eyes.

C.——Mr. P., as you are bound to answer all proper questions, let me ask why you committed the folly of attempting to whitewash that rebel thief, Floyd, after a true bill was found against him?

P.—I consider the question impertinent and won't answer it.

Grand Priest.—The question is proper and requires some explanation. However unpleasant, it must be answered.

P.—I thought it would be for the "good of our party" to deny the charge, as he was a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and a friend of Breckinridge.

Charley W.—A friend of the devil!—Didn't you know better than that?

Grand Priest.—Order, gentlemen, order! Give Mr. P. time. He will make a clean breast of it, and is no doubt sorry and repentant.

C.—Repentant! No doubt he repents every time he sees the name of Floyd in the AMERICAN. He ought to have a leather medal presented to him, for that stupid blunder.

Grand Priest.—Order! The gentleman is not in order. The subject of leather is not under discussion, and it is not proper to refer to it in this meeting. If the gentleman will substitute the word pewter for leather, he can proceed in order.

J. S.—— We should like to hear you explain, Mr. P., how you happened to be discovered by some "wide awakes" in the house of one of the chiefs of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," in Selinsgrove, after midnight, or rather about 3 o'clock in the morning. To be up and in secret consultation at that hour, and in that place, would naturally give rise to suspicions when discovered by outsiders.

P.—I don't think I have a right to reveal what took place on that occasion, or that it would be proper, but it was all "for the good of the party."

Grand Priest.—Mr. P. is, perhaps, right in not revealing the secrets of the order, but he may explain his carelessness in not having the doors secured from intrusion.

P.—I did not expect to find any one about at that hour of the night. I may have been somewhat careless, but it was all "for the good of the party."

A Member.—Is it true, Mr. P., after your whole office was excempted from military duty by the commissioner, as unfit for soldiers, you exulted when you found that the principal bands of the AMERICAN had volunteered and left in Captain Bruner's company, and when some of the company heard of it they procured a substitute for one of these hands, so that the publication of that paper should not be suspended.

P.—I don't remember that we exulted in the presence of outsiders, but whatever was done, was done "for the good of the party."

[For want of room, the remainder will be continued till next week.]

☞ The following from the *Philadelphia Inquirer* refers to the First Brigade, in which our Sunbury company was placed:

The Pennsylvania forces that responded to the call of Governor Curtin certainly rendered great service, by their presence at and beyond the border in the State. The brigade under Col. McCormick, with Captain Spencer Miller's battery, were sent to the front towards Williamsport, to meet the enemy approaching from that direction, and their presence was of great value. Captain Miller's battery was in perfect trim for action, and is entitled to great credit.

This whole brigade, together with all our forces, acted nobly throughout, and, notwithstanding, hardly a man had previously seen any service, their bravery and ability to meet the foe successfully could not be doubted. The enemy's advance was driven back twice during Friday night; our men lying on their arms in line of battle for two nights and one day. Without their presence and decided action the Rebel force sent to capture Hagerstown and the large amount of Government stores and ammunition, would have been successful, and they would otherwise have accomplished great injury.

The militia force of Pennsylvania saved, beyond a question, the Cumberland Valley and possibly our State Capitol from a Rebel raid.

☞ Hon. John C. Knox, of Philadelphia, has been appointed, by the President, Judge Advocate General of the army corps commanded by Major General Wool. General Wool's military jurisdiction includes Philadelphia and the Eastern part of Pennsylvania.

☞ THE rebels boast greatly of the capture of Harper's Ferry, which was not captured but treacherously surrendered, with 14,500 men, one hundred tons of ammunition and four batteries of artillery. Colonel Miles, the commander, was killed by a shell, which cut off his leg. The story of his being shot by one of his men is believed by many. He did not long survive his treachery.

Local Affairs.

☞ Bailey's Circus and Menagerie, exhibited at this place on Monday. Notwithstanding the absence of so many of men in the army and a disinclination to patronise shows, not less than perhaps 700 person were present in the evening.

☞ The body of John Coder of Shamokin Company, son of Geo. Coder, Esq., was brought home on Wednesday last. Young Coder lost his leg at Cedar Mountain and died from his wounds.

☞ We learn that Jos. H. McCarty and his brother Edward of this place were both in the thickest of the fight on Wednesday of last week.

☞ GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.—Mr. John Good, the obligining Grocer in Market Square, who is constantly receiving fresh Groceries, which he is selling at low prices, also keeps a large assortment of all kinds of liquors. Mr. Good professes to sell good and pure liquor.

☞ The "Sunbury Fencibles" under the command and Captain C. J. BRUNER, arrived home on Wednesday last, being absent just twelve days. Some of them looked thin and meagre, having suffered from diarrhœa, and all complained of the hard fare allotted them. They were almost famishing in the midst of a fertile and rich country. Even the scanty supplies given them, were, in some cases, not fit to eat. There was, evidently, some bad management if nothing worse in this matter. We are pleased to find that the Sunbury boys were among the first to cross into Maryland and occupied an advance position between Williamsport and Hagerstown on the extreme left of the line drawn up for battle on Friday the 19th inst. They have acquitted themselves nobly, and we are assured that the presence of the State Militia had much to do in preventing a raid of the rebels into Hagerstown, and their hasty retreat across the Potomac. The rebels had heard of their approach, and that they numbered over one hundred thousand.

☞ TAX ON WATCHES.—One of the most unjust, because one of the most unequal taxes, is that on watches. In some townships none are assessed, in others not a tenth part. Out of the 85 gold watches returned by the assessor in this county, 55 or nearly half are in Sunbury. In Milton 17; Northumberland 7; Turbut 7; McEwensville 5; Coal 2; Ruph 5; Jackson 1; Mt. Carmel 2; Turbutville 1; Shamokin 2; Silver Watches—Jordan 3; Turbut 1; Lewis 7; Sunbury 2. The remainder of the township have returned none whatever.

In twelve townships it appears they keep no time in either gold or silver cases, and among those are the large and wealthy townships of Delaware, Chillisquaque, Lower and Upper Augusta, Zorbe and the Mahanoys. Lewis goes on tick entirely on 7 silver watches. Gold watches there, like some of the Breckinridgers have been exempted.

☞ ACCIDENT.—Mr. Joseph Mourer of Eldred township, Schuylkill county, when on his way home from Ashland, his horse became frightened and upset the buggy, threw him out upon rocks, breaking two of his ribs, arm and otherwise bruising and injuring him. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Farnsworth of Ashland. We learn that Mr. Mourer is recovering rapidly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of the AMERICAN.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 16th, 1862.

DEAR AMERICAN:—This place has long borne the name of the "City of Magnificent Distances;" with what reason any one who looks at it can well understand. A friend who had occasion to search for a sick man who was not in any of the numerous hospitals, in this hot sun, called it the "City of Disagreable Distances." While I can safely say it is a city of "Dirty Distances." When it does rain here, the flood gates of heaven are opened and the thing is well done. Side walks, streets and crossings are covered with from two to six inches (varying according to the locality) of fluid mud. When it don't rain for a few days the whole atmosphere is filled with dust. It is not confined to the streets. It penetrates everywhere. Your parlor, chamber and dining room are filled with it. Your nose, eyes, ears and mouth are filled with it. Your food and drink are seasoned with it. The trees are a dirty gray. The grass in the squares and triangles has yielded up its verdure. Your whitest shirt is a dun color. Hair, beards, face and hands are uniquely powdered or caked. There is no such thing as cleanliness unless you take a vapor-bath and get yourself hermetically sealed up in a glass case of appropriate dimensions.

We will get clear of this dust. The New street railway is an institution introduced here by Yankee enterprise, and has become a "military necessity." The cars are passing up and down the Avenue (this means Pennsylvania,) every five minutes. We will wedge into one and ride to the gateway of the Capitol grounds. This is the present eastern terminus, but the extension to the Navy Yard is rapidly progressing. It is Saturday afternoon, and crowds of men, women and children are passing through the gate. The green grass, or parterre and terrace, is refreshing. Flowers are emitting a sweet welcome. The old trees, under whose shade our great and wise men, who have now passed away, so often walked and lingered, invites to shelter and repose, while the waters from the fountains gush in irridescent jets into the sunlight and fall in murmuring music into the marble basins, where the gold-fish play in yellow schools. Far above from the forest of green leaves towers the massive white dome of the Capitol. Up and down the grounds wander ladies in gay dresses, children in fancy dresses, gentlemen in plain dresses, and on the grass yonder lie half dozen *Zouaves d' Afrique*, in their red pants, blue jackets and white turbans. Of course there is a sufficient seasoning, in the crowd, of brass buttons and shoulder straps, in spite of General Orders No. ——. On a raised platform are the Marine Band, gay in scarlet coats, white pants and blue caps with red pompons. Their music is delightful. It comes too softly through the fragrant shrubbery, and then bursts into wild, martial notes as you come nearer. Every one steps out with a military tread and keeps time to the music of the Union. The scene would be fairy-like if it were not so grave. The national airs—"Hail Columbia," "The Star-spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle," close the performance of the band, but still the people linger in the shade until night comes slowly on, and even then some wander there under the soft moonlight, loth to leave so lovely a spot for the noisy street and hot atmosphere of the city.

During the intervals of the session of Congress this place is usually dull and quiet. Now all is bustle with considerable confusion. Not from morning till night, but day and night the streets are full of people and animals inhuman. Trains of army waggons are on the go all the time. Ambulances are always in motion. The rumble of artillery, the clatter of cavalry, the heavy tread of infantry are unceasing. Along the crowded streets orderlies are dashing in every direction. Look sharp as you cross the street, after waiting an opportunity to dodge between the tail-board of a wagon and a mule's head of the following one, else you will be knocked down by some fast-riding, reckless dragoon or run over by a careless calaman. Crossing a street here now requires as much skill as piloting a raft down the Susquehanna. The pilot has advantage of knowing the rocks, shoals and eddies, but the poor pedestrian cannot tell what is going to rush upon him the next half-a-second.—The mules have acquire a liking for brick pavements and almost invariably chose the side walk in their frequent run-away amusements.

The city is as thronged now as at a President's inauguration. Hotels are all crowded to excess. Boarding and lodging houses turn away numbers of applicants every day. The Theatres and places of all kinds of amusement are reaping rich harvests. Gambling hells appear to flourish. The late order of Gen. Wadsworth prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors, compels officers and soldiers to get unpleasantly intoxicated on soda-water, ale, lager and root beer, and visibly do these innocent beverages show their effects in the guard house and police reports and in the appearance of individuals on the street. The penalty for retail of the ardent is confiscation of the whole stock in trade of the detected offender, which makes the patrol of the Provost Guard very vigilant. It is remarkable that when the whiskey of a common grog-shop is seized, the stuff is poured into the gutter, but when the liquor in a superior establishment is confiscated, it is taken charge of for the use of the sick in hospitals. (?) When a soldier "under the influence thereof," is taken to the guard house, and becomes obstreperous, he is treated to a shower bath. The punishment is easily applied and is a certain corrective. Besides it has the advantage that no ignominy attaches to its application and the recipient always feels the better afterwards.

Of course many persons are attracted here by curiosity; but by far the greater number come to visit their friends in camp and hospitals. Mothers looking for their sons, sisters for brothers, wives for husbands. Nearly all come ignorant of the rules of the Hospital Department, and it is sometimes days before they find out where to go. Some touching scenes occur; many distressing ones. A few days ago a fine looking old lady applied for the discharge of her son. She has a husband, three sons and two sons-in-law in the army. The youngest, a fair haired beardless boy of 16 years, had been ill, and venturing into the field to soon afterwards, fell insensible although unwounded. A return to consciousness brought back no reason. He has been insane ever since. He had recognized no one. When his mother entered, he flew to her, clasped his arm around her neck and crying, "Oh! my Mother!" burst into a violent flood of tears. The agony of the mother is easy to imagine but hard to describe. Tears of joy at being able to clasp to her bosom the darling boy, tears of bitter anguish at the thought of the wreck he had become, mingled together as they streamed down her cheeks. Her breast heaved convulsively; her whole frame shivered. One could believe that she too would go mad. Almost heart-broken, she took him back to the home in Pennsylvania, whose walls often wrung with his merry laughter, but where now will be heard only the unmeaning gibber of idiotic insanity.

There is no use of writing items of news while a telegraph is in operation. Public sentiment has become enthusiastic in favor of "Little Mac." Some say he would have been in Richmond long ago if his counsels had not been overruled. H.

WAR NEWS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Crossing the Potomac at Shepardstown.

Four Pieces of Rebel Artillery Captured.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Evening, Sept. 20.

The Fourth Michigan with a few men from Sykes' Brigade, crossed the Potomac at Shepardstown ford yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making a reconnoisance.

They met with a stout resistance from the enemy, but succeded in reaching this side of the river again with four pieces of artillery captured from the Rebels, with but slight loss. The occupation of the Virginia shore was attempted again this morning with less success. Colonel Barnes' Brigade, with a portion of Sykes' Brigade, with some cavalry and two batteries of artillery crossed the river and took a position on the Virginia shore. Shortly after the troops had been placed in position the enemy emerged from under the cover of the woods with a line of infantry nearly a mile long.

Both troops soon became engaged, when the order was given to retire, which was done in good order, the enemy following closely behind. When the enemy came within range it was opened upon by twenty pieces of our artillery posted on the Maryland bank, with such effect that they were forced to retire out of reach.

Their loss from our artillery must have been heavy, as the explosion of our shells were seen to make large gaps in their lines. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will reach about 150. The troops safely returned to the Maryland shore, bringing the wounded with them.

Information was received to-day of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Rebels.

Their artillery was removed from the line of the Potomac last night, and it is believed their army is falling back in the direction of Charlestown and Winchester.

In the action to-day Colonel Provost of the One-Hundred-and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment was wounded; also, Capt. Ricketts and Lieutenant McKean. Among the killed was Captain Souder and Lieutenant White.

It was reported that a force of Rebel cavalry and artillery had left in the direction of Williamsport. A force was sent in that direction this morning. Heavy firing heard in that direction to-night shows that they have become engaged.

The Rebels at Williamsport—Cannonading Heard.

FREDERICK, Sept. 20.

Shelling was kept up at the enemy across the river at Shepardstown until Friday night. A report came into Frederick that a force was crossing at Williamsport, and a part of our army were sent to meet them. Heavy firing was heard at noon to-day in that direction and at Sharpsburg, but up to to-night no intelligence has been received from either place. This morning a delegation of twenty surgeons from New York passed through Boonsboro' on their way to the battle-field. A number of ladies also followed in ambulances, under charge of Miss Dix.

The churches and other buildings in Boonsboro' and Keedsville are full of our wounded, and the ladies of these places are cheerfully doing all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. The inhabitants in the vicinity of Frederick and Hagerstown are returning to their homes, and seem to be in great glee because the Rebels are driven across the river. No pillaging was allowed by the Rebels previous to the battle of South Mountain, but after that they cleared the country pretty thoroughly, particularly around Sharpsburg, almost every house in the town having been robbed, and the goods which they could not use destroyed.

Many houses were riddled by balls and shells, and several barns burned. There is no evidence that either Longstreet or Lee was wounded in the battle of Wednesday. The number of prisoners in our hands is about two thousand, and at least ten thousand stand of arms were found on the field belonging to the enemy.

Colonel Christian, of the Twenty-sixth New York, acting Brigadier-General in place of General Tower, who was wounded recently at Bull Run, has resigned, and Col. Lyle of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania, is now in command of the Brigade and will ably fill the position.

From McClellan's Army.

SHARPSBURG, MD., Saturday Evening, September 20, 1862.—Our army moved yesterday (Friday) afternoon, toward Shepardstown, on the Potomac river. General Pleasonton went forward with his cavalry and picked up about three hundred stragglers. Some of our artillery followed and when they reached the river, exchanged compliments with the Rebels. Their whole force appeared to be on the Virginia side, and their batteries were planted along the bank to prevent the passage of the Union army. They succeeded in saving everything except one field-piece, whose carriage broke down, and two or three old wagons.

Their movements seem to have been conducted very leisurely, and without anything like panic. The most seriously wounded were left at Sharpsburg and the houses along their retreat to the river. They evidently took their own time in falling back, and do not appear to have had any fear of being pursued. A strong force was kept in our front during the whole of Thursday, although to many of our officers and men it seemed apparent that the enemy was retreating.

Great clouds of dust were continually rising in the rear of their lines, which indicated a retreat of the main army.

In the battle of Wednesday, it is estimated by careful observers who went over the field that our loss will reach quite ten thousand killed and wounded.

The Rebel loss is believed to be somewhat heavier, and there is no doubt but that their dead far outnumbered our own, as our artillery played upon their dense columns with terrible effect.

Sharpsburg is completely riddled with our shot. The citizens mostly fled from the town, while a few took refuge in the cellars of several stone houses.

After the retreat of the enemy, those who had left returned to the town, and when our army entered it they welcomed it with huzzahs, and hung out the Stars and Stripes from their windows.

The whole country in the region of the battle-ground is laid desolate, and everything betokens the devastation of war. The houses at Keedsville and Baonsboro' are filled with our wounded.

At Williamsport, Maryland, there are about 25,000 of the Pennsylvania Militia, who had advanced into Maryland with the hope of participating in the final rout or capture of the Rebel invaders. In this they have been doomed to disappointment.

Nearly every house in Sharpsburg was struck by our shells. Two were burned, and also a large barn located in the centre of the town. The citizens who remained escaped by staying in their cellars. Only one child was killed. Two Rebels, while cooking their suppers, on Tuesday, were killed by one of our shots passing through the kitchen. The name given to this battle is the "Antietam."

After our forces occupied the whole field the Rebel loss was found to be far greater, particularly in killed, than it was at first supposed. Fully 2500 were found lying on the field, while a large number had been buried the day before by their friends. Their loss from killed and wounded will not come far from 18,000 to 22,000. General Stark, of the Rebel forces, was killed and Generals Ripley and Hayes were wounded.

The Rebels on Thursday night burned the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry.

The officers of this army are unanimous in the expression of the opinion that Gen. Hooker should, for his gallantry and bravery be made a Brigadier-General in the regular army, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Mansfield.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Louisville Threatened.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.

Gen. Bragg's force have escaped from those of Gen. Buell, and are several hours ahead, approaching rapidly upon Louisville.

Major General Nelson is arranging to defend the city to the last. Accordingly he has issued the following order: "The women and children of this city will prepare to leave the city without delay."

Jefferson Ferry is to be used exclusively for military purposes. Persons on foot may proceed as usual. The city is in a blaze of excitement. Most of the stores are closed. The citizens apprehend an attack within forty-eight hours.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Evening—The main body of Bragg's army is reported to have been at Hodgensville, La Rue county, this morning, *en route* for Barlstown, which place they are supposed to have reached this evening.

Ninety-five of the Fourth Indiana cavalry attacked about the same number of Forest's rebel cavaly yesterday morning a mile from Lebanon Junction, and drove them a short distance, when the rebels were reinforced by twice their number. Our troops still pursuing, they drove the enemy into Boston, killing five, wounding seventeen and capturing thirty-two. We lost eleven prisoners and two wounded.

Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation calling the citizens to arms under Gen. Nelson, for the defence of the city. Maj. Dolf has ordered that business houses be closed. General Nelson has issued a patriotic, stirring address to his soldiers to give a bloody welcome to the rebel hordes now invading Kentucky.

The report of the burning of Newcastle was incorrect, and even the surrender of Morals is now discredited in military circles.

Humphrey Marshall, with twelve thousand men and forty-two pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning. It is supposed they intended to join Kirby Smith's force at Lexington.

There has been a great exodus of women and children from Louisville. The excitement has somewhat subsided.

The military operations are active and extensive.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Natchez Bombarded by Commodore Porter—Surrender of the City to the Federals—Bayou Sara Burned.

The Delta of September 9th gives full particulars of two battles by the iron clad gunboat Essex, the destruction of Bayou Sara and the bombardment and capture of the city of Natchez.

The United States iron-clad steamer Essex Commodore W. D. Porter, arrived from up the river yesterday. We have some very important and interesting news by this arrival, comprising some of the acts and doings of this monster iron ship with iron hearts.

"About a week (more or less) ago, as the Essex was cruising along in the river, the lookout reported the Rebel gunboat Wm. H. Webb in sight. Chase was given immediately, and she was pursued past the guns at Vicksburg. The Essex then started down the river, and on reaching Natchez, sent a boat's crew on shore for ice. The boat, on nearing shore, was fired into by the Rebels and several of the crew wounded. For this act of turmerity the whole shooting force of the Essex was brought to bear upon the ill-fated city for about two hours and a half, when a deputation was sent down with a proposition to surrender the city and hoist the Stars and Stripes. Commodore Porter then ordered the firing to cease, and proceeded down the river until off Bayou Sara, where he came to a stop long enough to burn that ill-fated abode of Rebels. There were but two houses left standing—one belonging to a gentleman who is said to be friendly to the Union cause, and the other the property of a lady. We did not learn what insult was the immediate cause of this visitation of vengeance.

"On Sunday, as the Essex was coming down the river, a Rebel battery of thirty-four guns, opposite Port Hudson, opened upon her, and a fierce battle at not more than eighty feet distance, began, which lasted an hour. At the end of that time the battery was silenced and the steamer passed on down.

"The Rebel battery was mounted with guns of very heavy calibre; but that circumstance only sufficed to prove the remarkable powers of resistance of the Essex. Her iron sides were struck in a multitude of places with 10-inch and other sized balls, the result in all cases being the same—a slight indentation into the sides of the steamer, and then the balls breaking into a thousand fragments and falling harmlessly into the water. The Essex commenced with the upper gun, and silenced them all, one after othe. She is truly a formidable craft, and comes fully up to the most sanguine expectation of her designer and builder, who, our readers will recollect, is Commodore Porter himself.—Certainly nothing the people of New Orleans have ever seen in the shape of an "iron-clad can compare with the Essex.

"In the contest with the battery at Port Hudson, the smoke pipes and the ventilator were perforated in numerous places, and present something the appearance of being rust-eaten.

"It was impossible to ascertain what the loss of the Rebels was, as those engaged on the Essex were too well protected by an iron armor to permit their seeing ashore; but as the action was at very close quarters, the loss on shore must have been heavy. There was no casualty on the steamer.

"The names of Porter and Essex have already passed into history in a former generation, and the exploits of the gallant old frigate in the waters of the old Pacific have been the animated theme of discourse around millions of American hearthstones. This generation can now, too, boast of a Porter, the son of the gallant sailor who shed so much lustre upon the United States Navy; and the Essex, too, a craft of his own invention, named after the famous cruiser, and like her distinguished for being almost without a rival in her line of service."

A few days since one of Commodore Faragut's men was tied to a tree and disembowelled by a party of Mississippians, who captured him while wandering to the shore near the gunboats, in the neighborhood of Vicksburg.

This statement comes from both prisoners and deserters, and is considered reliable. A party of Rebels recently visited a house on Pawpaw Island, ten miles above Vicksburg and demanded food for themselves in the name of the Confederacy. The only occupant of the house was an old woman eighty years of age, who gave the dinner they desired, but told them they were trying to break up one of the best governments in the world, and that they could never form another as good. She begged them to disperse and go to their homes and cease to annoy the people of the region around. The ruffians became enraged at her words, and, after numerous threats against every friend of the Union, they deliberately carried her out of the house and hung her upon a tree before her own door. Her nephew—a Mr. Hutchinson—came down to the flotilla and informed Commodore Davis of the outrage.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

NEAR THE ANTIETAM BATTLE-FIELD, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

General McClellan fought to-day the most sanguinary single battle of the war, on Antietam Creek, half way between Boonsboro' and Sheppardstown. An artillery engagement commenced before six o'clock in the morning, on our right wing, and continued on one or more portions of our line until dark.

General Hill is belived to have led the Rebels on our right. Our right was under Hooker and Franklin. After a most obstinate resistance, the Rebels fell back about three miles, about 11 o'clock, A. M. Our centre, under General Sumner, was also engaged early in the morning, by Jackson, who had crossed from Harper's Ferry last night, with 25,000 men, artillery and infantry, and we were engaged desperately until about two o'clock P. M., when the Rebels gave way, but held one commanding piece of woods with artillery.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to take this position by our troops in the forenoon, but it was held by the Rebels until about five o'clock, P. M., when our artillery dislodged them.

General Longstreet commanded the Rebels on our left against Burnside, and the engagement was uninterrupted there from early in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon, when Burnside was left in possession of the field, having crossed Antietam creek and fairly driven the enemy from his position. The loss on our side is said to be nearly eight thousand. The Rebel loss was heavier, in consequence of our preponderance of artillery, or their want of ammunition. Our killed and wounded are all within our lines, and the field is ours at all points. At dark the Rebels had yielded at every point, and our men are in the field, sleeping on their arms.

In no single instance did our men yield any position to the Rebels to-day. The army fought with unexampled heroism, and their confidence in McClellan certainly gained the day. General McClellan rode along the lines and was most vociferously cheered. This attracted the attention of the enemy, and they commenced throwing shells, some of which fell in the ranks of the One-hundred-and-Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, which commenced to fall back, but General McClellan himself rallied them and they soon regained their former steadiness. No prisoners were taken from us by the enemy. Our forces took one Georgia regiment entire. The total number of prisoners captured was at least twelve hundred.

One piece of woods, the possession of which was desperately contested for hour, and at last gained by our troops, contained at least 1500 dead of both sides, and presented a horrible spectacle. Our wounded are being cared for, but there are not enough surgeons here.

The following are among the killed and wounded, in addition to those already published:—

Col. Childs, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting Brigadier-General, was killed while rallying his men.

General Meagher was slightly wounded; his brigade is said to have lost heavily. Colonel Kelly, Sixty-ninth New York, was wounded in the face. Captain Duffy, Lieutenant Williams and Lieutenant Kelly, of the same regiment, were killed, and Lieutenant Nagle wounded. This regiment did nobly, losing half its force.

Captain Myers, of the Fourteenth New York, was wounded; Major G. W. Gile, of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, was badly wounded; General Gorman was slightly wounded; Captain Gorman, his son, and a number of his staff, were killed.

The Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment lost largely, five color bearers being shot while it was engaged. Captain Willard, of this regiment, was killed. The regiment held their position for half an hour, under a cross fire, and finally fell back to a better position. The Thirty-fourth New York Regiment was flanked by two regiments of the enemy, but succeeded in cutting its way out, although losing many men in the action.

Colonel Hicks, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, who had just returned to his command after getting well of his wound received at Nelson's farm, was badly wounded at the head of his regiment. Major Bloomfield, of the Fifth Maryland, was wounded in the thigh. Captain Ramberger of the same regiment, in the breast, and Lieutenant Maltby was killed. This regiment lost heavily.

Captain Wilson, of the First Delaware, was killed. Captain Rickards, do. do. Captain Yardly, do., badly wounded. Capt. Woodell, do. do. Lieutenant Gennell, do. do. Lieutenant Shafer, do., in the face. Lieut.-Col. Hopkinson, wounded.

Lieut. Wilson, 108th New York, sprained his back while getting over a fence in chase of the enemy.

Major Force, of Rochester, 108th New York, was killed; Lieutenant Draper, Aid to General Richardson, received a ball in each leg; Lieutenant Mackey, of Meagher's Staff, wounded. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves were badly cut up. Capt. Kessler was wounded; Lieutenant Risinger, 130th Pennsylvania, wounded in leg; Lieutenant Tomes, wounded in thigh; General Dana, wounded; Lieutenant James M. Walsh, of the Bucktail Rifles, mortally wounded; Adjutant Cross, Second Pennsylvania Reserves, killed.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday Evening, Sept. 22.

The following is the special report of our loss in Sumner's corps, at the battle of Antietam:

SUMNER'S CORPS.

Richandson's Division—Killed, 212; wounded, 889; missing, 24.

Sedgwick's Division—Killed, 335; wounded, 1577; missing, 321.

French's Division—Killed, 293; wounded 1321; missing, 203.

Total loss in Sumner's corps, 5, 265.

The loss in missing may be somewhat reduced by stragglers.

A train of cars crossed the Monocacy this morning. The road is now open to Harper's Ferry, where there is a sufficient Union force for all purposes.

The rebels in their hasty retreat from Maryland left between eleven and twelve hundred wounded at Sharpsburg and the river. They are being paroled.

Twenty-six stand of colors, taken during the battle of Antietan, have been received at head-quarters. Seven more known to have been captured, are in the hands of the different regiments.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN ON THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—A correspondent of the American states, that at Sharpsburg on Friday, General McClellan met the guide who conducted the cavalry force from Harper's Ferry, and enabled them to escape and capture Longstreet's train.

He complimented him on his service, and remarked that, if Colonel Miles had held out for twenty-four hours longer, he would have been able to capture a large portion of the rebel army.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, Sept. 20, 1862.

	Tons. Cwt.
Sent for week ending Sept. 20,	5,148 10
Per last report,	163,665 18
	168,814 08
To same time last year,	154,456 15
	14,357 13

GENERAL MCCLELLAN RETIRES FROM HARRISON'S LANDING.—General McClelan 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.

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	6 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.

SUPREME COURT—Northern District.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Supreme Court for the Northern District of Pennsylvania, will commence its annual session on Tuesday, the seventh day of October next, at the Court House in Sunbury.

CHARLES PLEASANTS, Prothy. S. C. N. D.

Prothonotary's Office, Sunbury, Sept. 24th, 1862.

List of Causes for Argument.

1 McGargle vs Arthur, et al.	Lycoming Co.
2 Weitzel vs Marr & Gerry,	North'd co.
3 Shamok