Bunturp American. b. MARSITE, Editor& Proprietor. STITEMEN. PA.

ATTROAY, AUGUST 27, 1864. 14.7 NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT : ADRABAM LINCOLN, Of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON. Of Tennespos,

National Union Electoral Ticket. SENATORIAL. Jorian M'Michael, Philadelphia Themas Canningham, Beaver county. REPRESENTATIVE.

King. corge M. Coates, ortin H. Jenhs, ourles M. Runk, hert Parks. barles F. Reed.

14 Charles H. Shylner, John Wister, David M'Conanghy, David W. Woods, 17 Pavid W. Woods, 18 Issae Benson, 19 John Patten, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 21 Everhard Bierer, 22 John P. Penny, 23 Ebenezer M Jankin 24 John W. Blanchard

COUNTY UNION TICKET.

For Congress : JOHN B. PACKER, of Sunbury, oct to the decision of the Conferees of the District For Assembly:

JACOB M. POLLMER, of Turbut, For Register & Recorder, &c. JOHN J. SMITH, of Sunbury. For Commissioner: ANDREW NYE, of Delaware. For Auditor:

H. B. WEAVER, of Zerbe.

The new Militia Bill passed both aches of the Legislature last week. It horizes the Governor to call out fifteen the United States enrollment, if practica-, and if not to order a new enrollment mediately.

pular every hour. The subscriptions ount to over a million a day. There is no verament, and crushing the Rebellion.

The National Democratic Committee s determined to secure entire harmony at | pledged, rmont. After this the Committee adses that "the Convention devote its enerto secure the defeat of Mr. Lincoln."

The Blahop made himself notorious if not country, no investment is so desirable as mous by advocating slavery as an inetituin sanctioned by the bible. He should the successor of Bishop Polk.

mon party by his nomination, and he is

cordingly to be withdrawn. We should should show the rebels an unlimity in opinion which will dissipate the caterially aid in ending the war.

o assist General Sully in putting down the when the war broke out. glood in the field as in prison.

"T" HAIRING THE WAGES-THEM \$300 ._ and mortgage, or in railroad stocks. The members of the Legislature who formthe office a salaried one; and fixed their annual salary at \$700,—a pretty big raise on the old per diem. This was said to cover the folder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at time to meet any attack which might be few chars since, however, the members who and receive his interest; the note itself need commenced and prosecuted with vigor for not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus several hours, but about noon they were inactived to add \$300 more to their pay for due, to money. the entra session making their annual pay | Thus, while this lean presents great adding along the railroad from Petersburg in can thousand dollars. The effect of voring manual states to large capitalists, it offers spe- mingly exhibitating if not patriotic. Our saving. It is in every way the best Savings' modern Solons most look upon their pre- Bank; for every institution of this kind decessors in law making as periest old for must somehow invest its deposits profitably gies, who had never thoroughly learned the They will invest largely in this loan, as the iv, to take core of themselves,

bis and Montour countles referring to the 18 5 per cent, upon sums over \$500. The fate insurrection in Columbia county. In-dulge in success and ridicule the sending of Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a pria military force to bring those domestic re-bels to terms. This is perhaps what might peur interest; if he deposits the same sum be expected from papers who have encour-73 dollars. For those who wish to find a ishers. aged ignorant and lawless men to resort to sale, convenient, and profitable means of note of violence. They forget to state that investing the surplus earnings which they a body of armed men was organised, deter- have reserved, for their old age or for the mined to resist the execution of the laws, Nothing but the presence of the military National Loan, brought them twonspection. We understand It is convertible into a six per cent, gold-

goner married by the case of Surgeon General years from its date as the Government may frameword has rempleted by labors, and siret. For my month past, these bonds have remarks a vertice which diminors that ranged at an average premium of about officer in diagrams from the pertice, and described as obtained in the New York market, and below sold at 160 to day (Aug. 12), thus burs him also, from ever holding any post- making the real rate of interest over 'on pertion of hands or trust in the bestowed of the court; and and besides, to make the imbing Convergment of the United States. This wer, most even greater, Congress by special set exempts in Treasury notes from state and does has been approved by the President. Second form state and municipal taxation Could Shylock ask morel the Rebell. The Second Division of the Rebell. The Second Division of the Was pairintsm exer so liberally rewarded. Complete is with specialistors need thinxes to Hispar's Magazine, The Charleston Mercury, of the 15th, says

CAPTAIN SEMMES, THE PIRATE,-Semmes, the infamous, has published a book entitled "The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumpter," from his private journals. A. notice of it, for the London Anthonum, which hitherto bestowed its sympathy upon the rebels, alters its note in this article. It denies the possibility of making a creditable story of Semmes' career. It denies that his less of a hero. It shows him to be cowardly shuffling, lying braggadocio. It exhibits him as "a rebel in his own city, a deserter HEADQUARTES, MILITARY DIVISION OF) from the service, a traiter to his country." It denies, on personal knowledge, his assertion that the Kearsarge had any armor; "over a part of her side hang a few common chain cables, affording her lengines a slight protection, not much more than a man would watch chains round his neck," It shows how, in the action off Cherbourg, the Alabama really was "slightly superior to her rival, having one gun more in battery." It denies that Semmes could have become a rebel out of patriotism, and asks "Can it be an insane hatred of the negro race, as such, and a monstrous desire to found a new Slave Empire?" Such a criminal scheme, it affirms, would "put the men who entertained it out of the pale of social laws."

: WARESTICE. - Senator Wilson finds it necessary to deny reports circulated by the enemics of the Government, to the effect that Mr. Lincoln and his friends are endeavoring to prepare the country for an armistice. His remarks are useful in sealing the condemnation of the pitiful story lately trumped up by the New York World, He

"No public man, connected with the Administration, is in favor of an armistice. I personally know that President Lincoln and all the members of his Cabinet have undoubted faith in the success of our armies, and iments for State service immediately, and the complete triumph of our cause. With not forthcoming by volunteering, to draft | this belief they will pursue the most vigor | by buying up the refuse of other States. ous measures to raise money and men to carry on the war."

The Seven-Thirties-Whatarethey! We trust that a large portion of our read-The new 7-30 loan is growing more ers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the or investment offering as great induce- their agent the Government, wish individunis as this new Government loan. Be- als to lend them two hundred millions of les investing your money in a way that dollars for three years, at seven and three-Il pay you largely, you will have the satis. tenths per cent, annual interest, payable tion of knowing that you have done so every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes-that is, in reality, notes drawn sch towards keeping up the credit of the and cudorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly

deago. The Convention will be called to few great capitalists, but also to the many The appeal is addressed not merely to a ler by Governor Seymour, of New York. whose aggregate means constitute the mass d prayer offered by Bishop Hopkins, of of the welth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart form patriotism and the duty which all owe to their

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual pay-ment of the interest, and of the debt when those of any general officer in the army; due. The security is increasing in value, but I prefer negroes for pioneers, teamsters, FOR GEN. FREMONT'S WITHDRAWAL .- For some years before the war we were cooks and servants, others gradually to exand any to the New York Times, General carning 1000 millions a year more than we periment in the art of a soldier, beginning his friends have found out the spent. During the three years of the war, with the duties of local garrisons, such as potessness of attempting to divide the owing to the high prices and constant de- we had at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, mand for labor, we have carned more than Nashville and Chattanooga ever before. No man who could or would | not draw on the poor race for too large a work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States udied mistepresentations of the past. It according to the census of 1860, was \$16, 159,000,000, of which \$10,957,448,956, was Ill be for their good as well as ours, and in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two-thirds of the actual cash ** TREBELS TO FIGHT INDIANS.—The value of the property. The increase of overnment at the close of last week at from dersey City, the last regions of last ten years was over 126 per cent., or an

ant from Jersey City the 1st regiment of average of 12 6-10 per cent, per annum. In nited States Infantry, consisting of nine three years of the war we of the United undred and sixty captured rebels, from States have certainly earned 3900 million forfolk, Va., who have taken the oath of liegiance, and enlisted for the Union. Col. Deducting this from our net earning, the diamond commands the regiment. These people who are security for this loan are roops are bound for the western frontier, 1000 million richer to-day than we were

ndlan war which was incited by rebel emis- vertible. The man who has a Treasure No other investment can be so easily conariss. They can be almost as cheaply main-note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond

The interest offered is higher than can be riv received three dollars per day or about investment. It is, moreover, readily colrealized from any other sate and convertible 1,490 for the session, a few years since made | lectable when due. To each note are afall expenses of a long or short session. A the nearest bank or Government Agency,

a safe and profitable investment of small first radiments of modern legislation, name-best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their ter The Copperhead Journals of Colum- usual rate of interest allowed to depositors benefit of their children, there is nothing while presents so many advantages at this

stander fire have occurred in Bloomsburg bearing bond. At the expiration of three sizes, and some of the prominent Union has the option of accepting payment in full whom are wounded. The track is torn up or of funding his notes in a six per cent, gold interest bond, the principal payable in 137 SURGEON GENERAL HAMMOND.—The not less than five nor more than twenty

by dishonesty to sastula which the poor and non-combatants are ordered to heave Mobile. heavily, as they were outflanked in the af-

From the Boston Advertiser.

Gen. Sherman on Negro Troops, cover our entire loss in this movement of the field, and can muster but comparatively Mr. Spooner, agent for recruiting for Massachusetts in General Sherman's department, lately received from an officer the following remarkable letter, setting forth in a clear, shrewd and blout manner, characteristic of the man, the General's opinions on the mission in which Mr. Spooner and conduct has been that of a gentleman, far many other gentlemen are at present engaged. The irony of the second paragraph is highly amusing :

THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 30, 1864. John A. Spooner, Esq., Agent for the Commo wealth of Maceachusetts, Nashville, Tenn:-Sin-Yours from Chattanooga, July 28, is received, notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lieutenant Cole and Provost Marshal of Georgia, Alabama find in action from having hung a dozen and Mississippi, under the act of Congress, watch chains round his neck." It shows approved July 4, 1863, to recruit volunteers be credited to the States respectively. On applying to General Webster at Nash-

ville, he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and as I have had considerable experiance in those States, would suggest recuiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Miss., Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama Columbus, Milledgeville and Savannah, Georgia.

I do not see that the law restricts you to lack recruits; but you are at liberty to colect white recruits also. It is a waste of time and money to open rendezvous in Northwest Georgia; for I assure you that I have not seen an able bodied man, black or white, there, fit for a soldier, who was not in our army or the one opposed to it. You speak of the impression going broad that I am opposed to the organiza

tion of colored regiments. My opinions are usually very positive, and there is no reason why you should not snow them.

Though entertaining profound reverence for our Congress, I do doubt their wisdom in the passage of this law: 1. Because civilian agents about an army are a nuisance.

2. The duty of citizens to fight for their country is too sacred a one to be peddled off 3. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting, as those who compose this army do, to place them on 's pair with the class of recruits you are after. 4. The negro is a transition state, and is

not the equal of a white man. 5. He is liberated from his bondage by act of war, and the armies in the field are entitled to all his assistance in labor and fighting in addition to the proper quotas of

6. This bidding and bartering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the reinforcements of our armies at the time when such cinforcements would have enabled us to nake our successes permanent.

7. The law is an experiment which, penling war, is unwise and unsafe, and has delayed the universal draft which I believe has become necessary to overcome the wide spread resistence offered us; and I also beieve the universal draft will be wise and beneficial : for under the providence of God, it will seperate the sheep from the goats, and demonstrate what citizens will fight for their country, and what will only talk.

race. I contend that the treason and rethe armies I have commanded have conproportion of its active, athletic young men, for some must remain to seek new homes and provide for the old and young, the fee-

ble and helpless. These are some of my notions: but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting men. You may show this to the agents of the other States in the same business with your-

T. W. SHERMAN, Major-General.

L. M. Dayton, Aid-de-Camp. THE MOVEMENTS NEAR RICH.

MOND. Washington, Aug. 20.—The following was received here to night, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 18,

This morning, at four n'clock, the Fifth Corps started on an expedition to cut the Weldon railroad at Ream's Station, taking four days' rations with them. This corps was withdrawn from the left front some

They reached the railroad about 7 o'clock a skirmish with a force of the enemy stamade, the work of tearing up the track was of a force of the enemy, who were advanctime of buttle.

They proved to be Hill's Corps, which had been lying in reserve for the past few days, and who were advanced at double quick as soon as they became aware of our intention and movements. The Second Division, General Ayres commanding, held the advance on the railroad, the Third and Fourth supporting on the right, while the First was placed to cover the left, and prevent any surprise from that direction.

The attack on the Second Division was very determined, but our men met it in gallant style, driving the enemy back with hea-After repeated attempts to force our line, they finally, after about two hours' hard fighting, gave up the idea, and fell back some distance, keeping up a fire all the

The Pifteenth New York Heavy Artillery particularly distinguished itself in the en-gagement, and Colonel Weiderick, its commander, was severely wounded across the back. The movement was a complete surprise to the enemy, the pickets stationed in the vicinity being so astonished that they

Some few prisoners were taken, several of over a mile, and our troops are still holding the position dark to night, and to morrow they will completely destroy the ties and rails, unless the Rebela shall visit the neighsorhood in too strong numbers.

Wassissoros, Aug. 21.-The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac represent the movement of the Fifth Corps, on the Weldon road, as a complete energies. Thus far fourteen miles of the road have

been torn up, the ties burned and rails bent. many of its wounds are but temporarily disided. In the Third Division, the Sixteenth Maine and Thirty minth Massachusetts lost ers to believed to be larger than heretofore concern will, however close as soon as the

have been captured. Four hundred will | lery firing was renewed along the line of the railroad. It is thought by many that a de-

cisive battle is at hand near the James. Be this as it may, General Grant will not leave the line of the Weldon road until he has pretty effectually destroyed it. The detruction of this road will embarrass both Petersburg and Richmond in point of supplies, and if Grant's occupation of this line is only for a short period, it will be weeks before the Rebels can put it in any kind of

The colored troops of the Ninth Corpe have reinforced the position of the Fifth, and that position will be held until the destruction of the railroad is thoroughly completed. There is a lull in affairs at Deep Bottom, but such is the admirable position of our troops, that the Tenth Corps will be able to hold it against any force which Lee can at present bring to bear against it.

No fears are entertained for Butler's posiion at Bermuda Hundred, as in addition to fortifications, he has also the advantage of an entilading fire from our gun-boats. It is a subject of much speculation as to what will be the result of the new combinations by Grant. Thus far they have had one good effect to place Lee upon the offensive, and if the Rebel force in the Shenandoah is not about to suddenly appear in front of Richmond, there is reason to hope for brilliant results from the present condition of affairs on the James River.

From Fortrees Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 22. The mail steamer Vanderbelt arrived at this port at 4.30 this afternoon from City Point. She brings intelligence that the enemy have been making a desperate effort to re-take the Weldon roal, but have so far een unsuccessful.

Our forces now hold the road firmly, and have secured a position from which it is beleved the enemy cannot drive them.

The enemy made three desperate charges on our lines yesterday and were repulsed each time with heavy less to them. Our loss was light, and it is reported we captured five hundred prisoners.

LATER. HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, August 21st Evening.—This morning the enemy make a vigorous attack on the Fifth Corps on the left of the Weldon railroad, at the same place where they were partially suc-cessful on Friday, but to-day they met with

different reception. Our line was formed about the same as it was on that day. The first division was on the extreme left, connecting with the cavalry which covered the railroad towards Reims' station. The second division was most within our grasp and next, Cutler's fourth division across the possession at an early day. ailrood, and the third, Crawford's division on the right, joining with the 9th Corps, which connected the right of the new line with the left of the old one near the Jerusa-

lem plank road. During Saturday our men had strengthened the breastworks which they had tempararily erected, besides throwing up others

Early this morning very heavy cannonad-No one will infer from this that I am not ing was opened by the enemy from their a friend of the negro as well as of the white works further down towards Petersburg. and our guns replied very briefly, neither bellion of the master freed the slave, and party, however, doing the other any particular injury.

About 7 A. M., a small force of the enemy were seen moving as if to make an attack on the 9th Corps, but a few well directed shell sent them out of sight rather quicker than they had advanced.

utmost confidence, evidently thinking the winter temerature; it acts as a constant this work before them was an easy one; but what | condenser of moisture in the atmosphere, was their surprise on discovering a strong line behind and extending to the left of the first, from which a row of bayonets glistened, with a battery on the left and another on the right pouring a cross fire into their ranks, almost every discharge causing large

vacancies in their lines. Shortly after a strong column emerged from the woods on the left of the Railroad nd forming in fine, charged on 'what they believed to be our left flank, but which proved to be the left of Gen. Ayres' front

As soon as they discovered the critical osition in which they were placed, the enire command made signs to indicate their willingness to surrender and the order to cease firing passed along the breastworks, out as soon as they broke and starded for the woods, the remainder coming in and rain through the seasons, and a moderated surrendering themselves.

The batteries sent several messengers after the retreating party, many of whom embraced mother earth instead of reaching their lines, and still remain where they fell was withdrawn from the left front some days ago, and have been in reserve ever preventing the bodies from being carried parts of Asia Minor, of Northern Africa.

The troops who made the attack consistand the First Division being in advance had ed of Hokes's Division and Bushrod Johnsos's Division, of Hill's corps, being principally South Carlinians and Mississppi

Among the prisoners is one Colonel, three Lieutenant Colonels and thirty-seven Captians and Lieutenants.

Lt. Col. B. Thomas, of the 12th Miss., is wounded in the arm; Col. E. C. Councel, 16th Miss., wounded in the leg, which was amputated; Capt. J. W. Earnell, 12th Miss., wounded in the thigh; Lt. Jacobs, 58th N. Carilina wounded in the arm and side, bady; Lt. M. C. Stowe, 6th Georgia, leg amputated; Lt. N. L. Isbel, 7th S. Carolina battalicn, wounded in the abdomen and elbow. The number of men taken is about 375, besides about 25 wounded, who are in the

Hospilals. Gen, Hagood commanded the assaulting olumn, and shot Capt. Daly, of Gen. Cutter's staff, who was endeavoring to get pos-

er's stan, standard in the side severe Capt, Daly is wounded in the side severe ly. Hagood was seen to fall from his horse, and and is believed to be killed. His body lies between the lines, and is covered by sharpshooters from both sides, so that neither can get possession of it.

The prisoners also report him killed The troops which met the assault were the second division and part of the first. General Cutler was slightly wounded in the face during the action. Colonel Duchesne, Last night twenty two boxes to the same commanding the 2d brigade, 2d division, was killed. Our loss, in killed and wounded, num-

hers about 15, while nearly one hundred taken prisoners in the skirmish. They were principally of the 50th Penna. The rebel loss is believed to be at least five or six hundred killed and wounded.

the Fifth Corps hospital, only a few of whom were wounded to day : Lieut, John Elliott, 5th U. S. battery, in Licat. R. Callin, U. S. battery, foot: Capt.

Chas, Hyatt, 7th Wisconsin, leg; Licut R. Hedgesheimer, 7th Maryland, knee; Licut S. G. Reed, 1st Maryland, shoulder, Capt. R. H. Hall, 10th U. S. head. We took five sets of colors, the 3d Delaware taking two and 76th New York one set - three of them were entirely new, while the others are much dilupidated.

THE FIGHT OF FRIDAY. In the fight on Friday our loss in primer-

Thursday last. In the Second Division, the Fifteenth New York suffered the most se- Had these troops beld their position or verely of any regiment in the corps. In this division the Third Brigade suffered most severely, the Second being next, and the severely, the Second being next, and the First the last. At 3 A. M. yesterday artilities the last. At 3 A. M. yesterday artilities are flanked started for the rear and

feil into the arms of the Rebels. Col. Wheelock, with the 2d brigade, 8d division, charged his front toward the rear and forming in line of battle with skirmishers thrown out, advanced to see where the enemy were, and reached our second line without losing a man of those who remain-ep by him, while all who left and ran were

captured.

This brigade brought in with them over sixty prisoners and six stand of colors, be-sides retaking many of our own men who were being taken away, THE VERY LATEST.

Apgust 22d, morning .- No further fight. ing has taken place since yesterday morning. The skirmishing has been very brisk on the left and during the night.

take place at any moment. The enemy will not give up their hopes of regaining the possession of the railroad unil they see the impossibility of consummating their purpose Our lines have been greatly strengthened

headquarters, but another engagement may

within 24 hours, and should the enemy attack us they will fare even worse than they did yesterday. FROM THE ARMY OF THE PO-TOMAC.

Rebels Abandon the Weldon Railroad

HEADQUARTETS ARMY POTOMAC, Aug. 23. The enemy early vesterday morning disappeared from the front of the 5th and the 9th Corps, on the Weldon railroad, and it is be lieved that the attemdt to regain possession of this important line of communication has been abandoned, and that the enemy are fortifying their right flank to resist an attack in this direction from our forces. They may however preparing to make a dash on our lines in some other direction.

Occasional firing has been going on along the centre and was quite lively during the night. This morning occasional shots are heard.

The roads continue wet, making travel very difficult. About thirty rebels were brought in during the night, principally South Carolinians, claiming to be deserters. This story is, however, not believed, as the soldiers from that State have furnished fewer deserters to our side than any other State in the confederacy They are strong, hearty looking men and seem to think the end of the struggle is at hand. They believe Petersburg to be almost within our grasp and will be in our

Destruction of Forests.

The most notable and serious modifications effected by man's agency are those caused by the destruction of forests. The cutting away of wood not only changes the appearance of the landscape, and the character of the spot laid under the axe; when practised to a large extent, its effects extend to a great distance-perhaps over the whole continent, and almost revolutionize climates, soils and surfaces,

The forest retards evaporation, and offers

an effectual barrier to the wind. Its porous soil and still more porous accumulation of vegetable debris absord and retain the mois ture, and its tangled masses of sticks and roots restrain the fury of torrents, and poaent the devastation they might otherwise occasion. From these circumstances, it is They advanced in fine style and with the free from the extremes of summer and When the forests are taken away, these our front, and there are no indication that conservative elements go with them. The he has retreated. order and character of the seasons are disturbed; they become more uncertain, the strongly guarded, and no attempt has yet lines that divide them become less distincts been made by the enemy to cross the river. Noah Webster observed this fact in America even before the commencement of the present century, Said he, in 1779; "When the of the 3d Virginia Union calalry entered forest is gone, the great reservoir of more turns stored up in its vegatable moid is and drove out the rebels. At the latest acevaporated, and returns only in delages of counts the place was still held by our cavalrain, to wash away the parched dest into which that mold has been converted. The which that mold has been converted. The well-wooded and humid hills are turned to ments of the rubel raiding parties. The ridges of dry rock, which encumbers the low grounds, and chokes the water-courses pation of an invasion has some what subwith its debris, and-except in countries favoured with an equable distribution of and regular inclination of surface-the whole earth, unless rescaed by human art from the physical degradation to which it tends, becomes an assemblage of bald mountains, of barren, turtless mils, and of of Greece, and even of Alpine Europe, where advices on the 7th. the operations of causes set in action by man has brought the face of the carth to a mands Dick Taylor's troops. Taylor is at desolation almost as complete as that of the Atlanta, in command of Polk's old corps. moon; and though, within that brief space of time which we call 'the historical period,' they are known to have been covered with Union, juxuriant woods, verdant pastures, and fertile meadows, they are now too far deferiora- on rations in consequence of their houses ted to be reclaimable by man; nor can they become again fitted for human use, except through great geological changes, or other mysterious influences or agencies, of which

we have no prospective control." He foresees that a desolation, like that which has overwhelmed many more beautiful and fertile regions of Europe, awaits an important part of the territory of the United States, and of other comparatively new countries, over which European civilization is now extending its way, unless prompt measures are taken to check the action of the destructive causes already in operation.

-Man and Nature, by G. P. Marsh. From Indianapolis. "SONS OF LIBERTY" IN TROUBLE. Indianapolis, August 21.

letter from the East, stating that large quantities of arms were being shipped to disloyal parties in Indiana. On the 17th four boxes were received addressed E. J. Parsons, from H. H. Dodd &

address were received and drayed to Dodd's office. A military guard was immediately placed around the building, who took possession, and upon examination the boxes were found to contain revolvers of the best quality and fixed ammunition.

J. J. Parsons and Charles B. Hutchinson

Dodd, partners, and Wm. Harrison, Grand The following is a list of the officers in Secretary of the Sons of Liberty, were arrested and placed under guard at the soldiers'

Jons Ginson & Son, Hellervernon, Pa.,

have erected a bonded warehouse under the revenue tax law, which cost twenty thousand dollars, and are now manufacturing whiskey, on which the tax amounts each day to twenty four bundred dollars. The the laboring men were freely giving their it was thought impossible for the garrison while skirmishing. It is feared that than half taken, as was the one in fact with pension is the burden of taxation and unsupposed to leave Module. It was thought impossible for the garrison while skirmishing. It is feared that than half taken, as was the one in fact with pension is the burden of taxation and unsupposed to leave Module. It was thought impossible for the garrison than half taken, as was the one in fact with pension is the burden of taxation and unsupposed to leave Module. It was thought impossible for the garrison than half taken, as was the one in fact with pension is the burden of taxation and unsupposed to leave Module. It was thought impossible for the garrison than half taken, as was the one in fact with pension is the burden of taxation and unsupposed to leave Module. It was thought impossible for the garrison than half taken, as was the one in fact with pension is the burden of taxation and unsupposed to leave Module. It was thought impossible for the garrison that the burden of taxation and unsupposed to the fact with pension is the burden of taxation and unsupposed to the fact with pension to t

The 104th New York lest every officer on | The Cavalry Fight at Front Royal. BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.

The following if the official dispatch received by Gen. Torbert: HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION Auk. 15th, 1864.— General Turbert: There was but little more fighting after my dis-

The 2d brigade did superbly. It captured one hundred and forty horses. Twelve officers were also taken. The 1st brigade also patch sent you at 7 P. M. did magnificently, capturing over fifty pris-oners and repulsing a heavy force of infantry, killing and wounding a large number. Two battle flags were crptured, and the old division gave the boys a most magnificent dress-

The Reserve brigade was not engaged The prisoners represent Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps, and Somer's and Wick ern's brigades of cavalry, both small brigades. The country was open and several

elegant mounted charges made. The enemy tried to turn our left by wading the river up to their waists, but they found us laying for them and we corralled A good deal of artillery was heard at six them, shooting them down until they cried this morning. All is quiet within sound of for mercy. Over thirty of their dead, and a them, shooting them down until they cried large number of their wounded lie in one

The enemy opened with splendid practice from two batteries. I rejoice to say our casualties are small for the amount of fighting done; sixty will cover my entire loss. I never saw the command act better or do

more execution.

A rebel Colonel was killed and his body is in in our hands. Two field officers were captured. The prisoners report that they came from Culpeper and have been marching hard. I sent the prisoners and our wounded to Winchester to-night. Please see to arrangements for the wounded. I start at daylight in the morning.

W. MERRITT, Brigadier General, From the Shenandonh Valley, HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Aug. 23, (

via Baltimore, Aug. 24. The position of our Army still remains nchanged. A strong line of entrenchments have been thrown up by our troops, and a Office of General Superintendent Northern } heavy line of skirmishers have been thrown out in front. Desultory skirmish firing could be heard all day yesterday and this morning. It broke cut with redoubled strength in front of the 19th Corps, holding particulars apply to

the centre. Nothing of any importance resulted from it, however, and it is now almost entirely

Twelve c'clock .- No evidence of the enemy being in our immediate front has been obtained as yet, and it is believed that they will make an attempt to cross the river, al though our latest news from Williamsport says that they had not yet crossed the Poge-

Guns could be heard yesterday up the river, supposed to be Averill shelling the woods in the direction of Sharpsburg. The army is laying quietly in their en-

trenched camps, and the sutlers are arriving, which looks like a protracted sejourn. There is very little news of litterest from

Gen. Max Weber has been relieved from the command of Harper's Ferry and ordered to report for duty in the Department of the Susqueinauma. General Stevenson now has command of

the post of Harper's Ferry,

Baltimone, August 24.—A resident of
Winchester, Virginia, temporarily sojourning here, informs me that he has private insemation from there which leads him to believe that the reliefs are preparing to fall back from that point.

Quiet in the Valley.

GEN. SITERIDAN'S HEADQUARTERS, VIA BALTIMORE, Aug. 23, 7 With the exception of a brief skirmish opposite the left of the Ninetcenth Corps morning everything has been quiet along General Sheridan's front. The and promotes frequent and copious showers. still maintains a strong skirmish line along

The fords on the Upper Potomac are Washington, August 23.-A letter from Martinsburg yesterday, about two o'clock, rymen. Gen. Averill holds the river fords, excitement here occasioned by the antici-

important from Cairo

Catro, August 22. The steamer Ida Handy, from New Orleans on the 16th, arrived here this morning. She brought 200 bales of cotton to Memphis A large force of rebel cavalry was reported concentrating at Jackson, Mississippi The New Orleans Defta has Alexandria

Kirly Smith was there. Buckner com-The rebels are seizing the property of everybody suspected of being favorable to the

A number of wealthy planters are diving having been destroyed.

The rebels are conscripting with greas severity, and lasth conscripts and refugee swear that they will capture and hold Dick Taylor's children as hostages for these security of their families.

Important from Atlanta. LOUISVILLE, August 22 On the 13th inst., in front of Atlanta, the

15th Corps charged the rebel works, and at the same time Curlin's line engaged the ene-The rebel soldiers in the rifle-pits were called upon to come out, when about two bundred of them icaped from the pits and came into our lines, amid the fire of the re-

maining Rebels. Curlin then advanced a strong body, and Some days ago Gov. Morton received a latter a skirmish, took possession of the riflepits, and now holds them. They were within three hundred yards of

the enemy's works.

Shamokin Cont Trade. SHANGKIN, August 22, 1564. Tuns. Can Sent for week ending August 20,

Per last report, To same time last year,

MADAME PORTER'S CURATE Set principles as long tested the truth that there are first principles a Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine as ampenanted on principles suited to the manifold nature of Man. The cure of Cubic is in heeping open acture of Man. home. The two former were released, on taking the eath of allegiance, by the State Attorney General, and J. J. Brigham, editor of the Scatteria, and the names of 400 releiptioners and third degree members.

H. H. Dodd is the Grand Communities of the one of the orders of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana,

John Girmon & Son. Bellegrouse, Pa.

Hallower to be sufficient to make the same loss and acciss the win to perform its duties of regulating the heat of the system senting of the water substance of the body. It is not chical remody, but the emolient, warming, manifold may dive Sold by all druggest at 13 and 25 cents por bottle.

nug 1 ti EXE and BAR .- Professor J. ISAACS M. D. Occurrer and Armire Ecourty Leydon. Holland, is now located at Au. M. Philo Street. Philadelphia, where persons afficient with discussion of the EYE and EAR will be scientifically tenated only curred. if carable, Lar Artificial Eyes inserted with-

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., by Rev. W. C. Creamer, Mr. SYMONES CLARK, of Yates, Orleans co., N. Y., and Miss ELLA E. SMITH, of Hartford, Connecticut.

SUNBURY MARKET. \$2 15 a 2 25 150 Lard, 80 Pork, 100 Bason, \$2 50 Ham, \$7 09 Shoulder

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE!
A MILOH OOW AND HEIPER, of superior
stock. The latter a year and a halfold.
Inquire at THIS OFFICE.
Sanbury, Aug. 27, 1864.—2t

FOUNDRY PROPERTY FOR SALE

THE subscribers having erected a new Foundry near their Mill, now offer for Sale the FOUNDRY PROPERTY in which they have heretofore done their mill work. It is situated on Pine Street, in the South Ward of the Berough of DANVILLE, and if a very desirable location for any manufacts ring business, especially that of Stoves or Agricultural Implements.

A good Engine, Boiler, Cupola, &c., are on the

Terms will be made to suit the purchasar, and

possession given immediately
HANCOCK & FOLEY,
Rough & Ready Iron Works, Danville, Pa.
Danville, Aug. 27, 1854.—2t

Notice to Shippers by the Northern

Central Railway. IN accordance with the provisions of the new Internal Revenue law, it becomes necessary that all receipts given by this Company for merchandice received for transportation, should bear an INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of two cents. the expenses of the same to be borne by the party receiving such receipts. All receipts taken by this Company for merchandise delivered to consignees, will be stamped by said Company.

Consignees requiring a receipt from the Company for money paid for freight (when exceeding twenty dollars.) must affix the stamp.

J. N. DU BARRY.

General Superintendent

Central Railway Co., Balto., Aug. 20, '64 } 3t FOR SALE. A Truct of Timber Land, below Trey

H. B. MASSER.



THE peculiar tains or infection which we call Schortta lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitisted state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes inthat fluid becomes in-

decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low hving, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its rigin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rad of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which supporte and bebowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and curaneous affections, These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., parification and invigora-tion of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh"

healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease. Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S Sarsaranilla, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsoparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vicorous health will follow. By its pect liar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or turst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived

by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effeetual than any other which has ever beet

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Con-sumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients

of the disease. This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept by to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dn. J. C. Aven & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

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Sold by all druggists every where. Sold by Friling & terms. Sunbury. B. McCoy. Nurthumburiand, seen Basnd, Elysburg.

W. B. Kutsner, Bhamakin, J. P. Hogas, Wateratown,

And he all designs to Meditalines everywhere,