The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 01, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
Of Tennessee.

National Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robert P. King,	13 Ellis W. Hale
2 George M. Coates,	14 Charles H. Shriner,
3 Henry Bumm,	15 John Wiser,
4 William H. Kern,	16 David M'Conaughy,
5 Bartin H. Jenks,	17 David W. Woods,
6 Charles M. Runk,	18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parke,	19 John Patton,
8 William Taylor,	20 Samuel B. Dick,
9 John A. Hiestand,	21 Everhard Biever,
10 Richard H. Coryell,	22 John P. Penny,
11 Edward Halliday,	23 Ebenezer M Junkin,
12 Charles F. Reed,	24 John W. Blanchard.

COUNTY UNION TICKET.

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

For Assembly:
JACOB M. FOLLMER, of Turbut.

For Register & Recorder, &c.
JOHN J. SMITH, of Sunbury.

For Commissioner:
ANDREW NYE, of Delaware.

For Auditor:
H. B. WEAVER, of Zerbe.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the present high price of paper, labor, printing material and every article entering in our business we are compelled to make a corresponding advance in our charges for subscription, advertising and jobbing, agreed upon and adopted by the publishers and printers of Northumberland county, to take effect on and after the first day of September, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTION.—$2 per annum. $2 50 if not paid within the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square of 10 lines 1 time	$1 00
" " " " 3 "	2 00
" " " " one month,	2 50
" " " " three months,	4 00
" " " " six months,	6 00
" " " " one year,	10 00
Executors and Administrators notices	3 00
Auditor notices,	3 00
Business cards of 5 lines one year,	5 00

Merchants and others advertising by the year with the privilege of changing quarterly, as follows:

One quarter column, not exceeding 4 squares,	$15 00
One half column, not exceeding 8 squares,	25 00
One column,	50 00

Editorial or local advertising, any number of lines not exceeding ten, 20 cents per line; 10 cents for every additional line.

Marriage notices, 50 cents.

Obituaries or resolutions accompanying notices of deaths, 10 cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.

Hand-bills ¼ sheet, 25 or less,	$2 00
Every additional 100 copies,	1 50
Hand-bills ½ sheet, 25 or less,	3 00
Every additional 100 copies,	2 00
Hand-bills ¾ sheet, 25 or less,	5 00
Every additional 100 copies,	3 00
Hand-bills full sheet, 25 or less,	8 00
Every additional 100 copies,	4 00
Labels, per hundred copies,	2 00
Every additional hundred,	1 00

BLANKS. (Cap.)

Per one quire only,	2 00
" every additional quire,	1 00
Letter-heads, one quire only	1 50
Every additional quire,	75
Coal Shipper's Manifests per hundred	1 50
" " Tickets " "	1 00
Paper-Books per page of 1000 ems,	2 00

All notices of public meetings (excepting political or religious) must be paid for at advertising rates.

All transient advertising must be paid for at the time of insertion.

We the undersigned Publishers and Printers of Northumberland county, agree to charge for Subscription, Jobbing and Advertising, according to the above schedule from and after this date, September 1st, 1864.

H. B. MASSER,
J. G. & A. A. YOUNGMAN,
PURDY & BACHMAN,
FUNK & MORTON,
OWEN M. FOWLER.

☞ TO DELINQUENTS.—As the undersigned contemplates making a change in the publication of the AMERICAN, on and after the 17th inst., a new set of books will be opened by the new firm. Subscribers and others indebted to the establishment, will please call and settle their accounts without unnecessary delay.

☞ Vallandigham, the great apostle of the Northern traitors, in his celebrated speech at Dayton, Ohio, on the 16th of August, speaking of the probable nominee of the Chicago Convention said "I think we will put forward a peace candidate. Suppose we were to nominate a War Democrat, in what respect would such a ticket be better than the Lincoln Ticket? You would have all the evils of the war still to press you down, increased taxes, debts and the slaughter of your sons. What would you gain by his election over Lincoln? If they want a War man they have as good a one as they could get in the person of Lincoln, and I would as soon be drafted under him as under a War Democrat. And I would agree with Abraham that 'it is as time to swap horses while crossing a river.'"

☞ WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE.—What is the difference between the British having up Russians in 1776 to fight our forefathers Hessians, and Massachusetts Yankees who are begging up negroes to fight the descendants of our forefathers of the southern States? In fact the act of the one just as moral and meritorious as that of the other. [Cincinnati Enquirer.

Certainly it is, in the eyes of every Democrat, or rebel sympathizer, North or south, who looks upon the rebellion as just and right, and upon traitors as patriots and heroes. No others would compare the rebels and their cause, with our forefathers and the Revolution.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1864.

The business prospects of this city are not as favorable as had been expected, and for the season it is considered rather dull, than otherwise. There is a limit to all things and exhorbitant prices are no exception.—People are every where practising economy, an old fashioned virtue, that has not yet entirely died out. There is scarcely a family or individual that could not effect a saving of twenty-five per cent of their usual expenses, without much sacrifice of comfort. The world is taxed more for its vices and follies, than its virtues, yet these cause the least grumbling and discontent.

The news of the victory at Atlanta so closely on the heels of the great victory of our fleet at Mobile, has inspired almost universal confidence in our ultimate success, in putting down this wicked rebellion. This feeling seems wide spread and general. I remarked to-day, to a merchant, that a few more victories like those of Sherman and Farragut, would greatly reduce the value of his stock. He said he was well aware of the fact, but was willing to make the sacrifice. Gold has fallen about 50 cents from its highest point, and is now fluctuating at a premium of 1.40, and the impression is that it must continue going down to a much lower figure. An eminent banker remarked to-day, that there was no reason whatever, why gold should command a premium of more than thirty cents. With the fall of gold there must be a corresponding fall in many of the necessaries of life.

In political circles there is, at present no great excitement. The nomination of Gen. McClellan cannot be satisfactory to truly loyal or war democrats, as they feel that he has a dead weight attached to him in the nomination of Pendleton, who is a true disciple of Vallandigham and Fernando Wood. It is said that Gen. McClellan is preparing a letter of acceptance with a protest against the peace policy laid down in the platform of the Convention that nominated him. It is to be hoped that he will do so, and assert his manhood and independence, by rejecting a platform that would place him on a level with a more than half convicted traitor. That his nomination will cause trouble among the so-called peace party, is very evident. The secessionists of Maryland and the border States were all opposed to his nomination.

A rumor was afloat to-day that the President had appointed three Peace Commissioners who were already engaged in the performance of their duties, and had every prospect of success. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the names of these three distinguished individuals were Grant, Sherman and Farragut. It must be admitted that their late arguments must have had great weight with the rebels.

☞ THE REBELS AND THE PEACE DEMOCRACY.—A letter taken from the pocket of a rebel prisoner captured near Petersburg, who died on a transport which was conveying him and others to the North, contained this significant passage:

"The news from the Peace party North was never more encouraging than now. They are becoming more bold and defiant every day. Vallandigham has returned to Ohio and defies Lincoln to attempt to arrest him. These things are very significant just now, in view of the important elections they are to have this fall."

"Grant has crossed and recrossed the Potomac so often that his extensive practice will soon enable him to jump the stream both backwards and forwards!"—*Copperhead Press.*

The above beautiful extract is not taken from a Southern rebel organ, as might be expected, but from one near home, which represents truly, the feelings of those who would like to see Grant whipped by Lee.—Is that the democracy of Jefferson or of Jackson? A true democrat need not ask.

☞ THE REVULSION.—The signs all around indicate that the speculating mains has reached its highest point, and is now destined to recede more rapidly than it advanced.

"At present writing gold is declining; provision-dealers very confidently assert the necessaries of life will be "no higher," coal is tumbling, and wherever you go there seem to be anticipation of some favorable event. Whatever these signs result from a general unavoidable consciousness that national affairs have reached a crisis which cannot be passed without a decisive turn, or whether they are simply the fruit of the continual peace smoke visible in the air, I leave wiser heads to determine. The immediate effect, short-lived as it may be, is, at any rate, not unpleasant.

GENERAL POPE ON OUR INDIAN POLICY.—General Pope, who speaks from ten years' experience on the frontier, suggests in an official report a new mode of dealing with hostile Indians in view facilities afforded them for making trouble by the awakening of new settlements. He proposes that wherever an Indian tribe makes difficulties it shall be transported into the midst of the white population Eastward—to the tribe, as he says, instead of further to the front of the line of settlements and there the Indians should, he thinks, be treated not as tribes, but as individuals, accountable to the laws as other men or women, and part of the permanent population of the country.

Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, September 4—Evening.

The rebel pickets refuse to believe that Atlanta has fallen, and have become very friendly, approaching close to our lines with passes from their officers, for the purpose of trading, (apparently,) but all having Jeff Davis' proclamation of foreign protection and safe conduct to deserters. They hope to largely reduce our ranks by the new move. They purchase all the edibles they can get from our men, giving greenbacks or tobacco in exchange, of which article they seem to have large supplies.

General Gibbon has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Eighteenth corps.

Colonel Smith, of the First division, a brave and capable officer, is in command of Gibbon's division of the Second corps.

SEPTEMBER 5TH.—Last night about 11 o'clock our batteries along the extended lines opened and saluted the enemy with a terrible six for an hour in honor of the fall of Atlanta. The enemy's guns replied sharply, and the air was filled with bursting shells. This morning not a shot is heard.

W. D. MCCRACKEN.

Gov. Morton of Indiana on the Rebellion.

There are few men in the loyal States to whom the nation is more indebted than Gov. Morton, of Indiana. He has from the beginning of the rebellion devoted all his energies to aid the cause of his country, and in his high position as Governor of the gallant State of Indiana, has rendered services of the most valuable character to the cause of the Union. He has been opposed at almost every step by a most reckless band of home traitors, at the head of whom was the now clearly exposed Dan Voorhees, whose complicity with the plot to raise the standard of rebellion in the Northwest, has just been exposed by Gen. Carrington.

The last Legislature of Indiana, under the direction of such men as those implicated in this conspiracy, adjourned without making any provision for the payment of the public debt or the civil list, in order to embarass Governor Morton in fitting out the soldiers of the State for the national service; and the Governor has been forced to borrow on his own responsibility to carry on the business of the State. He is now presented as a candidate for re-election, and is canvassing the State with his opponent, McDonald, and a most animated contest is being had.

In a recent speech, in a rejoinder to his oppoment, Gov. Morton remarked:

"My competitor says that Mr. Lincoln might have avoided this war if he had felt so disposed. He further says that it has been brought on by the agitation of the slavery question. Now, one word in regard to the assertion that Lincoln commenced this war. In October, 1859, more than one year before Mr. Lincoln's election Floyd, the Secretary of War under Buchanan's Administration, issued an order sending 115,000 muskets to the Southern arsenals, and during the progress of that Administration orders were frequently issued sending guns to Southern forts and arsenals, and placing them where they could be seized. In October General Scott informed Mr. Buchanan that preparations were being made to seize the forts and dockyards in the South.—During the time of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, before Mr. Lincoln came into office, eight States seceded.

During the time of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, the Montgomery Constitution was formed, and Jeff. Davis was inaugurated as President of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Davis himself had said before Lincoln came into office, 'the time for compromise is past, and if they resist secession we will make them feel Southern steel and Southern gunpowder.' On the day of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration there were than 35,000 under arms in the South, while we had less than 5,000. On the 6th day of march the rebel Congress passed a bill to increase the rebel army to 100,000 men. Four days before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration every shipyard, dockyard, mint and custom house in the South had been seized, and every fort except Sumter was seized. All this was done during Buchanan's Administration. Remember that eight States had seceded under the Democratic Administration, when you charge secession as having been caused by Republican fanaticism.

The rebel Constitution was adopted while we of the North had a Democratic Administration. And yet for the purpose of dividing the people of the North, we are told that Mr. Lincoln made this war, when it is a matter of public history that the preparation for the rebellion had been going on, not only through Buchanan's Administration, but for thirty before it. When the ordinance of secession was passed in South Carolina, Mr. Ingalls, in the South Carolina Convention, said "It is the work of years." Mr. Keitt said; "I have engaged in this war and my life." Barnwell Rhett said: "We have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years. It is no consequence of Lincoln's election or the failure to execute the Fugitive Slave Law; but we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years." That was true, and the same declarations were made in Georgia, Alabama, and other Southern States.

Yet we are still told that Lincoln made this war, and that he might have avoided it if he had been so disposed. If there ever was a time when we were called upon to deal truly and honestly with the people, it is now. We have no right—as we are men, and as we love our country, and our homes and our families—we have no right to deal unfaithfully and unfairly to the people. My friend should not let his party prejudices lead him so far aside from the path of duty and the truth of history. You have heard him denounce my administration, and you have heard him denounce Mr. Lincoln's administration. I want to know if any in this assembly has heard him say one word directly or indirectly against the administration of Mr. Davis!

Has he said one word against those men who are endeavoring to kill your brothers and sons on Southern battle fields! Has he said one word against those men who shed the blood of the gallant Col. Hathaway, at your own country? Not a single syllable. Has my friend no indignation except for the brave men who rally around the old flag, and are true to the cause of the Union!—Has he no sympathy except for those who are opposing the Government! Is there nothing to be said against those men who are shedding the best blood of the land I speak for them. I denounce, in their name, that rebellion as white-hand infamous against the best government in the world—rebels against liberty, against humanity. And I call upon all truly loyal and patriotic men to unite with me in denouncing that crime."

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Jefferson Davis' declaration to Colonel Jaquess, "We wished to act in accordance of the rule of the majority," is late the expiring cry of the anti republican party he has been advocating. In 1859, as Jackson, Mississippi, returning to the presidential success of his political opponents in 1860, he said: "The success of such a party would be cited precedent as 'irrepressible conflict.' To you would be presented the question, will you allow the constitutional Union to be changed into the despotism of a majority?" It is singular that the Democratic party has no sympathy with men who thus repudiate its principles. This tyranny of the majority, by the way, has only been mouthed by Southern leaders, and the majority, voted in the interest of Southern slave was no despotism, of course, in the old democratic principles.

THE LAST DRAFT.—The President has assured some of his friends that the present will be the last direct call for troops that will be made. Most of our people believe that the war will end with the present year, and the rebels are of the same opinion. We ought, therefore, to make this last effort to save our Union the greatest of all. Turn out, if only for one years service, and receive bounties and pay which will not you seventeen dollars per week, and secure your property and the blessings of a free Government for your posterity! To do this would be economy.

Purify, purify, purify the blood with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and the humors, disorganizers and contempers which provoke the system at this season will disappear. We have tried it and speak with knowledge.

ATLANTA CAPTURED!

SHERMAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

Confirmation of his Success.

SLOCUM'S CORPS IN THE CITY.

HOOD BLOWS UP HIS MAGAZINES.

81 Cars and 7 Locomotives Destroyed.

GEN. HOWARD'S VICTORY AT JONESBORO'.

1750 Rebel Prisoners Captured.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Major-General Dix, New York:—No intelligence from Atlanta, later than my telegram last night, has been received.

The telegraphic lines between Nashville and Chattanooga were broken last night, and we have had nothing south of Nashville to-day. This accounts for the absence of late information from Atlanta.

No doubt is entertained here of the correctness of the reports received here last night, which came from two independent sources, besides the official dispatch of Gen. Slocum.

An official report this evening from Nashville states that the damage done by Wheeler to the railroad will be speedily repaired and that Wheeler had retreated. General Rousseau is in pursuit. Also, that in an engagement between Rousseau and Wheeler's forces, the rebel General Kelly was mortally wounded, and is in our hands.

A telegram from General Sheridan states that Early has retreated up the Shenandoah Vally, and is pursued by Sheridan, with his whole army; that Averill had attacked Vaughn's Cavalry and captured twenty wagons, two battle-flags, a number of prisoners and a herd of cattle.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SECOND BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Major Gen. Dix, New York.—The following telegram from Gen. Grant has just been received:

CITY POINT, Sept. 3.—Hon. E. M. Stanton:—I have Richmond papers of to-day. They contain rumors of a battle at Atlanta, but say this the War Department, having no official information, declines to form an opinion from the rumors.

I have no doubt, however, but that Sherman has gained a great success there.

Before the despatch of last night was received, announcing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops, the fact was known to our pickets, the rebels having hailed over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood, that the latter had lost forty thousand men, and that our troops were in Atlanta.

All is quiet here. U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Our southern cities telegraph lines continue down, and this, with a heavy storm that commenced in the afternoon, and is still prevailing beyond Louisville, may delayer the lines so as to hinder the arrival of the details from Atlanta for a day or two.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATEST OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 8 P. M.—To Major General Dix, New York:—General Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this department. It is dated twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, at six o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, mentioned in my dispatch of last night.

"As already reported, the army drew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th had made a break of the West Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road. The right (Gen Howard) near Jonesboro, the left (Gen. Schofield) near Rough and Ready, and the centre (General Thomas) at Couch's. Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and intrenched his troops, the skirmish within half a mile of the railroad.

The enemy attacked him at three P. M., and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding strong opposition on the road I advanced the centre and left rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro, and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy intrenched in and round Jonesboro.

"We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro, on the 1st of September, the Fourteenth Corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely, with ten guns and about one thousand prisoners. In the night the enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to another of his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy's Station.

"Hood, at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta, and left in the night time, when the Twentieth Corps, General Slocum, took possession of the place, so Atlanta is ours and fairly won. Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish and need rest.

"Our loss will not exceed twelve hundred and we have possession of three hundred rebel dead, two hundred and fifty wounded, and over fifteen hundred well.

(Signed) W. F. SHERMAN,
"Major General."

A later dispatch from General Sherman, dated at Atlanta, last night, the 3d, 9 P. M. states that the enemy, on evacuating Atlanta, destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small and stores; and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them unspiked, and large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Capture of Fort Morgan.

OFF MOBILE BAY, Aug. 23, 1864.

The work goes heavily on. For the past few days the land forces have been firing heavy batteries and using mortars. The shells thrown into Fort Morgan by the army and our ironclads have no doubt been a great annoyance to the rebels. Yesterday morning at daybreak, and at intervals through the previous night, constant firing was kept up, but yesterday at daybreak our monitors and the land batteries poured forth a "terrible thing," which continued all day.

About half past eight o'clock last evening a fire was seen issuing from the fort, presenting a grand sight, as at the time our forces, with their batteries, kept pouring forth their sleet and sleet, the mortars making splendid shots; the fire inside the fort gave us a good target to fire at. I could observe every shot falling into the heart of the Fort. The fire burned all night, and our forces continued the firing. It is now 7½ o'clock A. M. The firing has ceased, our forces and our boats are near the fort, but a large fire is still burning. The fort is supposed to have surrendered. I will stop and wait to hear the news.

The *Bienville* arrived here early yesterday morning, bringing a welcome mail and a fresh supply of ice &c.

10 o'clock.—Fort Morgan has surrendered! A glorious victory! Mobile will soon be ours. The glorious star and stripes now float proudly over Fort Morgan's walls. We have over 300 prisoners and we are now bound to New Orleans with them. The national flag was raised at 10 to-day. The enemy spiked all their guns before surrendering. Some of our gun-boats have gone up the bay towards Mobile. We are full of excitement. The fire we saw last night was caused by the burning of the quarters.

Despatch from Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 2.—The Navy Department to-day received the following from Admiral Farragut:—

FLAG-SHIP "HARTFORD," WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 23, 1864.—SIR:—I had the honor, in my despatch No. 31, to state to the Department that Fort Morgan had surrendered on the 23d inst. to the army and navy, though at the time that dispatch was written and mailed the ceremony of surrender had not actually taken place.

The correspondence preliminary to that event is herewith forwarded, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The Department will perceive the terms of capitulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. General Page endeavoured to obtain more favorable terms, but without success.

I regret to state that, after the assembling of the Rebel officers at the appointed hour of 2 P. M., for the surrender outside of the fort, it was discovered on examination of the interior that most of the guns were spiked, many of the gun carriages wontonly injured, and the arms, ammunition and provisions, &c., destroyed, and there was every reason to believe that this had been done after the white flag had been raised.

It was also discovered that General Page and several of his officers had not swords to deliver up, and further, that some of these which were surrendered had been broken. The whole conduct of the officers of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principal that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Colonel Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a position perfectly untenable and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were boys, detrained to surrender a fort which he could not defend.

In this determination he was supported by all his officers save one; but from the moment he hoisted the white flag he scrupulously kept everthing in fact, and in that condition delivered them over, whilst General Page and his officers, with a childish spitefulness destroyed the guns which they had said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away and broke those weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their assailers; for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment, and the advanced pickets of our army were actually on its glacis.

As is fore stated the ceremony of surrender took place at 2 P. M., and that same afternoon all the [illegible] were sent to New Orleans in the U[illegible] steamers *Tennessee* and *Bienville*. [illegible] they arrived safely.

Very r[illegible] obedient servant,
[illegible] Admiral,
Hon. Wa[illegible] W. G. B. S.
[illegible] Secy of the Navy.

The [illegible] the Surr[illegible]ram.

[illegible] Rear Ad[illegible] N. Major-Gen. [illegible] Gentlemen:—[illegible] unnecessa[illegible] suffering and [illegible] demands that I [illegible]

R. L. PAGE,
[illegible] C. S. A.
[illegible] STATES FORCES.

[illegible]—I have noti[illegible] desire to ca[illegible] hostilities will [illegible] proposal will be [illegible]

[illegible] excellent servant,
[illegible] GRANGER,
[illegible] Commanding.
[illegible] Page, Command[illegible]

[illegible] UNITED STATES FORCES,
Mouna[illegible] 23, 1864.—Brigadier-General [illegible] commanding Fort Morgan.—General:—In reply to your communication of this date received by Captain Taylor, asking for terms of capitulation, we have to say that the only terms we can make are—1st. The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison at Fort Morgan, with all the public property within its limits, and in the same condition it is now.

2d. The treatment which is conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations toward prisoners of war.

3d. Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

P. S. DRAYTON, Captain U. S. Navy,
On the part of Admiral Farragut, commanding the naval forces.

R. ARNOLD, Brig.-General, U. S. Army.
On the part of General GRANGER, commanding United States forces.

FORT MORGAN, Aug. 23, 1864.—Captain Drayton, United States Navy, Brigadier-General R. Arnold, United States Army, acting on the part respectively of Admiral Farragut and General Granger:—Gentlemen:—Your conditions in the communication of to-day are accepted, but I have still to request that the terms asked with my sick be granted and inserted in the capitulation.

I will be prepared to surrender at two o'clock, and to embark as soon as possible. Respectfully, &c.

(Signed) R. L. PAGE,
Brigadier General C. S. A.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 6.

The Union State Convention assembled at the Capitol yesterday, and elected Samuel P. Milligan President. After passing a series of resolutions they adjourned till to-day.

Three thousand rebel cavalry under Williams and Rosseau, with three pieces of artillery, near Murfreesboro, on Saturday morning, were attacked by General Milroy, and a brisk fight took place lasting all day. On Sunday the rebels retreated towards Triune, followed by Milroy's forces, which made several attacks during the day. The Federal loss was 10 killed and wounded, including Col. Bryant of the 24 Tennessee, killed. The rebel loss is thought to be larger than ours. General Milroy, having exhausted his ammunition, joined Rousseau's force, near Franklin.

Wheeler's main force was on Sunday six miles Southwest of Columbia, and Williams detachment is reported to have joined him, Rousseau closely following.

The damage done to the railroad was very slight, no bridges or trestle work having been destroyed.

A later dispatch from Milroy reports 11 rebels to have been captured, killed or wounded.

Dispatches received this morning say that Rousseau is pursuing Wheeler South of Duck river, and in a charge upon the rebels, who had dismounted to fight, we captured 500 horses.

Official dispatches received at Nashville, announced that in the late fight before Atlanta, the rebels lost 3,000 killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, including a Brigadier Genl, ten guns and a large amount of camp equipage. Our loss was trifling. The goods are retreating in great haste.

Official information from the front dated Sunday, twenty seven miles below Atlanta, represents General Sherman as pushing south west of Atlanta.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 4, 1864.

The report of Atlanta's fall has been thoroughly circulated through this army. We all feel jubilant and look for a speedy confirmation of the good tidings. Many fear the news is too good to be true. Our time is now occupied in discussing the probable fate of the Potomac army. Politics, platforms, politicians, are all forgotton. The men who have thus far fought their way through this bloody and prolonged campaign are anxious that Grant may have similar success to Sherman. If fighting would give us possession of Petersburg or Richmond, I am sure no soldiers are more capable of heroic and daring achievements than the veterans of this army.

No outward signs betray the movements or intentions of our foe. Some of Early's men are reported to have arrived, and the remainder, it is reported, will soon reinforce Lee. This continued silence is unusual, and has a world of meaning. Opposite our extreme left a large fort suddenly looms up before our line, and points a battery of thirty-two pounders towards us. Other points show signs of the enemy's activity and industry, telling us in almost express words that Atlanta may be abandoned by Hood, and taken by Sherman, but Richmond, the rebel metropolis, will never be forsaken by Lee, or captured by Grant. All of which will be more fully known hereafter.

There is little doubt workmen are steadily employed in building a junction between the Weldon and Southside Railroads. A place about fifteen miles from Petersburg, and five miles from Ream's Station, is said to be the spot selected for this junction of the two roads. The performance of such a labor is quite easy, when the greater portion of a corps could be detailed to build the road. This is probably one of the main reasons for the main quietude along our extended front.

While they are attending to the matter we are steadily progressing in laying the City Point railroad, which will be completed to the Yellow House, or Six-mile Station. This will save a vast amount of labor. Mules and men can scarcely stand this constant teaming of fifteen or twenty miles, over indifferant roads, often made impassable by heavy rains.

New men are being drilled in the manuel of arms every day. The weather is favorable for such exercise, being cool and delightful. About sixty prisoners were sent off to-day, the product of small scouting parties, who seldom return without a prisoner or two, gathered up during their ride. Owing to the known unhealthy character of this section of the country, and the great accession of new men, to whom the soldier's life is unknown, every sanitary precaution is made to prevent the baneful effects of malaria. Quinine is used in liberal quantities and with apparent success. The sick and wounded are shipped off regularly, so that the few patients remaining in the different hospitals receive excellent attention.

R. H. McBRIED.

UNDER authority from the War department to raise ten new regiments, Governor Curtin has already enlisted over 35,000 volunteers. Our Governor is decidely a live man, and always succeeds in keeping his State in the front.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, Sept. 3, 1864.

	Tons. Cwt.
Sent for week ending Sept. 3,	9,342 08
Per last report,	198,441 08
	207,990 16
To same time last year,	176,442 14
	31,548 02

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza, or any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

"Great service in subduing Hoarseness."
REV. DANIEL WISE, New York.

"The Troches were a staff of life to me."
PROF. EDWARD NORTH,
Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."
DR. G. P. BIGELOW, Boston.

POETICAL HONORS.—Whose memory so honored as that of the celebrated Prussian poet-soldier and philosopher, Christoph Wilhelm Houfland? Throughout the whole extent of Europe, especially Germany, his name has for years been a familiar household word, and there are but few in our own continent who have not experienced the benefits of his great medical and scientific attainments. His celebrated discovery for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c., is a preparation of the greatest merit, and gives the utmost satisfaction in all cases. It is prepared, in this country, by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, under the name of *Hoofland's German Bitters*, and can be had of any druggist or dealer in medicines.

If you are so far behind the times as not to have used Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Substitutes, put it off no longer, but go immediately, and purchase a paper. Every body who has ever used it, proclaims its good qualities. It takes less in quantity, is a saving in flour and shortening, and will make weak stomachs strong. Do not fail to try it. Most of the Grocers and many of the Druggists sell it. Depot 112 Liberty Street, New York.

EDITOR OF AMERICAN:

DEAR SIR.—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all wishing it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully, &c.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
84 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 10, 1864.—3m

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 extract to the manifold nature of Man! The surest Guide is in keeping upon the pores and creating a genial internal warmth, and this caused by the use of this Medicine. Its renovating qualities are based on the power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of blood through the lungs. It relaxes the muscles and assists the skin to perform its delicate regulating the heat of the system, and in gently throwing off the waste substance from the surface of the body. It is not a violent remedy, but the excellent, searching and effective. Sold by all druggists at 13 and 25 cents per bottle. Aug. 1-3

EYE and EAR.—Professor J. ISAACS, M. D. Oculist and Aurist, formerly London, Holland, is now located at No. 911 Pine Street, Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with diseases of the EYE and EAR will be scientifically treated and cured *if possible*. ☞ Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.

N. B.—No charges made for Examination. The Medical faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment.

July 2, 1864.—1y

MARRIAGES.

All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 50 cents to appear in the AMERICAN.

On the 5th inst., by W. B. Diehl Esq., Mr. H. F. HOLES and Miss ADALAY S. PETRIMAN, all of Point township this county.

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	11 50	Eggs,	20
Wheat,	RIDAY	Butter,	25
Rye,	180	Tallow,	14
Corn,	120	Lard,	15
Oats,	80	Pork,	15
Buckwheat,	100	Bacon,	17
Timothy,	$2 25	Ham,	18
Clover,	$2 25	Shoulder,	15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

SWALLOW two or three bushels of "Bloche," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, and one box of Old DR. BUCHAN'S English Specific Pills—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by

JAS. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York.
☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, postpaid!—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

Sept. 10, 1864.—3m

☞ The undersigned having purchased of E. Y. Bright, Esq., his Machine Shop, Foundry, &c., and will be ready to receive orders about the 19th inst. Anything in the shape of engines, pumps, work for mines, &c., will be attended to. Being a practical machinist, work will receive personal inspection and will be attended to promptly.

WM. RENNYSON.

Sunbury, Sept. 10, 1864.

A CARD.

Having been placed in nomination by the Union Convention of Northumberland County for the office of Member of Assembly from this district, without solicitation, or even consent, on my part, and indeed without any desire to inspire to office, I take this manner of returning my thanks to my fellow citizens who have bestowed this unsolicited honor upon me. And since the nomination has been thus unanimously tendered me, I do not feel justified in declining it, and will cheerfully join with my fellow Union citizens in working for, and, if possible, electing the ticket placed in nomination; knowing the cause it represents is a noble one—one worthy the highest efforts of every true man—and having the consolation in case of failure, of feeling that my name had not been thrust upon the public at my solicitation.

JACOB M. FOLLMER.

September 3, 1864.

Supreme Court—Northern District of Pennsylvania.

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

CHARLES PLEASANTS,
Prothy's Supreme Court Northern Dist., Pa.

September 10, 1864.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR ARGUMENT AT DEC. T., 1864.

1 Fesler vs Iams & Powell, Lycoming county,
2 Dewart vs Clement, Northumberland county,
3 Wimberly vs Roland, Lycoming county,
4 Shoemaker vs Harrel, Bailey & Co. do.
5 Spalding vs Andrews, do.
6 Malone, et al vs Sollifer et al, Northd county,
7 Bennet A wife vs Fulmer and others, Lycoming county,
8 Nippenose township vs Jersey Shore Borough, Lycoming county.

CHARLES PLEASANTS, Prothy.
Sup. Court Northern Dist. Pa.

Sunbury, Sept. 10, 1864.

JACOB HARLEY,

(*Successor to Stauffer & Harley*)

No. 622 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA,

DEALER in Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER-WARE, and the best of SILVER-PLATED WARE. Constantly on hand a large assortment of the above goods at low prices.

Watches and Fine Clocks, Repaired, by skillful workmen; also, Jewelry repairing, Engraving and all kinds of Holloware made to order at short notice.

☞ Don't forget the old stand, No. 622 Market street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 10, 1864.—3m

JACOB O. BECK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.
Pawn street, south of Market
Hotel,
SUNBURY, PA.,

INFORMS the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.

His stock consists of Cloths, French Cloths, Fancy Doeskins and other Cassimeres, Black Satin, Figured Silks, Plain and Fancy C