

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1853.

The difficulty between Senator Gwin and Secretary Guthrie arose simply out of a breach of etiquette, which the Senator from California was determined to resent.

The war between the Washington organs of the government and the United States Senate is going on. Senators are personally threatened with exposure, and the course pursued towards refractory Senators by General Jackson? Echo answers, "War!"

There is, indeed, no cause for the terrible hubbub that is made about the public printer. Each House elects its own officers, and the printer of each House is an officer of that body.

A very important piece of information has just reached me from England, in a shape which hardly admits of its being doubted.

It is said that the mixed commission sitting in London for the adjustment of claims of the respective citizens and subjects of America and England on the governments of the two countries have had before them, and allowed the claims of the Florida bondholders on the government of the United States.

There is, indeed, no cause for the terrible hubbub that is made about the public printer. Each House elects its own officers, and the printer of each House is an officer of that body.

General Cass will, early next week, define his position. He will exert the Democratic party to harmony and unity, and set the peace-maker; but avow his intention to vote against some of the nominations made by the President.

The Homestead Bill, which miscreated last session, has already been revived by the Hon. John L. Dawson, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and reported to the House. It is confidently believed that it will pass this session.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES—ANOTHER REVOLUTION PREDICTED.

Boston, Dec. 19.—By an arrival at this port we have received later advices from Buenos Ayres.

Private letters report that great dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the Province. The federal party, which was composed of a majority of the people, were decidedly opposed to the present government, and it was predicted that another revolution would take place in a few months.

The British Packet nevertheless congratulates the community upon the change from a provisional to a permanent government.

Gen. Flores and Paz both decline re-appointments under the new administration.

All kinds of provisions are scarce and high. A revolution against the government had taken place at Montevideo.

President Giron and his Minister took refuge on board of a French vessel of war. Gen. Flores, Echegaray, Rivera and Funes, compose the new government.

It was thought that Gen. Flores would be nominated for the Presidency.

The mail steamer Prince Rio, bound to Montevideo, is several days over her passage, and is supposed to be lost.

U. S. ships Relief, for Rio, and Jamestown, for Buenos Ayres. Bidda and Wesson, two noted assassins, having been publicly shot.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.

Fearful Riot among Railroad Laborers.—Bloodshed and Loss of Life.—A fearful riot occurred at LaSalle yesterday, among the operatives on the Illinois Central Railroad, owing to a reduction of wages.

One of the rioters was shot dead by the contractor, Alben Story. Subsequently his office was attacked by an infuriated mob, who pillaged the place and brutally murdered Mr. Story.

Mr. Story was also fired upon, but escaped unhurt. It is reported that Mr. Dunn, the foreman of Mr. Story, shot one of the rioters. The sheriff finally arrived to quell the outbreak, and, meeting with resistance, shot one fishman dead, wounded two others, and arrested thirty of the rioters.

Mr. Story's body was horribly mutilated.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17.

Court Decisions.—The Erie Railroad Difficulty.—In the United States District Court, now in session in this city, Judge Irwin presiding, to-day refused the injunction asked for in the case of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashabola Railroad Company, vs. The City of Erie and others.



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1853.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Southampton is not exceeded by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

We received the 9d No. of the People's Journal, a new periodical, published monthly by Alfred E. Beach, No. 56 Nassau street, New York, at the low price of one dollar per annum, or fifty cents a volume.

The Journal is an illustrated record of agriculture, mechanics, science and useful knowledge, and is appropriately styled the "People's." For its low price places it within the reach of every body.

Farmers, mechanics, inventors and people of every profession will find in it a repository of useful knowledge peculiarly fitted to their wants.

The present number is illustrated with 73 engravings.

LAND WARRANTS.—PERSONS HAVING

Land Warrants for sale, can dispose of them for cash, by applying at this office.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Daniel Glenn, who was engaged in quarrying stone on the farm of Joseph Welker, at the junction of the Tolpohocken road and Centre Turnpike, was crushed by the sudden falling of the bank.

He survived the accident about half an hour. He leaves a wife and several children.

SEVERELY BURNED.—Mrs. Goodhart, an aged lady residing alone on Whortleberry street, in this Borough, was severely burned, on Monday night by her clothes taking fire.

It is scarcely possible for her to survive. Mrs. Goodhart is one of our oldest inhabitants, having lived in her present residence, more than sixty years.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

In another column will be seen an account of Walker's conquest of Lower California. The history is very brief and inasmuch as it wants the hair breadth escapes, and imminent perils, will not, probably possess that thrilling interest which Prescott's Conquest of Peru never fails to excite.

Col. (we beg His Excellency's pardon) President Walker is evidently imbued with the true progressive spirit and means to enlarge the area of freedom more rapidly than is consonant even with the views of the national administration.

Government has, very incontinently, ordered his arrest, and he will probably suffer for usurping, individually, a national prerogative.

The U. S. District Court, at Pittsburgh, has granted an injunction to restrain the authorities of Erie from tearing up the rails of the Erie and North East Railroad Company's road.

An extra from the Erie Observer contains a statement from the Mayor and Councils, of the whole difficulty at that place, in relation to tearing up the railroad.

The whole object of that action was to preserve the interests of the state of Pennsylvania. This Railroad Company, after having perpetrated a fraud upon the citizens of the state in building a railroad under a charter authorizing them to make a canal, by an open and notorious expenditure of \$50,000 among our virtuous legislators obtained the passage of an act authorizing them to change the gauge of their road, and thus make use of the soil of Pennsylvania to carry trade away from her cities and enrich those of other states.

The railroad was made without the authority of law and permitted to occupy the streets of Erie.—By an ordinance of the Councils, it was ordered to be removed whenever the Company changed the gauge, as a public nuisance. This was done by the authorities of the city. There was no mob, no unlawful act. The citizens of Erie deserve credit for their patriotic action. A law which is obtained by bribery and corruption should be revised to the utmost—at least until its repeal could be urged upon a legislature whose members have received no part of the \$50,000 used to procure its passage.

ICE AND SKATING.

We were astonished on Tuesday morning to see a clear and mirror-like sheet of ice covering the Susquehanna at this place.—On Monday not a particle of even floating ice was visible. This river very rarely closes in one night, and we never knew it to present so smooth and beautiful appearance in its glacial stage. It usually is rough and rugged, with huge cakes of ice raised up at every imaginable angle, caused by the shoving of the heavy masses above upon those which have already been stopped by congealing together in the basin. A more excellent field for skaters, than it presents could not easily be found. It is a great shame that the men monopolize that graceful and healthful exercise. The Hollanders are far ahead of us in that branch of women's rights, and we are sorry to make

the admission. A graceful, dashing woman on skates is a most enchanting sight; and think of gliding with the speed of the wind over an icy lake with such a creature of light and elegance at your side. Don't talk of dancing in a saloon hot with breaths of five hundred panting waltzers; think of flying in dizzy circles, in a bracing air that has been coquetting with a thousand spiracles, over a sheet of transparent ice, trying your speed with some blue eyed Atalanta on skates. Where are the strong minded women?

SNOW AND SLEIGHING.

On Monday we were favored with a light touch from the icy hand of winter in the shape of a snow storm, which covered the ground to the depth of three inches.—In old times this would have been considered only a smart sprinkling, but we degenerate mortals got out our dusty sleighs and made right good use of the small favor.

There are, after all, few pleasures of our sublunary existence which outshine the enjoyment of a sleigh ride, especially when the first snow of the season covers dirty earth with a white wash coat of purity, and so strongly, with its hills, valleys and bending trees clothed with the virgin robe of lily's hue, recalls the unsullied brightness of this planet ere sin invaded its limits, and made man a thing that flourishes, fades and dies like the poor grass and flowers that decorate his garden.

Years have passed away since our youth, and a few gray hairs and a wife and family taken the starch out of some of our aerial day dreams of romance, and more than once brought to our awakened vision the realities of life, but there is still something in the first deep fall of snow that memory will take hold of and revel in.

How quietly and modestly the first flakes come down—a youthful maiden, yielding to the ardor of love's first outbreak, sinking upon her lover's breast—and touches the dark face of earth only to be absorbed in its polluting mud. Unmindful of its companion's fate, each successive flake, still like poor human nature, descends to the same unassuming resting place, until, by successive additions, the ground is covered, hill and dale are shrouded, and tree and shrub, like white haired old men, bow beneath its weight.

The clouds disperse, and the moon, doubly bright as it smiles on so pure a thing, looks dazingly down and fights the world with an unusual splendor.

A horse and sleigh are at the door. The air is clear and bracing, the stars shine with a brilliancy that is not their wont, and the crisp snow cracks and cracks under the feet of the fiery horse. Away we glide, a loved one and I, on the glistering track, over hill and valley, unimpeded of distance and reckless of speed. All the whiskey punch in Ireland could not exhilarate us more. The pines droop, with their weight of snow, into a triumphal arch over our way. The merry bells jingle and a more musical voice and laugh from love-parted lips mingle with their melody. A warm heart is near us; a muff large enough easily to admit a hand more than belongs to its owner. The stars are dancing above us in indecipherable mazes and a pair of them have fallen into the furrow hood of our shoulder and look brightly, lovingly and trustingly into our eyes.—

We will go sleighing to-morrow, for the sake of old times.

THE IRON LOCK.

Of which we promised a description last week, is now completed, except the adjustment of the balance beams. Kimber Cleaver, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Sunbury and Philadelphia rail road, first formed the design of building a lock wholly of cast iron as a substitute for the solid masonry now generally in use. This idea suggested itself to him chiefly from the inability always to procure stone fitted for such purposes, and partly from an opinion that iron was cheaper and more suitable.

The foundation of this lock, which forms the inlet to the railroad company's basin and the Canal Company's water power, is solid rock, found some ten feet below the surface of the water in the river at low water. The dimensions are as follows:—length 100 feet. Width, 32 feet. Height, from the floor to the caps, 20 feet. Into trenches excavated from the rock are sunk longitudinally yellow pine sills, secured in their places by cement grouting. On these are laid transverse sills, on which are placed ninety columns of cast iron in the J shape, the vertical side of which is on the inside of the lock. These columns are secured to both sets of sills, by screw bolts, whose tensile strength is calculated to sustain a much greater pressure than can in any event be thrust upon them. Against these columns, forming the chamber of the lock, rests a wall of 3 inch plank whose joints are broken by inch boards, both of which are fastened to the columns by bolts and cast iron clamps. These clamps are constructed with continuous projections to guard the ends of the key bolts from injury. Behind this wall of plank comes a layer of cement, rendering it impervious to leakage, backed by another wall of plank of equal thickness. At the back of this the whole space is securely puddled. The wings extend 25 feet on each side, front and back, and are constructed in the same manner as the chamber.

The gates are built of solid oak and each contain four wickets, 5 ft. by 2 1/2 ft. The gates open and shut on bearings, their great weight and size rendering it necessary.

This lock, with perhaps one exception, is the largest ever built in the United States. It was constructed by Ira T. Clement and E. Y. Bright, of this Borough, under the superintendence and direction of Austin F. Clapp, Esq., the engineer in charge of this division of the railroad. In the performance of so novel, extensive and important an undertaking both the superintendent and contractors have distinguished their proficiency and energy, and while the work stands it will be a monument of their skill.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, DATED

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, Dec 19, 1853.

The New Yorkers are famous for their vigor, their enterprise, and perhaps might justly say, for their bold and daring character. Theirs is no project too great or Herculean in its proportions for their undertaking, providing there is a prospect that it will pay. Hence their canals and railroads—their water works—their magnificent lines of steamers, and last, though not least, their splendid Hotels, not forgetting the Crystal Palace.

The St. Nicholas, which contains about 500 rooms is perhaps the largest and best arranged and finished hotel in the world. I have heard Europeans themselves admit this fact. The Metropolitan is not far behind the St. Nicholas, in finish and style, and is said to be superior, as regards the table, always an important matter to travellers. Most of the large hotels, have sprung up within the last few years, and the great rivalry to outvie each other, has resulted in the erection of a number of hotels that are not only making the fortunes of the proprietors, but attract a great many people to the city. Having heard a good deal of the splendor of the bridal chambers in these hotels. I was curious to examine the one in the St. Nicholas.

An old gentleman, who constantly sits at the entrance of the Ladies Parlor, keeps the keys. He opened the door, and as he was showing me the splendid drapery and furniture, he remarked that there was nothing in Europe to compare with it, even Queen Victoria, he said, could not boast so magnificent a bed chamber. He was himself an Englishman and said he had travelled much, and I have no doubt, was fully impressed with the truth of what he said, though I question, very much, whether they would compare with the gorgeous chambers of Windsor Palace. The walls of the bridal chamber are plated with white satin. The bed seems to be made up of satin, the ends cushioned and tufted, and the whole is surrounded by a white satin cushion on the floor. A beautiful Mechlin lace cover, is spread over the bed, which, itself cost six hundred dollars. It was elaborately worked by hand, and the needle work was certainly beautiful, and would, no doubt, have looked well in a lady's cap or collar. There is an aptitude for all things, and in my opinion, a handsome white Marseilles quilt, would have been not only more appropriate and serviceable, but would have looked much better.

The bed and chamber is not designed for use, and has only been occupied one night. A Californian and his bride enjoyed the rare luxury. His bill for this, and a few other expenses, was one hundred and fifty dollars.

Taylor's International, hotel is another of those palatial structures, that strike the eye as you pass up Broadway. The Saloon or first floor, in which he serves up his ice cream and confectionery, is said to exceed any thing in this or any other country. No expense has been spared in the furniture and finish of the room. The whole establishment has cost Mr. Taylor, as he informed me, over four hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Taylor's business is immense. Ladies and gentlemen are constantly visiting it and are served with every variety of refreshment that the season affords.

I, of course, visited the Crystal Palace, which alone has attracted so many strangers to New York. I spent only three or four hours within its walls of glass. There seem to be but a few in at the time, but five hundred or a thousand if persons make scarcely any show within its numerous avenues. There is much to be seen, but it would require weeks to examine all. The Painting gallery is perhaps the most attractive feature in the exhibition, and comprises an immense number of paintings.

Shipwreck of a British Ship, and Loss of Two Hundred and Fifty Lives.—We have received accounts of the wreck of the British ship Lady Evelyn, Capt. McClelland, while on a voyage from Hong Kong to San Francisco.

No fewer than two hundred and fifty lives were lost. The previous mail furnished some brief intelligence of a serious loss having occurred on one of the Madagascara group of islands, and through the representations of Lloyd's agents her Majesty's steamers Hermes and Salamander were dispatched to the scene of the reported catastrophe. It was then ascertained that the ill-fated ship had gone upon a reef known as Richard Rocks, off the South east end of Typhoon, one of the group previously named, situated in lat. 24 42' N.; long. 125 25' E., and of the number of souls who were taken off only twenty escaped, who were taken off the island by the steamers, after being there upwards of two months.

Of the wreck of the Lady Evelyn not a vestige remained. It is understood that she was insured, but not to the extent stated.—Nearly the whole of her crew were left jammed in London, and many of them have left for India.

INDIA RUBBER ON RAILWAYS.—On the N. J. Central Railroad, they are laying for the space of two miles, India rubber sleepers under the iron rails, expecting thus to relieve the train of those sudden jars which ruin the running gear so speedily, do away with very much of the noise, and communicate a spunky, elastic motion to the rider.

CHINA.—Dr. Brugnau says that the language of China which he saw in print was, or the year 1813, which made the population of the Empire more than 371,000,000.—He is confident that the present population cannot be less than 400,000,000.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—Perilous Situation of Four Men.—The captain of the brig Emily, at Charleston, reports that on the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock at night, in lat. 34 36, lon. 76 10, during a northeast gale, he saw a vessel bottom up, with three or four men clinging to her. The Emily remained near her for three hours, for the purpose of relieving the men from their perilous situation, but the gale increasing and the weather becoming thick, the captain lost sight of the vessel.—A large number of articles were floating on the water, which the captain supposed was the cargo of the capsized vessel.

A RIVER FLOWING UNDER A CITY.—The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser states that some persons who were engaged in grading the streets of that city on Saturday last, while working at the corner of Nesbitt street, between High and Summit, came upon a large hole, about twenty feet deep, two feet wide at the mouth, and seven at the bottom. A stream of water five feet deep running in a south-east direction, was found at the bottom. The discovery has excited considerable curiosity in the vicinity.

An Important Bounty Land Question Settled.—We understand that the Secretary of the Interior, in a case recently submitted to him by the Commissioner of Pensions, has decided that the illegitimate sisters of an illegitimate deceased soldier in the Mexican war (the mother of the three being dead) can draw the bounty land due the soldier.

Miss PERMIA DUMAS, daughter of J. D. Dumas, tavern keeper, at Strykersville, Wyoming county, recently ejected from the stomach a black snake some six or seven inches in length! It had a white ring around its neck, very distinctly marked. The serpent was about the size of a common goose quill.

KOZTA, the Hungarian, who was arrested by the Austrians, at Smyrna, has published in the New York journals a brief address to the American public, in which he expresses the most unbounded gratitude to this nation for its bold vindication of his rights.

A Vienna Paper asserts that Gortschakoff, who is still at Bucharest, has sent off to St. Petersburg, loaded with chains, the son of a Wallachian Prince, one of whose letters, giving information to Omar Pasha, had been intercepted. Six boys had also been transported to Siberia, for relations with the Turkish chief.

The Aeronaut, M. Arban, who made an ascent from Barcelona, in Spain, more than two years ago, and had not since been heard of, and who was believed to have fallen into the sea and been drowned, has made his appearance again. An Alicante letter says, that his balloon went over to Africa, and that he was seized and made a slave, and continued in that state for two years, when he made his escape.

M. de Sauley's discovery of the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah is considered one of the most striking within the whole range of Biblical antiquity. The disinterment of Nineveh is, as a matter of feeling, a small matter compared with the discovery of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Col H. J. B. Cummings, formerly of the Schuykill Haven Miscellany, was last week admitted to the bar of Lyncam county, Pa.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania are to hold a State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 15th of March, to nominate a candidate for Governor, &c.

HORACE GARRELY has been prosecuted for libel by Mr. Carson, chief of the New York Fire Department, having the damages at \$20,000. Horace says that considering the tightness of the money market, he might have fixed the amount at \$19,500.

BESNETT, of the N. York Herald, has to foot a bill of \$10,000, and costs of prosecution, for libel—recovered by the manager of a Opera troupe, named Far.

Isaac Darrington was mulcted in twenty-five dollars damages, and costs, in West Chester, last week, for shooting the dog of a person who was hunting on his premises.

TAMARA, Pa., has just organized a town police force, headed by a Captain and three lieutenants, the chief purpose being to suppress riots, to which the towns in the coal region appear very much subject.

STEAMER SHORE.—The steamer Humboldt, of the New York and Havre line, has been particularly unfortunate during her career. While attempting to put ashore for coal on the 11th inst., went ashore north of the harbor, with ninety passengers, and 450 tons of freight. The passengers were all landed safely, but the steamer is fast ashore, and will be a total wreck, though the cargo will be saved, partially damaged.

A despatch from Halifax, December 15th, to Walter R. Jones, says that the Humboldt is all broken to pieces, and nothing more from her can be saved, except on salvage.—Very little of the materials will be saved.—The government has sent down a revenue cutter to protect the floating property. About half the cargo is landed, nearly all thoroughly damaged.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a Safe and Certain Cure for Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical Complaints.—The Asthmatical complaint is the one when coughs, cels, and wheezing on the chest are most prevalent; such are the properties of Holloway's Pills, that if taken at the commencement of the attack, and violence of the disease is very much abated, so that the patient suffers little or no inconvenience, but if neglected, it frequently occurs that the foundation of incurable disorders is laid; therefore those who are liable to attacks of this nature are particularly recommended to try these valuable Pills.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening the 18th inst., by David Lake, Esq., Mr. ROBERT DUTTON, to Mrs. ELIZA JONES, all of the town of Shamokin.

In this place, on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY CATHERINE PETERY, aged about 23 years. "Mother, mourn not my loss, I have given my whole heart unto the Lord;"—let these, her dying words, be a consolation to the afflicted family.

In Lewis township, on the 12th inst. ADAM HILLIARD, aged 33 years and 1 month.

In St. Louis, Mo., on the 16th inst. of consumption, LEWIS YOUNG, printer, aged 37 years.

The deceased was a native of Union co Pa., and was well known by the craft at Harrisburg and other places, enjoying the confidence of his employers and the respect of his fellows.

In California, on the 12th of August last, Mr. LEAMUEL C. FETTER, son of Capt Samuel Fetter of this place, aged about 24 years.

The deceased left some 18 months since, with a company of young men from Williamsport for California, robust and healthy, full of hope and energy. But the hand of death was upon him, and his body rests in a far off grave. We sympathize with his deeply afflicted parents and relatives, in this sudden and unexpected bereavement, and may He who has so sorely afflicted them, not withhold the oil of consolation.

The following are the proceedings of Lyncam County Lodge No. 112, I. O. O. F., held by that Lodge on hearing of the death of their late brother, Lemuel C. Fetter.

Resolved, That the death of our friend and brother, in a land of strangers, has deeply affected us. He left us full of hope and energy, to better his fortune, but found in the wilderness a grave. In all our relations with him while he was a member of this Lodge, we always found him an honest and true-hearted man. As an Odd Fellow, devoted to the benign principles of the order. In his friendship, he was unobtrusive and cordial.

Resolved, That this unexpected bereavement, depriving us of one who was in the prime of life, forcibly speaks to us of the uncertainty of life, that the places which now we know as will soon know us no more forever, when all that will be remembered of us will be the good or evil that we have done, and admonishes us to cultivate those virtues upon which our order is based, which will tend to lighten life's burdens, and by God's blessing prepare us for the celestial glory above.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted relatives, in this sudden bereavement.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are tendered to brother T. B. Styles, of Nodaway Lodge, No. 14, of the State of Mo., for his kind attention to our brother in his last illness, and the information sent us of his death.

Resolved, That as a token of regard for our deceased brother, our Lodge room be closed in mourning for thirty days, and his name be placed upon the mortality register.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of our late brother, and one to brother T. B. Styles, and that they be published in the Independent Press.

S. W. HALL, J. H. BROWN, Wm. URSCHLATT, Com.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market. Dec. 20, 1853.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour is in fair demand, at \$6 50 62, per bb. Their is a steady demand for city consumption within the range of 6 50 62 for common and extra brands. Rye Flour is inactive, at \$5 per bb. and Corn Meal at \$2 25 per bb. for Penna. Grain.—There is a fair demand for Wheat, at steady prices. Sales of 4,000 bushels of White at \$1 60, and red at \$1 55 1/2. Sales of 10,000 bush, yellow at 67 7/8 for new, according to quality, and 72 1/2 for old. Oats.—Sales new Southern at 40c.

WHISKEY.—Sales of bbis at 27c, and blids at 26c.

Baltimore Market.

Dec. 20, 1853.

GRAIN.—The offerings of Grain at the Corn Exchange this morning were large, and the demand very active. About 30,000 bush of Wheat were at market. Most of which was sold to millers and shippers at 143 1/4 cents for fair to prime reds, and 132 1/2 for fair to prime whites. The offerings of Corn were about 70,000 bushels, which is a larger quantity than has been in market on any previous day this season. The demand was active and most of the parcels were sold at 58 1/2 cents for new yellow, and 54 3/4 for city for new white. We quote Rye at 43 3/4 cents for Penna. Rye, and 73 1/2 cents for Maryland and Virginia. Sales of Oats at 45 cents for Pennsylvania, 40 1/2 cents for Maryland, and 38 1/2 cents for Virginia.

WHISKEY.—The demand continues active, and the advance in prices is fully sustained. We note sales today of blids, at 28 1/2 29 cents. Blids are held at 27 1/2 28 cents. Some parties are still selling blids at 28 cents.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT

WHEAT. 140 RYE. 87 CORN. 62 OATS. 40 POTATOES. 50 EGGS. 30 PURE. 15 FALLOW. 125

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION, FARMERS AND MECHANICS' ARTILLERISTS!! YOU are hereby commanded to meet in Market Square, Sunbury, on SATURDAY, the 31st of December, next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., fully equipped for drill. Each member to be provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges. By order of the Captain, SOLOMON STROH, O. S.

N. B.—A Court of Appeals will be held on said day.

Sunbury, Dec. 24, 1853.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Northern Pennsylvania Educational Association will hold its next stated meeting at Lewisburg, on Monday, the 20th of December. Addresses will be delivered by the President and other members of the Association, to be followed by discourses upon various interesting Educational topics. Teachers and friends of Education are invited to attend and participate in the proceedings. By Order of the Executive Committee, December 17, 1853.—S.

Now is the time for cheap Clothing! THE GREAT CLOTHING STORE OF G. ELSBERG & CO., Market Street, opposite the Post Office. Our stock has recently been largely replenished, and now shows an extent, value and variety.

Never before Equalled, in order to give all an opportunity to supply themselves with good and cheap clothing before the approaching Holiday season.

Among our cheap and choice Assortment can be found the following: Fine black, blue, olive and brown Frock, Dress and Sack coats of cloth, Peter Siam, Cassimeres, sattin, beaver, felt, wifhtny blankets. Also, monkey Jackets, all styles, colors and stuffs.

PANTALOONS, An endless variety of black and fancy Cassimeres, sattin, velvet and other Pants.

VESTS, A very large and choice Assortment, such as black and embroidered, satin, fancy silk, cassimeres, cloth, worsted, velvet, &c. &c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—A nice assortment of coats, vests and pants.

BOOTS AND SHOES, A variety of calf-skin, kip and other boots, slippers and shoes.

LADES SHOES.—Morocco, cancelled, Jenny Lind, gum and other boots, buckles, gaiters and slippers.

HATS AND CAPS.—A variety of silk, wool and fur hats, black and blue cloth, plush and oil-silk caps, men's and boys' sizes.

Also, all kinds of underclothing, white and fancy shirts and collars, suspenders, gloves, socks, handkerchiefs, &c.

UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, VALISES, Carpet Bags and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

JEWELRY.—Watches, breastpins, ear and finger rings, gold pens, with or without cases, gold pencils, &c. of all kinds and at bargains.—Also REVOLVING, double and single barrel'd pistols.

Our clothing is made