The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

☞ THE COLORED OR NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The 54th Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, commanded by Col. Shaw is composed entirely of colored men. Their heroic bravery in storming Fort Wagner where they lost their gallant Colonel, has forever settled the question in regard to their value as soldiers. Those who now oppose the employment of negroes as soldiers, in putting down the rebellion, can have no legitimate excuse except that they wish to save the negro at the expense of the white man, or else that they have no desire to see the rebels whipped. The Richmond papers now threaten to organize the blacks under the lead of their masters, but the Georgia *Constitutionalist* says they can't be trusted, and that "the most seemingly devoted slaves are found wanting in the hour of trial."

That is the true reason of the dread of the rebels in our arming negro soldiers, and this is the reason why the rebel sympathisers, the copperheads of the north, aid them in their opposition to the employment of negro soldiers. It would be terrible to have a rebel soldier killed by a negro, but nothing to have a white laborer or mechanic of the north killed by a rebel, white or black.

☞ Among the criminal proceedings of the court, perhaps the case of the Com vs. Peter H. Fisher, excite most interest. The testimony substantially disclosed the following facts:

Mr. Fisher under authority of the Provost Marshal, has been employed in arresting deserters and other transgressors against the government. While passing along the road in Lower Augusta, he was assailed by young Zimmerman, Shipman, Sterner, and several others, with epithets, more emphatic than polite, and who, by way of showing their contempt of the government authorities, and their copperhead proclivities, cheered for Jeff. Davis, and threatened to kill the d—d abolitionist. Mr. Fisher, who is said to be a most vigilant officer, thought it his duty to arrest them, and brought one of them, Mr. Zimmerman, before Charles J. Bruner, Esq., the Deputy Provost Marshal of this county, who discharged him with a reprimand. But it was deemed advisable to arraign Mr. Fisher before the Grand Jury, on a bill of indictment, before a majority of whom he stood as much chance as a heretic before a Spanish Inquisition. On his trial in Court, he was found guilty of assault and battery in making the arrest. Judge Jordan, the President, believing that Mr. Fisher had acted under a mistaken authority, was disposed to impose a moderate fine and the costs—but the associate Judges, Shipman and Turner, overruled him, and made the fine $50. Judge Jordan, in passing sentence, deemed it proper to state, that the fine was no act of his, but his associates.

It was just such a case as would have enabled an intelligent and impartial judge whose sympathies for our "Southern brethern" had been prematurely and incautiously developed, to show his magnanimity and set himself right before the people. But magnanimity tempered with justice, is a rare attribute, and not readily found in connection with stolidity, stimulated by the blind zeal of party bigotry.

☞ The Copperhead journals publish Vallandigham's address issued from the British side of Niagara Falls, with approval. We need no better evidence of their rebel sympathies than their endorsement of this impudent and traitorous political demagogue, who does not hesitate to proclaim to the people of Ohio the most unmitigated falsehood. We publish the following extract in which he asserts that every one south "was willing to consider and discuss the question of re-union." Now it is well known that all the leading rebels have on all occasions, declared themselves opposed to re-union on any terms whatever, saying that they would not unite with the north if they were even willing to become their slaves. And yet this demagogue and traitor is endorsed by such papers as the Northumberland county *Democrat*. The capture of Vallandigham's friend Morgan, has somewhat damaged his prospects for Governor and his reputation as a prophet:

"Travelling a thousand miles and more, through near one-half of the Confederate states, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman, or child who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms even in the most desperate extremity. And whatever may and must be the varying fortune of the war, in all which I recognize the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the states and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggle. These may indeed be unwelcome truths; but they are addressed only to candid and honest men. Neither, however, let me add, did I meet any one, whatever his opinions or his station, political or private, who did not declare his readiness, when the war shall have ceased and invading armies been withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of re-union. And who shall doubt the issue of the argument? I return, therefore, with my opinions and convictions as to war or peace, and my faith as to final results from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened."

☞ Governor CURTIN, as will be seen by the proceedings of the Union Convention at Pittsburg, has been renominated for Governor. There were some strong efforts made by some prominent politicians to prevent his nomination and some dissatisfaction is, no doubt the result, as is almost always the case. This will be temporary only and pass off when the excited hopes of rival competitors has subsided. The great popularity of Gov. Curtin among the soldiers, and their immediate friends without regard to party has had no doubt, much to do in effecting his nomination.

☞ Hon. Daniel Agnew of Beaver county has been nominated by the Union Convention at Pittsburg as the Union candidate for Supreme Judge. Judge Agnew is said to be a man of excellent character and superior ability.

☞ Governor Tod of Ohio, in an address to the people, pay the following testimonial to the memory of Major McCook:

"The losses upon our side have been trifling, so far as numbers are concerned; but I am pained to be compelled to announce that a few gallant spirits have been taken from us. Prominent among the number is the brave Major Daniel McCook, the honored father of the heroic boys who bear his name, and who have won so much glory and renown for our arms in this great struggle. Major McCook, although advanced in years, has perilled his life, as a volunteer, upon many of our battle-fields; believing that he could be of service in ridding the state of her invaders, he volunteered with his trusty rifle as a private, and fell in the engagement near Buffington's Island. His memory will be cherished by all; and the sincere sympathies of all true patriots will be given to his widow and children."

Governor Tod exhorts the people to go on with their military organizations; and announces that he has cheerfully given to the federal authorities all the aid in his power for the enforcement of the draft. He expresses confidence that "the brilliant achievements of our forces during the present month, resulting in the destruction and capture of over a hundred thousand of the enemy, together with their strongholds, give us the hope that the war will soon terminate; the drafted man, therefore, need not anticipate a three-years' campaign."

More About the Great Conspiracy Against the Union.

The Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and the editor of the Nashville *Union*, vouch for the character of Mr. Alfred Hoss, of East Tennessee, the writer of the following letter, which is sent by Mr. Maynard to the *Union*:

"NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 26, 1863.

"Hon. H. MAYNARD.—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in complying with your request to give the substance, and as nearly as possible the language, of Mr.——, of Louisiana, in a conversation which occurred between him and myself about three weeks before the last presidential election. I met with Mr. —— on the cars, some miles beyond Johesboro, Tennessee, in October, 1860. He was then returning to his home in Louisiana from the city of Washington.

"By accident I took a seat immediately behind the one occupied by Mr. ——, when he at once turned round and began to make inquiries respecting the prospects of the different candidates for obtaining the electoral vote of Tennessee. He expressed great pleasure when I assured him that Breckinridge could not possible obtain the electoral vote of this state; and his reasons for it I will give you as nearly as may be in his own words. 'I am glad,' says he, 'that Mr. Bell will get the vote of Tennessee, although I cannot vote for him. I am a Douglas democrat, and I am hastening home to see what can be done to prevent my state from casting its electoral vote for Breckinridge. I have been in Washington since the first day of July, and I tell you now, sir, there is at this moment on foot at Washington the most damnable conspiracy to break up this government that was ever known in any civilized country. I do not speak from hearsay, sir, for I have been in their coucuses almost nightly for the last three months, and I know the programme from A to Z. And it is this: If they can by any means (which is utterly impossible), secure a majority of the electoral votes for Breckinridge, then the scheme is, as soon as he is inaugurated and put in possession of all the resources of the government, to divide the country along Mason & Dixon's line, the Ohio river and thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north to the Pacific ocean. In other words, they intend to cut loose from all the free states, and to build up a great slave confederacy in the South, and to accomplish this purpose they will use all the resources of the government proper. But should they fail in this (as they assuredly will), the plan is for South Carolina to secede first—the other cotton states are to follow (I think he mentioned the order in which they were 'to go out,' but I am not positively) the border states are to be persuaded or forced to join them in their unholy cause, and then we are to have such a civil war as this world never witnessed.' He added: 'I had hoped, until a month or six weeks ago, that Mr. Breckinridge was ignorant of all this matter; but I have had evidence as clear as the noonday sun that he is as deeply implicated as Yancey himself; and more than that, Mr. Buchanan is into their scheme up to the eyes.'

"I have given the above statement in almost the identical language used by Mr. ———. The whole affair w s of so startling a nature that it made a deep impression on my mind, and none of the facts have slipped my memory. * * * *

"Your friend truly, ALFRED HOSS."

Yankee Printers at Vicksburg.

We find the following in the St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 21st instant:

"Surgeon Murphy, of the Fourth Minnesota, who arrived here yesterday, has shown us a copy of the Vicksburg *Daily Citizen*, T. M. Swords, proprietor, and dated July 2, 1863. It is one page of four columns, printed on coarse wall paper, and filled with accounts of imaginary rebel victories, and pleasant gossip about the straits to which they were reduced for food, and a few obituaries of the chivalry who had fallen within the few days preceding in defence of "southern rights." At the bottom of one of the columns there appeared the following:

"'ON DIT.—That the great Ulysses—the Yankee generalissimo, surnamed Grant—has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next, and celebrating the Fourth of July by a grand dinner and so forth. When asked if he would invite General Joe Johnston to join, he said: 'No! for fear there will be a row at the table Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. 'The way to cook a rabbit is 'at first to catch the rabbit, &c.'

"When our soldiers entered the city, some of the printers rushed to the printing office of the *Citizen*, and finding the form standing, they issued a supplementary edition, with the following note at the bottom of the last column:

"'NOTE JULY 4th, 1863.—Two days bring about great changes. The banner of Union floats over Vicksburg. General Grant has 'caught the rabbit;' he has dined in Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinner with him. The *Citizen* lives to see it. For the last time it appears on 'wall-paper.' No more will it eulogize the luxury of mule meat and fricasseed kitten—urge Southern warriors to such diet never more. This is the last wall-paper edition, and is excepting this note, from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity.'"

MORGAN IN THE PENITENTIARY.—A despatch from Columbus, Ohio, 30th ult., says:

"Morgan was incarcerated this afternoon in the Ohio Penitentiary. Himself and men were delivered over to Captain Merion by the military authorities, and immediately put through the same motions as other criminals, having their persons searched, hair and beards, shaved bathed and clad in clean suits. Morgan and Cluke submitted very quietly, but some of the young thieves demurred bitterly, until told they must submit. Morgan had his belt filled with gold, greenbacks, and Confederate notes. One who had before broken his parole refused to strip, when it was instantly done for him. Cluke begged for his moustache, but it was in vain—it was razored. They will be compelled to submit to prison discipline, be confined apart from the convicts, and guarded day and night by the military. One or two talked about retaliation, but the rule against speaking was instantly enforced.

"A negro convict did the barbering for the chivalry."

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Re-Nomination of Gov. Curtin.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.

The Convention adjourned at 1½ P. M., and re-assembled at 3 30 P. M.

A. K. M'Clure offered the following:

Resolved, That all resolutions submitted to the Convention, relating to candidates or delegates, of principle to be adopted, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate, and that no member of the Convention shall be permitted to speak longer than ten minutes at one time, nor more than once on the same subject.

Mr. T. Marshall thought they might as well not allow any one to speak at all.

Mr. McClure said he did not wish to be misrepresneted. If the resolution was objectionable to members, he would withdraw it. Resolution withdrawn.

A warm discussion arose on giving the delegates who contested seats a chance to be heard.

The committee on organization reported the following:

President—Colonel Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, &c.

Colonel Todd, on being escorted to the chair made a brief and patriotic address.

James H. Campbell moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge.

Hon. Wm. Kennan, of Washington offered the following resolution amid loud applause.

WHEREAS, an antagonism at once deplorable and bitter has sprung up between the friends of the two leading candidates, both of whom have rendered conspicuous services to the country, and

Whereas, The existence of this feeling will impair the efficiency of either as a candidate and endanger the success not only of the Gubernational nomination, but of the Judicial and Legislature, also, therefore

Resolved, That the sense of this Convention is that the best interests of the country and of the Union party of the State require the nomination of an acceptable candidate, whose removal from recent disturbing causes, will give greater promise of cordial, united and successful support, a duty at all times imperative, but doubly so at the present crisis, which demand of every good citizen the surrender of every local feeling or prepossession when required for the public good.

On a motion to postpone its consideration, eighty-four voted for its postponement and forty-five against it.

Mr. Walborn moved that the resolution be taken up before making nominations, but it was opposed by Mr. Campbell, and the Convention voted to take up nominations.

Mr. Campbell then nominated Gov. Curtin, amid applause and hisses, when the chairman said he must enforce order among outsiders.

Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Allegheny, asked by what authority Curtin's name was used, as he had before him a solemn pledge of his that he would not be a candidate.

Dr. Fuller, of Fayette, nominated H. D. Moore, of Philadelphia.

Mr. John M. Buhler nominated John Covode.

Mr. Alex. King nominated F. Jordan of Bedford.

Mr. F. Gillingham nominated F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Kennedy, of Perry, nominated J. K. Moorehead.

James Veech was also nominated.

Mr. O. J. Dickey said that the Old Guard of Lancaster had nominated him. [Applause.]

Mr. Campbell said it was not necessary to ask whether he had consented or not, but he would say that he knew from Governor Curtin that he would stump the State from the Delaware to Lake Erie, if nominated.

Mr. Marshall said the Old Guard of Allegheny, who could smother Lancaster in majorities, was instructed against him.—[Applause.]

The resolution of Mr. M'Kennan was again brought up.

Mr. Mann opposed its being again brought up.

Mr. Vincent, of Erie, opposed it as being impolitic.

Mr. Fuller, of Fayette, said there was good cause for the resolution, as it was doubtful about the electing Curtin. He was for a new man, and that Curtin had by many acts rendered him obnoxious to loyal, honest Republicans.

[A drunken man who had made his way into the centre of the hall, said there was not a word of truth in the statement; that Curtin was a good man.]

Order was finally restored by pushing several from inside of the bar.

Hon. John M. Butler offered a resolution, which was sent to the chair, and then withdrew the name of Hon. John Covode, in order to create harmony, and unite the whole party on a new man.

Hon. D. Barclay, of Armstrong, argued for a new man as the only way to succeed, and paying a handsome tribute to Philadelphia, offered the name of Hon. H. D. Moore, of Philadelphia, as a man whom all knew.

He offered this as an olive branch of peace. We could not afford to lose the eight thousand majority of Allegheny. No man has a right to stand in the way of success.

Mr. Landon, of Bradford, said the preference of the people must be respected in the whole country of the North. All were for Curtin. [Applause and hisses in the galleries.]

Mr. Lawrence regretted the manifestations of feeling, and no man would go further and make more sacrifices than he did. He had helped to elect Gov. Curtin and had stood by him. He knew him well, and if chosen he trusted in God he would be elected; but he was not the choice of the yeomanry in this country, and there would be trouble in giving him a majority. He knew they had the power to nominate Curtin, but he could only support him under protest; he would not not assign his reasons. He continued in an earnest appeal not to force Curtin on them for some time.

Mr. A Cummings, of Philadelphia, wished a direct vote on Mr. McKennan's resolutions. He believed that Curtin would be nominated, but he wanted to show the fearful issue they were going before the people with. If Curtin was the clear choice of the people he would acquiesce in it. Curtin's declination of renomination was hailed as the harbinger of peace all over the State. The people thought a candidate could be found who would stand upon the flag. As one, he charged that upon this security he had cheated by his declination. Machinations had been set on foot that they threatened to force him again upon us, with all the entanglements that have visited us in the past. Should calamity befall us, the people would hold them responsible. He said Curtin could not secure the support of either his own party or his office holders.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of Mr. M'Kennan's resolution, as follows:

For Mr. M'Kennan's resolution forty-six, against the resolution, eighty.

The motion to adjourn was made and voted down as follows: eighteen for and one hundred against.

Mr. Jordan's and Mr. Vech's name were withdrawn.

The ballot for Governor gave

Curtin,	95	Moorehead	1
H. D. Moore,	18	Brewster.	3
Penney,	14		

Gov. Curtin received ninety votes, not ninety-five as first counted.

The balance voted for Mr. Moore.

Messrs. Butler, Walboro, Kieffer, Fuller, Sayres, M'Pherson, Barclay, M'Coy, Grant, Keller, Smith, Beitler, Commings, White, W. Moore, and Klinefelter voted for Penney.

A. W. Taylor, Marshall, Carnahan, Stitlands, Graham, Nevin, Negley, Gilmore Blair, Steinland, Alexander, Scull, Lawrence, M'Kennan, M'Afee and Gallagher, *voted* for Moorehead.

Mr. Kennedy voted for Mr. Brewster.

Messrs. Bluyloch, Gilingham and Jenks—three, did not vote.

Messrs. James Moore, Jr., Geold and Tomlinson, and the balance voted for Curtin.

Mr. Nevins, of Allegheny, moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. McKennan, of Washington, asked him to withdraw it. [Applause and hisses.]

About twenty voted nay amid hisses and applause.

Adjourned to eight P. M.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Condition of the Iron-Clads.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American

PORT ROYAL, July 31.

I find that, although there is considerable confidence entertained as to the ultimate result of the undertaking, that no very rapid progress is looked for. Like all sieges, it is a work of time, and it has been undertaken by General Gilmore and Admiral Dalghren with no anticipation of progressing with any great rapidity. The defences of Charleston, by both land and sea, were greatly strengthened since the first attack under Admiral Dupont, which did nothing but demonstrate their weak points, and enable them to strengthen them. All the works on the lower end of Morris Island, which have been taken by Gen. Gilmore, were not then erected, and the parapet guns of Sumter were not regarded by the enemy as of any great value. The guns of the Keokuk were also then in our possession.

The naval battery, which I mentioned yesterday as in progress of erection, under command of Capt. Foxhall A. Parker, of the Wabash, to be manned by about three hundred blue jackets, will not be able to open on the enemy probably for a week to come, and until it is finished nothing decisive may be looked for. We will have our daily bombardment, the Monitors will go up before dinner, after dinner, and after ten, in squads of two or three, regularly releived by the Ironsides, keeping the enemy closely packed away in his "rat holes" night and day during this sultry weather, giving him no opportunity to cook, or eat, or sleep with any degree of comfort. The sailor boys are confident of success when they are ready and will dash in with their usual vim.

Wagner responds and will continue to respond with an occasional gun. Sumter about once in ten minutes throws a heavy rifle shot at the impenetrable armor of our iron clads, or hurls a shell in the direction of the land battery, and occasionally there is a report coming from the direction of James Island, showing that General Gilmore is keeping close watch and ward over any flank movements that may be attempted by the enemy. He is also assisted in this work by some of the smaller gunboats and all was progressing well in that direction at last accounts.

As to the fall of Sumter soon after the fall of Wagner, no one seems to have the least doubt. Fort Wagner, which was passed by in silence by Admiral Dupont, is undoubtedly the key to Charleston, as evinced by the indomitable defece made by the enemy, with such terrible loss. There probably never was a fortification beseiged with such frightful sacrifice of life to the beseigers as has been the case of Fort Wagner, and from the preparations making, there is no doubt that bloodier times are yet in store for them.

The results of the siege, so far as our iron clads are concerned, are emphatically satisfactory. The Ironsides' walls of solid iron have proved impenetrable, though she does not go into such close range as the Monitors but still she has only so far received numerous scars of war, which have beautified rather than disfigured her appearance, or lessened her efficiency. The pivots of her port-stoppers work smoothly, and her gunners have been drilled to a state of efficiency that is truly admirable.

The Monitors go in and come out, and the fight daily progresses with the report "nobody was hurt," so far as the iron clads are concerned.

Of course there are a few casualties in the shore batteries, but very few in view of the magnitude of the undertaking, or the punishment of the enemy.

The Attack on Charleston—The Monitors in the Fight.

CHARLESTON, July 19, 1863.—The Chippewa has gained great credit for going nearer than any of the gunboats, and firing faster, and making the best shots, and answering signals, &c. In fact, the ship has got something of a name at last. Yesterday we were on the right of the woodensides, next the monitors. The rebels gave us but very few shots, paying most of their attention to the monitors, New Ironsides and the batteries.

"The gun-boats were at work from 8 A. M., till after 7 P. M. The iron-clads engaged the rebels at a litle after 12. But our work was play compared with the change in the face of the fire from Forts Wagner and Sumter. If the move had been two, or even one hour earlier than it was, Wagner would have been ours at this present moment. After they got in, it was so dark—so those say who lived to get out again—that rebels fired on rebels, Union on Union; Sumter killing as many rebels as it did of our men, and our batteries killing and wounding as many friends as foes. The carnage, for I cannot call it anything else, was awful. Our loss was from seven hundred to one thousand men killed, wounded and missing. It is said that the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment led the van, and but six officers were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. They fought very hard.

"Our men were in the fort something like two hours, and it was nothing but the confusion and darkness, not being able to tell friend from foe, that obliged them to get out. Wagner is destined to be ours, it will be, for Gilmore is not the man to give up. I have heard that he wanted the charge put off until this morning at daylight, but the officers of the storming party were anxious to go then, so he was persuaded to do what his better judgment told him not to,"

Highly Important from Iowa.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, August 4.

The Journal of this morning has the following: "A collision occurred on Saturday between the copperheads and Union men, at South English, Keokuk county. About fifty shots were fired on both sides. Talley, a leader of the copperheads was killed, and two others died of their wounds. The copperheads were driven out of the place.

LATER.

The Sheriff of Keokuk county reached this place this morning, en route to Davenport to apply for military assistance. He reports that the insurgents have gathered to the number of 1,500, and are hourly increasing in numbers. All are armed and full of fight.

Southern News.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.

The Richmond Whig of the 31st ult., has the following:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 29.—The funeral services of the late William L. Yancey took place from the Presbyterian church this afternoon.

The Richmond Whig of the 1st says John B. Floyd is lying ill at the residence of his mother and is not expected to recover.

The Retaliation Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJ'T.-GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 31.—GENERAL ORDERS, No. 252.—The folowing order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. July 30, 1863.—It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offense against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offense shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is therefore ordered, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the law, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released, and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed.) E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Draft in Illinois.

CAIRO, August 2.—The Twenty-ninth and Forty-second Maine Regiments of nine months' men arrived yesterday, en route for Bangor, Me., and Providence, Me.

Marshal Phillips has completed the enrollment of the Thirteenth district of this State, and is prepared to make the draft as soon as directed. He has enrolled over 18,000 persons and arrested a large number of deserters.

The Provost Marshal was obliged to place the town of Marion, the residence of Congressman Josh Allen, the kink of the Copperheads in Southern Illinois, under martial law. Pickets were stationed around the town, and orders issued preventing persons from entering or leaving the place without passes. Allen attempted to pass the guards and was brought before Marshal Phillips, when he demanded to know if a Congressman was obliged to obey the orders of a petty Provost Marshal.

He was told all were subject to the enrollment, and no one could receive a pass without taking the oath of Allegiance to the United States Government, which he refused to do, on the ground that it would compromise him with his constituents, and and force him to violate certain pledges he had made. He, therefore, remains voluntarily a prisoner within the limits of Marion.

The steamer Sultana, from Vicksburg, brings about four hundred furloughed soldiers.

The steamer City of Madison arrived at Vicksburg from New Orleans, with dates to the 24th. The navigation of the lower Mississippi is entirely unobstructed.

The expedition which left Vicksburg a few days ago had arrived at Port Hudson. Gen. Grant is to command in person.

Despatch from Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Rear Admiral Porter, after giving a detailed account of the blowing up of the De Kalb, says:

We are somewhat compensated for the loss of the De Kalb by the handsome results of this expedition. Five of the largest and handsomest boats that ever run on this river were destroyed by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. They were burned entirely up, and one smaller one was captured.

The rebels sustain a great loss in these boats. Any one of them could have been converted into a powerful ram or gun-boat, and the loss of them breaks up their chance of transporting troops.

This frees the Yazoo river of Rebel troops.

The loss of the Rebels by this expedition has been all the guns they left on the Yazoo river, $800,000 worth of steamers, $500,000 worth of cotton, and as much more in other stores necessary for the maintenance of an army.

Rear Admiral Porter says that he is not sure of raising the De Kalb, and cannot yet ascertain her injuries.

All the guns and everything which could be got out were removed, including the Paymaster's book and Government funds.

As the residents of Yazoo city did not take the trouble to warn him of the torpedoes, which they had an opportunity of doing, three thousand bales of cotton were seized to pay for the gunboats.

State of Affairs in Savannah.

The inhabitants of Savannah are truly frightened. All valuables are being removed to the interior of the State, and the people consider themselves as having been left defenseless. General Mercer, in command of the city, has repeatedly called upon Governor Brown for troops, but has as often received the reply that "there were no troops to send and the people must defend themselves." When you consider that there are left in and about the city but six hundred cavalry, three hundred infantry and a battery of light artillery, it will be evident that General Mercer is a second "King Cole" with an army magnificent in its littleness.—The inhabitants will not arm the negroes, because they are afraid that the negroes will desert to our lines, arms, equipments and all. There is no danger of this while they are kept to work on fortifications. And this, I think, is the true reason while the chivalry do not "fight gentlemen with niggers.

The Savannah people are afraid that some of our monitors will come up the river, or that the Yankee troops will appear upon the limited horizon of their hopes and capture their sacred friends. All their fortifications are almost deserted of garrisons. At night they throw a picket boat down the river to watch for our coming, and "all their batteries and fortifications, instead of being manned, are only picketed. If Savannah is not now ours, if we choose to go and take it, then my ideas of an easy conquest are very limited. A few Yankee troops assisted by a monitor, I believe, could go up and possess the city, The ram Savannah will try the old route of the Atlanta, if so, Warsaw Sound will witness another secesh ironclad captured.

Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, August 4.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that the enemy yesterday sent a reconnoitering force towards the Rappahannock in the vicinity of Kelly's Ford, probably to ascertain our position and strength, but after a skirmish the foe was driven back.

It is generally believed that up to yesterday Lee had received no reinforcements of consequence from Richmond, but the rebels have been sending heavy supplies to the vicinity of Fredericksburg, as if intending to re-occupy it in strength.

Information has been received that guerilla parties scour the country between the Rappahannock and the Potomac south of the Occoquan.

Lieut. Noland and Lieut. Wilson, the former of the 9th and the latter of the 5th U. S. cavalry, were wounded in Buford's fight at Culpepper on Saturday.

Important from North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—The steamer Escort arrived this morning with Newbern dates to the 1st inst.

The Raleigh Standard denounces Jeff. Davis as a repudiator, in whom no confidence should be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure.

The Richmond Enquirer calls upon Jeff. Davis to suppress the Raleigh Standard and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The Standard says: "Governor Vance will stand by the Supreme Court, and the Standard also, if necessary; and if Jeff. Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the Standard, Davis will be met with physical force, and a revolution in this state will be the result. John Mitchell, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, is an agent of Great Britain, which has long sought to divide the Northern and Southern people."

The Raleigh Standard says that "North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for this war, 40,000 of whom are either killed or wounded; and that North Carolina should send a delegation to Washington at once to see what terms can be obtained, and not wait on Jeff. Davis."

Revocation of the Order for 100,000 Six Months Troops—The Exigency Past.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1863.

The following order was issued to-day from the Adjutant General's office:

"The exigencies under which one hundred thousand militia for the six-months service, from the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, were called out by the President's proclamation of June 15, 1863, having passed, it is hereby ordered by the President that, on and after the promulgation of this order, no more enlistments under the said call shall be made.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"E. D. TOWNSEND,

"Assistant Adjutant General."

Vallandigham Gone into Retirement.

Vallandigham has left the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and retired to a less expensive retreat a few miles distant from the Falls. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"As I have before stated, the exhibition of the Great Banished at this point has not begun to pay expenses. The sympathizing auditors have been few in number, poor in political and personal antecedents, and not at all strong or cordial in their condolence. Most of them came to 'take a look at him' as a curiosity rather than to mingle their tears with his. His address to the people of Ohio, issued from his point, so utterly malevolent and disloyal in its tone and utterance, was a very wet blanket to a large number of people and politicians who, at the outset of his misfortunes, were disposed to regard him as a martyr, and felt desirous of extending to him a sympathizing hand. They have not been near him, nor will they come, and now he goes into retirement."

The London Press on the Late Victories.

[From the Daily News, July 20.]

The Fourth of July will henceforth be as memorable in the military annals of the American Union as it already is in the political history of the people. It will be the anniversary of a double victory for the Union arms at the most critical centress of military activity in the East and the West. On the 4th of July Vicksburg surrendered to the Union forces under General Grant, and the morning of the same day saw the invading army of the Confederates, under Gen. Lee, in full retreat toward the Potomac. It is certainly a singular and striking coincidence that on the same day, and that, too, a day so memorable in American history, the great Confederate stronghold of the Mississippi should have fallen, and the great Confederate invasion of the North have been abandoned as a failure.

The fall of Vicksburg is, however, a far more serious blow to the South than the failure of General Lee. Southern writers and statesmen have from the first justly considered the possession of this stronghold and the command of the Mississippi, which it secures, an essential not only to the success but to the very existence of the Confederacy. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the head of the Confederacy, is the man best able to judge of its importance, and we have on record his emphatic testimony on this head. In the speech he delivered on the 20th of last December to the Legislature of Mississippi, he pointed out that the grand object of the North was "to get possession of the river, and thus cut the Confederacy in two," and dwelt at great length on the vital importance of defeating the enemy's fatal designs in this direction. "He considered the defence of the Mississippi Valley a necessity not only to the people of the adjacent States but to the Confederacy itself. Vicksburg at all hazards, and every effort must be strained for this purpose." These are Mr. Jefferson Davis' words, and he is not given to exaggeration. He virtually staked the existence of the Confederacy on the possession of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Vicksburg has fallen, and General Banks, a fortnight ago, was within twenty yards of the citadel of Port Hudson, while the navigation of the river to New Orleans was perfectly free.

When President Lincoln solemnly called the people of the North to render thanks to Heaven, on the great anniversary of the nation's history, his summons was neither irrelevant nor premature; while all who understand and sympathize with the higher interests and issue of humanity at stake in this great conflict will be disposed to join with General Meade in "returning thanks to God, that in the goodness of His providence He has thought it fit to give the victory to the cause of the just."

The Influence of Our Victories in Europe.

"The gleam of success which has fallen on the Federal arms in the surrender of Vicksburg."

These words are almost the entire comment of the London *Times* upon the most important victory of the war. While Vicksburg was in possession of the rebels, the *Times* paraded the importance of the position, its strength, the gallantry of its defenders, and considered hopeless the task of General Grant. Now that the hopeless task has been accomplished, and Vicksburg is in the possession of the National forces, it has scarcely a word for the victory. Could the Thunderer thunder more unjustly? The inconsistency of its course is not with a comic aspect, for it must have been hard for the prophet to eat his own prophecies, and, indeed, his grimaces in taking such an unwelcome meal are monstrous. We may measure by the silence of the *Times* in regard to this victory its chagrin and disappointment. Had it been able to have spoken one word of comfort to the defeated Confederacy, it would not have abstained from speech. But with all its ingenuity, it was unable to escape from its own record, and could only disparage our success by the sullen statement that the Mississippi would still be controlled by the guerilla parties of the enemy.—*Phila. Press.*

A COPPERHEAD STORY.—A French Canadian in Waterville, Maine, wishing to express his contempt for a man with whom he had a difficulty by calling him a copperhead, and not being able to think of the name, said: "You d—d old one cent!" A correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal* says this expresses about the value of a copperhead.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, Aug. 1, 1863.

	Tons. Cwt
Sent for week ending Aug 1,	9,626 19
Per last report,	140,514 01
	149,541 00
To same time last year,	126,937 04
	22,603 16

MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is compounded on principles suited to the manifold nature of Man! The cure of Colds is in keeping upon the pores, and creating a gentle internal warmth, and this caused by the use of this Medicine. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of blood through the lungs, it enlivens the muscles and assists the skin to perform its duties of regulating the heat of the system, and in gently throwing off the waste substance from the surface of the body. It is not violent remedy, but the emollient, warming, searching and effective. Sold by all druggist at 13 and 25 cents per bottle. aug. 1.tf

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. AYER's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer & Co.'s inimitable remedies, even though they are not ordered in the books but are made known to the people through the newspapers. [New Orleans Delta.]

DEATHS.

In Wellsboro', Pa., on Friday morning last, Dr. OTIL L. GIBSON, aged 58 years. Dr. Gibson was the father of the Rev. L. W. Gibson, of St. Matthews' Church, Sunbury.

Killed at Shelbyville, Ky., on the 27th of June, 1863, Captain GILBERT WATERS, son of Dennis and Matilda Waters of Northumberland, of Company L, 9th Pa. Cavalry, in the 28th year of his age.

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	8 00	Eggs,	12
Wheat,	$1 50 a 1 60	Butter,	15
Rye,	90	Tallow,	12
Corn,	90	Lard,	10
Oats,	50	Pork,	8
Buckwheat,	75	Bacon,	10
Flaxseed,	$2 00	Ham,	12
Cloverseed,	$4 00	Shoulder,	9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

IN pursuance of the usual custom of the County it is hereby suggested, and recommended, by the Standing Committee of Northumberland county, that delegates be elected by the several Townships and Boroughs in the county, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of AUGUST, instant, to a County Convention of said county, favorable to the cause of the Union and the Administration of the Government of the United States, in putting down and crushing the present Rebellion, the Convention to be held at Sunbury, in the Court House, on Tuesday the 1st day of September next, to nominate suitable persons to fill the County Offices, and such other offices as may be required, and also for the appointment of a Standing Committee.

By the Standing Committee.

August 8, 1863.

NOTICE OF DRAFT!

FOURTEENTH ENROLLMENT DISTRICT.

DRAFT FOR NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE Draft in the 14th District, Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder and Union, will commence AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF HARRISBURG ON THE 13th DAY OF AUGUST, INSTANT, AT 7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Draft for Northumberland County will take place on Friday the 14th inst.

THE DRAFT WILL BE PUBLICLY CONDUCTED, so that all persons, desiring to be present, may attend, if they see proper and witness the proceedings.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT, Pres't of the Board, Capt. and Provost Marshal.

CHARLES C. RAWN, Commissioner of Board of Enrollment.

S. T. CHARLTON, Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, HARRISBURG, August 8, 1863.

State of the Bank of Northumberland, August 5, 1863.

ASSETS.

Loans and Bills discounted,	$187,388 97
Certificate United States Mint	200,000 00
United States 5-20 Loan,	100,000 00
Pennsylvania,	28,400 00
Northumberland Bank Stock,	5,070 00
Other Stocks,	1,850 00
Real Estate,	8,079 87
Due by other Banks,	121,885 45
Notes and Checks of other Banks, and Legal Tenders	40,256 86
Specie in Vault including Commonwealth Specie Certificates,	30,973 49
	$724,504 64

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation,	$287,479 84
Due other Banks,	12,977 05
" Commonwealth, Currency for Specie Certificate,	16,000 00
" Depositors,	172,955 57
	$189,412 45

I certify the above statement to be just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. R. PRIESTLEY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me. S. J. PACKER, Notary Public. Aug. 8, 1863.

EDUCATION! EDUCATION!!

THE Select High School of this place, will be reopened August 31st, 1863, under the superintendence of S. P. FINK. A liberal patronage is solicited from the patrons of the school, and the citizens generally.

TERMS OF TUITION PER SESSION.

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic	$2 50
Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Watt's on The Mind, Algebra and Geometry,	5 00
Book Keeping and Languages	6 50

☞ One half of the tuition money to be paid in advance, and the balance at the expiration of each term.

Pupils studying any one branch in either of the higher grades of tuition will be classed in the grade embracing such branch.

For further information apply to S. P. FINK, Principal.

Sunbury, August 8th, 1863.

PRIVATE ACADEMY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE REV. JAMES DICKSON, will re-open his Academy on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1863.

The following branches will be taught:

Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Book Keeping, Vocal Music in theory and practice. Also, Geography, Grammar, History, Composition Writing.

TERMS:

Per Quarter of 11 weeks,	$6 to 8
In the above branches without the languages	$6 00
Latin and above branches,	$7 00
Greek and above branches,	$8 00

See Circular.

For further particulars apply to REV. JAMES DICKSON, Teacher.

Northumberland, August 1st, 1863.—1y

A STRAY BULL.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, a Stray Bull, apparently about two years old, light red, with white tail and white belly. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or otherwise he will be sold according to law.

JOHN COOPER.

Upper Augusta, Aug 1st, 1863.—3m