PIRATE OR PRIVATEER.

Pirate or privatcer, Confederate or corsair, be steamer Nashville, now lying in South ampton waters, is a bideous blemish upon our nineteenth century of civilization. A wild beast or a bird of prey is an object of dread but not of abhorrence. The Neshville is both-a floating den of bretalized human beings, making destruction the immediate business of their lives-the destruction of unarmed and unoffending ships, carrying on a peaceful traffic upon the common highway of nations. If Capt. Pegram bolds a con mis sion or a letter of marque, the law of nations - to our shame be it said-will have nothing to say to him, but the moral sense of mankind will still pronounce his achievement an outrage on humanity. If he does not carry either of those documents, the law of England will adjudge him guilty of a very specific offence, according to the facts stated against him-and remit him to the authorities of the pation which he disgraces to be dealt with according to its laws. In either case we repeat, he has done a deed which should make the ears of all men to tingle, and bring to a speedy conclusion the abominable system of making war at sea upon the persons and

property of peaceful citizens.
Nothing can be more barbarous than the distinction recognized by the usage of war between private property on land and on water. Except in the actual presence of the eneme, or in case of a town taken by storm the houses and goods of non-compatants are respected.
Yet this is the very letter of instructions

given to saval officers. They are bidden to seize or sink every vessel carrying the enemy's llag, no matter what her size, character occupation. The richest argosy and the humblest fishing smock are alike obnoxious to this horrible dictum; though the one answers only to a princely mansion and the other to a pea sant's cottage. They are no more instrume ats of warfare than if they were hauled ashore and embedded in the mud. There is exactly the same difference between a ship of war and a merchant ship as between a fortress and an uparmed dwelling. A battery is a battery, whether ashore or affoat, and is a lawful object of destruction, because designed to destroy. But a house is no less a house for being fitted with keel and rigging. It is the occupation of the inhabitante, not the shape of the structure, that should expose

ations were urged at the Paris Congress of They so far prevailed that it was agreed to recommend the abandonment by all Powers of the right to issue letters of marque. The United States Government replied that by assenting to this proposal they would be placing their own extensive mer cantile marine at the mercy of Governments possessing a far larger arma ment. But they offered a counter proposition, equally in the interests of all commercial nations-viz : that private property at sea, not being contraband of war, should be entirely exempt from cap-ture. No such comprehensive or humane idea had ever emanated from a European Government. It was worthy rather of a Peace Congress than of a conference of It would have shorn war of balf its its borrers, and have left exposed to the sword only those who choose to take the It was welcomed by the Times, as an organ of the commercial classes, with prompt cordiality. The proposal was described in these perspicatous and forcible words; "It is now a question for the family of nations to decide whether a cargo of sugar on the Atlantic is as sacred as the same articles when stored in the warehouse of a captured But the Times is also the organ of a political clique, under the influence of which it soon decided in the negative the question it had stated in a shape to command the assent of every reasonable being.

sible caprices, the Government of Lord Palmerston refused the proposition submitted an evidence. We have no doubto it by the American Minister. The opinion politically extinguished bimself. of the other European powers on such a question was comparatively unimportant. Privateering is, therefore, still permitted by the law of nations, and private property still the crew of the Harvey Birch would have been as safe under the flag of the United States as under the flag of France or of Great Britain, Commander Pagram would have had no shadow of authority for the pursuit of his ruffianty vocation. The atrocity of which he is stated to have been guilty would have been as much a violation of public law as of public morals, and he would have been chased from the seas as a tiger is hunted to the jungle. We can bardly hope that the United States Government would be willing to re-open, while at actual war, the question which was so blantly closed by our own Cabinet under very different circumstances.

Acting in secrecy, and on its own irrespon

The maritime superiority of the North i now making itself felt. The Nashville will not find it so easy to re-enter New Orleans. or any other Confederate port, as to make her exit thence. The Pederal eruisers may be vigilant enough to avenge the barbarity they failed to ocevent. But our own Government now has in its hands the means of revoking its wicked blunder. Let Captain Pegram be guade to answer for his wanton destruction of the Harrey Birch. If he can produce commission or license from the Confederate States we must let him go, sides we have recognized if he bus no better nuthority for his piratic too much manliness for that. explait than the flag that represents rebellion and Slavery -s compound most strange and unnatural -let him to delivered up to the United States Consul, to defend as he may a deed which nothing in law, authority or usage can morally justify .- London Star.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASBINGTON, Dec. 10.

In the District was brought up to day in the City Councils, and was postponed until next week. There is no doubt that but Congress will abolish elavery in the District soon, and many are trying to come a dodge to get paid for their slaves, which now cannot be sold at

Mr. J. Goodrich reached here to day with despatches from our Foreign Ministers. says that there is no prospect of the European Governments recognizing the Rebels. Advices from Kentucky to day are favora-ble, and the prespect is that by Christman,

not an armed sebel will be left in the State. A meeting of the Sotters was held to-night to organize for the purpose of defeating Secutor Wilson's bill to should the office. About forty were present, and they adjourned entil to morrow night, after taking prelimina my steps for organization.

Pennsylvania, stated in a Republican canons. hold at Washington last night, a report which is likely to startle the whole country. He and that "after Mr. Cameron's report had

There is something so astounding in this report that we are disposed to believe that 000, and which these vile eccountries burned number is fully equal to any other jet Mr. Sterens can been misinformed. -N I Post to the water's edge, giving the man hardly published. No lady should be without it.

few days ago, looking hale and hearty. Here in the eighty-second year of his age, but still superior

THE AMERICAN



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor. The weather has been delightful the past week, as moderate and pleasant as October. We have been evidently enjoying

the Indian Sommer.

Counterpurs,-One dollar notes have been altered to \$5 on the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware. On the genuine five. the words Farmers' Bank are printed in e

straight line through the centre. A new counterfeit note on the Farmers' has been put in circulation. Description :-2's; vignette, boy lying near hay sheaves; Washington and figure 2 on right end. Female with trumpet on left end.

.... BE HARPER'S WEEKLY is decidedly the best of our illustrated papers. The illustrations are better executed and got up with more taste. The last number, of this datecontains an illustration of "Scenes at and around Fort Pickens," which at the present time are particularly interesting, also a map showing the percentage of slaves in North Carolina and Tennessee.

The capture of Mason and Slidell, the rebel Commissioners, who were taken from These obviously just and humans consider. The British Mail Steamship Trent, is justified Confederacy. To that line it must go if we would save Maryland. Let our actions show by the British government as being in accordance with the law of nations. Capt. Wilkes would have been justified in taking the ship their deliverance from the tyronny that now

> The Slavery question is becoming eve ry day more and more complicated in Congress. There is a great diversity of opinion in regard to their treatment and disposition between invading and being invaded." by our army. That we have a right to free them and arm them against the rebels, is not been, for some time past, preparing for this doubted, but the policy of such a cruse is rebellion. The capture of the Navy Yard at questioned by many.

Cor. C. J. Biddle .- Some of the Philaphians who supported Col. Biddle for Congress, especially Republicans, who supposed he was truly conservative, have been grossly deceived by him. Col. Biddle was a Breckinridge man originally and appears to be one still, if judged by his recent votes in Congress. Few of these Breckinridgers can be trusted.

HON. CHAS. J. BIDDLE -The Lancaster Union thinks this gentlen an who resigned his commission as Colonel for his seat in Congress, is only waiting for an opportunity to distinguish himself with Burnett, Breckinridge and others, of which his recent letter is an evidence. We have no doubt that he has

The Miners' Journal states that the Company, except in two cases, was \$10, and open sees. But for this gross abuse of its the highest 32.50. In the Sunbary Company, executive powers by the British Government a few only were as low as \$10 and the highest

THE KEITTING SOCIETY of the ladies of treasonable," and proceeds to say: Sunbury is a considerable institution, formi. dable in numbers, and determined in execu. tion. Their substantial, soft and well knit stockings and mittens, would make some of the army contractors of supplies open their us throughout this great struggle, who have eyes with amazement, as they certainly will those of the soldiers with delight. Our ladies are determined to carry on their part of the fight with vigor, and have an idea that they have more than half whipped Jeff. Davis and his rebel crew, already. They are decidedly down on Breckinridge sympathizers, and look with disdain on all white feathered patriots. You don't hear the ladies talk about party, in this struggle, or insinuate disguised sympathy for the rebels, by allusions to abolition Presidents, violations of the Constitution, and suspension of the babeas corpus act, out of regard for the tender feelings of traitors like the belligereat rights of his employers. But Breckinridge and others. They have entirely

. 65 THE NEWS OF THE CAPTURE OF MA to avenge the insult on her flag. Some doubt was, however, expressed on the subject. A resolution in favor of abolishing slavery and the opinion of the law officers are

War in Turkey-6000 insurgents encountered and 800 killed.

SECRETARY CAMERON, after preparing his report, consented to omit certain sugges tions which he had made concerning the en. franchisement of slaves and their employment in the army, upon finding that they did not barmonise with the policy which the President deems best adapted to the exigencies of the war under existing circumstances. This prompt assent on the part of Gen. Cameron sacrifice all personal feelings and preferences, to the necessity of harmony and perfectly cor. We were not present, and did not, of course, hear ASSAULT ON GENERAL McCunitar -Mr. distaco-operation in the prosecution of the war Theddeus Stevens, member of Congress from among the different departments of the Gov. erament.

Cor The Robel Privateer Nashville, enterod Southampton, England, with 27 persons resign if it was not sent to Congress with the an American merchant vessel, the Harvey passages respecting the enancipation and Birch, near the English chores. The captured arming of the slaves of Rebels encodified." ship was a new vessel, which had cost \$125. time to take anything out. The affair has the fashion plates are excellent, and this created quite ac excitement is England as a issue contains six full length colored fushions. violation of the law of natious and a barba. The steel engraving "Winter," is beautiful tends the aultivation of his form is Combelland ross act. As England assumes the part of The "Book" numbers among its correspona neutral in this war it is urged by some of dents some of the best writers in America, the English Press, that the Privateer or Pi and is of a high literary and moral character. Fire sictory by the Unioniste, onder rate, should be held until that question in Its matter is instructive.

Person Browlow, who routhed 3000 rebels at decided. This affair has created as much Terms, cash in advance. One copy one

GOVERNOR LETCHER'S MESSAGE.

"It is not with us to determine whether this war shall be of long or short duration. We have decided, however, that it cannot terminate until our enemies shall recognise fully and unconditionally the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Whatever of men or money is needed to work out the result will be cheerfully furnished. There can be and there will be cheerfully furnished. There can be and there will be no compromise. We can never again live in harmony and peace under the same government. We can never entertain friendly feelings for a people who Mr. Joseph Schweitzer" have ruthlessly shed Southern blood upon Southern soil in so execrable a war. They have shown themselves our worst enemies, and such we hold them to be. The separation that has taken place has been signalized in blood, and it ought to be, and I trust will be, a permanent separation. R-construction is not desirable, and even if it were, it is now

an impossibility." Notwithstanding the eagerness of the Chi valry of Virginia for the fight, they are evidently tired of that kind of sport on their soil, Bank of Schuylkill county, at Pottsville, Ps., and the Governor thinks that the banks of the Susquehanna would afford better fighting ground then the Potomac, and the sooner it is removed there the better for Virginia and the Confederacy. The Governor therefore proceeds to say:

"It is our duty, therefore, to devote all our energies to a vigorous prosecution of the war. Everything most be done that vigilance and fidelity require, and nothing left undone that patriotism and prudence suggest as pecessary for our protection against actual and contemplated aggressions and encroachments upon our rights. No hesitating or doubtful policy will answer when armies are in the Nor will it do to act slone on the defensive. The Susquehanna is a better fight ing line for us than the Potomac, and the sooner the war is pushed forward to that line the better for Virginia and the Southern to her people that we feel for their condition, and that we intend to sid them in effecting oppresses them, and thousands will welcome us to their State and flock to the standard of the Southern Confederacy, with a resolution to plant that flag firmly upon her soil, or die in the attempt. This war will not end until we show the Northern people the difference

The Governor admits, that Virginia had Norfolk supplied them with heavy gons. He regrets they were not able to capture Fortress Monroe, and says :

"It is to be regretted that Fortress Monroe easily captured as the Navy Yard and Hartary matters enabled him to form an opinion

The Governor is determined to conquer Western Virginia, whose conduct be thinks has been most "unnatural, disgraceful and

"The northwestern portion of Virginia must not be abandoned and surrendered to the traitor residents and the mercenary soldiery who now occupy it. We owe it to those noble and generous men who have stood by sacrificed their ail in their devotion to Virginia and the South, who are now refugees. scattered here and there throughout the loyal portions of the Commonwealth, far removed from all the endearments and comforts of home, and family and friends. We must restore those men to their home; we must repossess this country, and bring it again under subjugation to the laws of Virginia. The onwealth must not be dismembered -When this war ends, she must be what she volunteers and regulars : was when it was inaugurated. The Obio river STATES. was the western bouneary then, and it must

Our notice of the Ox-Roast, which certainly was not intended to stir up the ire of any one, did not seem to sit well upon the stomach of our SON AND SLIDELL IN ENGLAND .- The steam- Carsies like neighbor of the Democrat." A hip House brings news to the effect that a morbid or diseased imagination is ever apt to be, public meeting was called at Liverpool by not only suspicious, but of seeing in others the the merchants, calling on the Government very things that might be, with much truth, laid at their own door. We can well afford, in this community, to bear the slang of one who, not many months since, in his paper, appealed to awaited for. The Nashville is allowed to the Press "To have the honesty to tell their read. ers the truth, and do Ex Secretary Floyd the justice to publish his innocence." From what "reservoir of public opinion" do you intend to establish the innocence of that traitorous thief? No charge of "tale stretching" will re; lieve you from this fact, neighbor Purdy,- it will stick to you like the poisoned shirt of Nessus! We fear that Floyd's innocence, like your boasted demorracy, is so deeply imbedded in his bones that it will never be apparent.

We stated that Messrs. Reimensnyder, Hill and Purdy had made speeches. Our neighbor says Mr. Hill did not speak. We perhaps owe affords the best evidence of his readiness to Mr. Hill an apology for this error, and cheerfully relieve him from such an unpleasant associationour mighbor's discourse; but the presumption is a strong one, that his text was the one which heads

His illustrations showing how his democracy had "atruck in 'on his person, and got, as he Cavalry been accepted by the President, Heneral ad Southampton, Engune, with 24 persons sail, into his bones, is pretty good evidence that McClellan went to him and threatened to most of them in trone which they took from he was the subject of his own text.

> GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK .- The December sumber is fully equal to any other yet

acknowledge the receipt of the following donations since last report :

Yarn given by J. B. Packer, Esq. one pair stockings. James Boyed. Miss Florence Pleasants, Anthony, Anna Painter, Amelia Bright. Alice Bright, Mollie Rizer, F. F. Donnel, Ellea Genther, Mrs. Alspach, Mrs. James Boyd, yare her own Miss Mary Engle,

Mrs. D Grant, yern Mrs. Greenough, Miss Appie Rizer, yarn ber own one pair mittens Hallie Hans, Sallie Fry. Wilson, yarn Mrs. Stahley Miss Anthony, "

GET BE CAREFUL IN DIRECTING LETTERS. Last week there were received at the dead letter office at Washington, four thousand and twelve letters. Of these pinety seven had been misdirected, one hundred and fifty-nine were unintelligible, and fifty three contained money amounting in the aggregate to \$294. Forty-three had drafts and checks to the amount of \$12,853.

That well mesning but unpractical and deluded philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, thus laments the weakness of President Lincoln's reverence for the Constitution. Between such | field, and the various corps are animated by an extremists as our Breckinridge editors and ultra abolitionists like Smith, the President would have a hard time of it.

"President Lincoln is a man of understand ing and of honest intentions; and why he has not ere this ended the war and saved the country is simply because he is a worshiper of toe Constitution, and feels that he can love and honor and serve and save the country only through the Constitution. Every breach made in the Constitution is in his eye a breach made in the country; and with bim the alarming prospect of a lest Constitution is all one with the alarming prospect of a lost country. But the good man cannot help it. For how rare is he who is able to surmount his education !-And the President was educated to worship the Constitution. This education hampers him at every step. With all his heart would he gave the country, but his reverence for the Constitution will not let him."

CE LATEST NEWS .- Beaufort is occupied by Gen. Stevens with 1000 men. The rabels are growing bolder, appearing in small squads to carry away property and negroes.

Gen. Anderson's brother has escaped from the rebels. The rebels bornt the Tybee Light House. The Stone Fleet arrived at Savan nah Harbor.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Two Persons Killed and one Wounded.

YORK, Pa., Dec. 5. Engine No. 7, belonging to the Northern Central Railway, exploded this afternoon at Wrightsville, killing the engineer and fireman almost instantly, and slightly injuring a small girl who was standing on the pavement at the time of the

Charles treiselman, the engineer, leaves a wife and several chrildren; Jesse Bortner, the fireman, was a single man. They were both residents of

It is stated by persons who arrived from Wrightsville this evening, that the track where shattered by the force of the explosion.

Bisnor Hugars' Mission .- The Dublin Freeman's Journal, of the 20th November, re ports the object of Archbishop Hughes' visit to Europe thus: The Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Arch bishop of New York, was among the passengers on board the Africa, which arrived at Queenstown on Monday. His Grace will stay a short while in this country, in order to obtain a sufficient numtor of Catholic Clergymen to afford a Chaplain to each of the Union regiments requiring one. He will then proceed to Rome to obtain the neces sary power to grant faculties to such Chaplains, so that they can officiate in whatever diocess the regiments to which they may be attached may happen to be

Report of the Secretary of War. The following statement presents the en tire estimated strength of the army, both

VOLUNTEERS

- 1	F1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		A. CHARLES AND R. B. Co.	Tru.
1	3	months.	The War.	Agg'ate.
1	California		4.688	4.688
1	Connecticut	2.236	12,400	14,636
П	Delaware	775	2.000	2,775
ı	Illinois	4.941	80,000	84,941
1	Indiana	4,686	57,332	62.018
	lowa	968	19,800	20,768
1	Kentucky		15,000	15,000
	Maine	768	14,238	15.007
	Maryland		7,000	7.000
	Mussachusetts	3.425	26.760	30,195
	Michigan	781	28,550	20.331
	Minnesota		4,160	4,160
y	Missouri	9,356		31,486
	New Hampshire	779	9,600	10.379
į.	New Jersey	3,068	9,342	12,410
£.	Now York	10,188	100,200	
	Ohio	10.236	81,205	91 441
•	Pennsylvania	19.199	94.760	113,959
ĸ.	Rhode Island	1.285	5.898	7.183
R	Vermont	780		8,780
t	Virginia	779		12,779
	Wisconsin	792		
	Kunsas		5,000	
	Colorado		1.000	
•	Nebraska		2,500	
ì	19-300 SATISATE		1,000	
8	New Mexico		1,000	
	District Columb	ia 2.823	1,000	3.823
t	- ×	77,785	640,637	718,512
	Estimated stren		3.000000	

of the regular army, including the new enlistments under act of Con-20.334 1861. Total. 660,971 The several arms of the service are estimated as follows : Aggregate 11,175 557,208 51.654 4 744 59,398 Artillery 4,395 20,080 Hidesand Sharp-shooters, 8,095 8,095 107 Engineers 107

20,334 640,637 660,971 The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. They have been reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with the public interests, and are based upon a strictly economical administration of the various ranches of the Department. The appropriations to cover deficiencies are

in the field over that upon which the estimates were founded, and by extraordinary expendi tures connected with the employment and discharge of the Three Months Contingent.

53 The Ladies Aid Society of Sanbury, | equipped, and made available since the called session of Congress, and which was not compufor in the estimate. While an increase of cavalry was undoubtedly necessary, it has reached a numerical strength more than ad-

only be maintained at a great cost, measures will be taken for its gradual reduction. In organizing our great army, I was effectively sided by the loyal Governors of the dif-ferent States, and I cheerfully acknowledge the prompt patriotism with which they re sponded to the call of this Department. Cougsess, during its extra session, author

rized the army to be increased by the acceptance of a volunteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of five hundred millions of dollars for its support. A call for the troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patri-otism of the people demanded that there should be no restrictions upon enlistments, Every portion of the community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people By reference to the records of the revolution it will be seen that Massuchusetts, with a population of 350,000, had at one time, 56,-000 troops in the field, or over one sixth of her entire people-a force greatly exceeding the whole number of troops farnished by all the Southern States during that war. Should the present loyal States furnish troops in like proportion, which would undoubtedly be the case should any emergency demand it, the Government could promptly put into the field an ar-

It gives me great satisfaction to refer to the creditable degree of discipline of our troops, most of whom were, but a short time since, engaged in the pursuits of peace. They are rap idly attaining an efficiency which cannot fail to bring success to our arms. Officers and men alike evince an earnest desire to accomplish themselves in every duty of the camp and emulation to exceed each other in soldierly

The conspiracy against the Government extended over an area of 733.144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3.523 miles, and a shore line of 25.414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7,031 miles in length. conspiracy stripped us of arms and munitions, and scattered our pavy to the most distant quarters of the globe. The effort to restore the Union, which the Government entered on in April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation.

The history of this rebellion, in common with all others, for obvious causes, records the first successes in favor of the insurgents. The disaster of Bull Rop was but the natural con sequence of the premature advance of our brave but undisciplined troops, which the impatience of the country demanded. The betrayal also of our movements by traitors in our midst enabled the rebels to choose and entreuch their position and by a reinforcement in great strength, at the moment of victory. to snatch it from our grasp. This reverse however, gave no discouragement to our gal last people; they have crowded into our ranks, and aithough large numbers have been necessarily rejected, a mighty army in invincible array stands eager to precipitate itself upon the foe. The check that we have received upon the Potomac has, therefore, but postponed the campaign for a few months. other successes of the rebels, though dearly won, were mere affairs, with no important or permanent advantages. The possession of Western Virginia, and the occupation of Hatteras and Beaufort, have nobly redeemed our

transient reverses. smallest sums sent home by Capt. Nagle's our military organization since, and now exist the engine stood is completely torn up, and that by fees without. By agreement between the tes named, such

so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the east, and Pennsylvania on the north, leaving those on the south and west as at present. By this arrangement, Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia. All that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake Bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State show that these are great natural boundaries which, for all time to come, would serve to

wisdom to reannex to the District of Columhis that portion of its original limits which, by

of Virginia. to sustain the rebellion? Their labor may be tionably secure to the loyal slave holders every right to which they are entitled under the

Secretary of War.

Shamokin Coal Trade. SHANOKIN, Dec. 7, 1861. TONS, CWT Sent for the week ending Dec. 4 888 19 Per lest Report. 221,013 00 225,901 19 To same time last year, 198,918 02 Increase,

THE STONE PLEET.-The operation of the 'stone fleet" although not so persions or glorious

GUTTA PERCHA CENEST ROOTING .- We we the attention of our readers to the wortmement of Messra. JOANS & CROS

.t.Y. New York, to another column. The numerous experiments made for the last few years, to produce a substitute for tip, slate and shingle roofs, have at last led to a perfect triumph in the Gutta Percua Cement Roofing offered by these gentlemen.

Possessing in a great degree, the features of elasticity, (which is a qualification of a Cement Roofing actually necessary and long after.) durability and cheapness, combined with the fact that it is weather and fire proof, its general adoption cannot be too earnestly urged. Their Gutta Percha Cement for coating and repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds and for preserving all metals from rust and corrosion-from its great durability and cheapness, is fast superceding points of every

description heretofors used for such purposes. These materials (for which the First Preminus have been awarded by the American Institute and many of the principal State Fairs throughout the country.) are recemmed in the highest terms by the New York & Eric R. R. Co., and many of the principal Railroads North and South, and also by the officers of the leading Insurance Companies throughout the country.

EMPLOYMENT! AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month and all expenses, to active Agents, or commission. Particulars sent free. Entr Sewing Macuise Company. R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. October 5, 1861,

Religious Notices.

Divine service will be held every Sabbath in this Bo ough as follows:
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—North west corner of Blockberry and Deer streets, Rev. J. D. REARDON, Pantor-Divine service overy Subinth at 194 A. M. Prayer meet-ing on Thurshy evening. At Northumberland, in Old School Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., every

GERMAN REPORMED CHURCH -North we corner of River and Blackberry streets, Rev. J. W. Strats-METZ, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 19 A. M. and 6j P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday ivening.

EVANGELICAI, LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Deer street below S. V. & P. Rail Rond, Rev. P. Rizen, Pastor Divine service, alternately, every Saldath at 10 A. M. and 15 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening

METHODIST EFISCOPAL CHURCH,—Dewberry stree west of S. & E. Rail Road, Rev. E. Buttier and J. P. Swanger, Pastors, Divine service, alternately, every Saleshin at 10 j. A. M. and 6 j.P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

MARRIAGES.

By Rev. John Guyer, 20th inst., Joseph C. Bucher, Esq. of New Berlin, and Miss Mary E. Walls, of Lewisbutg.

DEATHS.

In Lewisburg, on the 29th ult. in his 25th cear, after a short illness from congestion of the brain, William Cameron, Jr., Esq. only son of William Cameron, Esq. President of the Lewisbore Bank

On the 25th inst . Henry Freek, of Union county aged shoot 72 years. Returning from

In Philadelphia, on last Sunday night, of a fall from the 3d story window of the 'American House, EDMUND GARRETSON, son of C. Garretson Esq, of Danville, aged about 40 years. The body was brought to Danville on Wednesday last, and interred in the Presbyterian burying ground.

Phi	lad	elphia	Marke	t.			
		Pull	DELPHIA.	De	c.	9.	
Wheat Flou	r, (extra.)	\$5 5	50 a	8	ti	75
Rye Flour,	1,67				8	3	87
Corn Meal,			2	62	a	3	00
Red Wheat,	per	bushel.	1	25	18	ï	30
White "	86	**	1	42		1	45
Corn.	**	**		11			63
Oats,	46	44		80	a		39
Rye.	**	. 44		71	ñ		76
Cloverseed.						4	75
Timothy,						2	25
Flaxscol,						1	94

SUNBURY	PRI	CE CURRENT.	
Wheat, St 10a	20	Butter \$	1
iye,	62	Eggs	1
Corn	20	Tallow,	1
Dats,	25	Lard,	1
Buckwheat,	4.5	Pork	8
Polatoes.	31	Because	9

New Advertisements.

CLOTHING. JOSEPH SCHWEITZER, Agent.

SUNBURY, PA.,

AS just received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING, made up of all sizes, of the best materials and in the latest styles, such as

OVERCOATS. FROM \$4 50 to \$12.

A good stock of CASSIMERE COATS.

A splendid assortment of DRESS COATS

A large variety of BUSINESS COATS. An excellent assortment

PANTS AND VESTS. A large supply of Mens' Undershirts, Overhirts. White Shirts, Drawers and a variety of

other articles for mens' wear too numerous to

Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than to buy at this cheap store. Call and examine for yourselves and you will find it cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

JOSEPH SCHWEITZER, Agent. Market Street, nearly opposite Weaver's Hotel. Sunbury, Dec. 14, 1861.—

Auditor's Notice. In the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county

Estate of GEORGE HIME, deceased. THE auditor appointed by the said Court, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Hime, administrator of George Hime, deceased, according to law, will attend to the doties of his said appointment on Thursday, the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1862, at 9 o'clock A. M., at his office, in the borough or Sunbury, Pa., at which time and place all persons interested are

requested to be present.
SAMUEL J. PACKER, Auditor. Sunbury, Dec. 11, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exonas and Alias Ven. Exponas, issued out of ne Court of Common Pleas of Northumber land county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the horough of Sunbury, on MONDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described

Real Estate, to wit : that certain piece or tract of land, situate in

Coal township, Northumberland county, being a part of a large tract of land, surveyed upon a warrant granted to John Brady, bounded on the north by lands surveyed to Ludwig Gass, on the east by another part of the said John Brady tract, owned by William L. Bewart, on the south by a tract of land surveyed in the page of Samuel Clark, and on the south by a tract of land surveyed in the page of Samuel Clark, and on the south by a tract of land surveyed in the page of Samuel Clark, and on the south surveyed in the page. name of Samuel Clark, and on the west by Samuel Office, another portion of the said Joan Brady eur Banks r. Dec. 11, 1861

nepow owned by the beirs of Cha's U. Doning g'd, Wm. Comeron and others, containtract coty-five acres, more or less; said &c. ains several veins of anthracite coal,

Selved, then in execution, and to be sold as the proper of George W. Masser.

At the sate time and place, a certain tract of land situaters I and place, a certain tract of land situaters I and township, Northomberland county, on tescribed as follows:—beginning at a farm brack oak, a corner of land of the beirs of the Greewough, deceased; thence by the same, bout thirty-seven and one quarter degrees eas, fifty nine and eightone quarter degrees eas, fifty nine and eight-tenths perches to a stone thence by the same south twenty-eight degreetest, sixty-one and eight-tenths perches to a same; thence by the same, south thirty three are a balf degrees east, twenty two and eight tenth perches to a stone, in the road leading from Dauville to Northumberland; thence by the sait road and land of John Laycock, south ffry degress west, sixty two and two tenths percha to a stone; thence by land of Peter Baldy, such eighty nine and three quarter degrees west, thirty eight and two teaths perches to a ston-thence by the same, north forty eight and one tenth perches to a stone; thence by the same, south eighty nine and three quarter degrees west, thirty five perches to a stone; thence by land late of Henry Rockefeller, corth seventeen degrees west, ninety six and four tenths perches to a post; thence by the same, eventy three degrees west, one bundred and forty nine and a balf perches to a post ; thence by the same, north seventeen degrees west, forty two and three tenths perches to a stone; thence by land claimed by the beirs of Grant, north seventy two degrees east, twenty seven and three tenths perches to a post ; thence by land of Albert Ammerman, deceased, north eighty seven degrees east, one bundred and thirteen perches to a pine; thence by the same, north eighty six and a half degrees east, one hundred and six perches to the place of beginning : containing one hundred and twen ty three acres and one hundred and thirty-five perches, more or less; whereon are erected e two story frame house and kitchen, a large frame bank barn and other out buildings. a well of water and an orchard of choice fruit Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as

the property of John Heckart.

ALSO: At the same time and place, the undivided one half part of a certain lot of ground, situate in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Penn's, bounded and described as follows, to wit : on the north by land of Jacob Young, on the outh by an alley, on the east by land of Jesse M. Simpson, and on the west by land of Catharine Oyster : containing one acre, strict mea-

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Young.

ALSO: At the same time and place, two certain contiguous lots of ground, situate in the town of Trevorton, Zerbe township, Northumber land county, being lots No 5 and 6 in block No. 116, fronting on Shamokin street on the north, and bounded by a lot of George Keiner on the west, a lot of Christian Kramer on the Sampsell's mill, near Centerville, he fell dead | east, and an alley on the south; whereon are erected a two story frame house, a well of water, outbuildings, &c.
Seized and taken in execution and to be

sold as the property of George Holsboe.

ALSO: At the same time and place, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Cameron township, Nothemberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, adjoining land belonging to the estate of John Weary, dec'd, on the east by Daniel Schleig and the Mahanov creek, on the south, and by land of David Billman on the west and north, containing about seventy eight, acres more or less; about sixty acres whereof are cleared, whereon are erected a two story log house and a frame bank barn and other outbuildings, an apple

orchard and spring of water, &c. ALSO:

Another certain tract or piece of land, cituate in Cameron township Northumberland county, Pa., adjoining lands of Peter Weikel, John Houst John Boyer, Charles B Boyer, Wm. Long and others, containing sixty seven acres, more or less, about forty eight acres of which are cleared; whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, a frame bank barn and other out buildings. an apple orchard and sprieg of water &c. levied upon as the property of John Long.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Long and Daniel Long, who survived Charles Henninger, Elizabeth Henninger and Jacob Houpt, now dec'd. . ALSO: At the same time and place, a certain lot of

ground, lot No. 1 in block No. 93, siuste in Shamokintown, Coal township, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, on the west by fourth street, on the north by Pine street, on the east by lot number 2 in the same block and on the south by an alley containing in width 25 feet and in depth 150 feat. ALSO:

Another certain lot of ground, No. 2 in the block as above, and in same town, towship &c. bounded on the west by lot No. 1. on the north by Pine street, on the east by lot No. 3, in same block and on the south by an ailey, containing in width 25 feet and in depth 150 feet; whercon are erected a one and a full story frame house & c. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Adam Adams.

property of Adam Adams.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, the eastern half part of a cestain lot of ground, sinuate in the Bonnigh of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Fa, kie on as lot No 251 in the general plan of said horsough, bounded and described as follows: fronting on Blackberry street adjoining bit No 255 on the east, Raspberry siley on the south, and western in for said lot No. 251, containing in front about 35 feet and in depth about 250 feet; whereon are creeked a small one and a half story funite house, a mank kitchen, etc.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Reuben Fagely.

ALSO:

of Reuben Fagely.

At the same time and place, all that certain double two story brick house, situate on the corner of Fawm and Black-berry arrects in the borough of Sumbury, Fa., and two half lots of ground, on which said brick buildings are erected, bounded next by but of Mis P. Haas and an alley, on the weet by but of Jacob Cable, south by Blackberry street and on the cast by Fawn street.

Set of taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Weiner.

ALSO: ALSO:

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain tract of piece of load, situate in Shamokin township, Northamberland county, Fa., locunded and described as follows, to wir: on the south by Charles Snyder, on the west by Jacob Shuli, on the morth by Amanda Woiverton and Geo. Heckert, and on the cast by Charles Diminick, containing lifty two acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are cleared; where on are elected a firms dwelling house, frame stockle, etc.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Emanual Cardell.

ALSO:

of Emanual Cardell.

At the same time and place, a certain lot of ground, situate in Spaniskin town, Coal township, Northumberhand county, Fenn., No 110 in block No 177, bounded and described as follows, on the north by tot of M. Emes, on the south by Win Wilkerson, on the east by Frankin street, commissing in width 2°s feet and in depth 150 feet; where are creeded a two story frame dwelling house and a story frame after councile and a story frame after councile. foune store room, etc.
Serzed taken in exception and to be sold as the property
of Henry A. Shisaler and Rosetta H. Shisaler his wife.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain half for of grand, situate in the borough of Saubury, Northamberhand county. Pa., being the eastern half part of it No 217, on the general plan of sain town, and fronting on Pokeherry street, on the north and tounded on the south by an after, each by a lot of howard V. Bright and a lot of Henry Peters on the west, containing 30 feet in front and 238 feet in depth, whereon are errorted a two story frame bruse, unfluidings, etc.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Brooks. ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain let or piece of hald situate in Delaware township, Northumberland country, Pa, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Sunbury, on MONDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1862, the letter Park of the following described the Estate, to wit:

The one undivided eighth part, of and in all letter the part of land, situate in Delaware township, Northumberland country, Pa, hunded on the north by a public road, south and west by land of John Leinlanch, containing three acres, more or less, in which samilification shop, a well of water, a fine young spile orchard and other fruit trees, etc. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property Daniel E. Arnwine, survivor to Daniel E. Arnwine and John F. Deutler. ALSO:

DAVID WALDRON, Steres.

Ex-Governou Rivers was in Harrisburg, a

Morristowe, in Kastera Tenuesser, has been excitement in Rogland, as the capture of Mar year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three "Leon and Stidell has in this country,

The Message of the rebel Governor of Virginis, contains some curious facts and statements. The Governor says they are not reposible for the war, and contends that they

have been victorious in every conflict. In regard to the duration of the war, he says :

is not in our possession: that it was not as per's Ferry. As far back as the Sth of Janu ary last. I consuited with a gentleman whose position enabled him to know the strength of that fortress, and whose experience in unit as to the number of men that would be required to capture it. He represented it to be one of the strongest fort fications in the world and expressed his doubts whether it could be taken, unless assailed by water as well as by land, and simultaneously. He stated empha-tically and distinctly, that with the force then in the fortress, it would be useless to attempt its capture without a large force, thoroughly equipped and well appointed. At no time previous to the secession of Virginia had we a military organization sufficient to justify an York. attempt to take it, and events since that occurrence demonstrate very clearly that with

een deemed prudent to make the attempt."

continue to be her boundary."

The Ox Knoweth his Stall, and the Ass his

this article.

rear, S3. Two copies one year, S5. Three At item of very heavy expense to the large Union soldiers with elegant and co copies one year, S6. Four copies one year S7. mounted force which has been organized, forms is going forward constantly.

my of over three millions.

qualities.

The geographical position of the metropolis of the nation, mensced by the rebels, and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induces me to suggest for consideration the propriety and expediency of a reconstruction of the boundaries of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizore by enemies within, as well as lar purposes, by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present from the influence of State Gevernments which have arrayed in re-

bellion against the Federal authority. To this end, the limits of Virginia might be two counties of Maryland (Alleghany and FALL AND WINTER of Delaware. A reference to the map will

mark the limits of these States. In this connection, it would be the part of

act of Congress, was retroceded to the State It is already a grave question, what shall be done with these slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort district in South Carolina? The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us or used in producing supplies useful to us. Withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in the rabel communities .- | mention. They constitute a military resource, and being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies ?-The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war, can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress The representatives of the people will unques

Constitution of the country.
SIMON CAMERON, To the President of the United States.

as regular naval engagements, will probable prove more injurious to the enemy. Now since Port Royal has fallen into our possession, by effects² ally blocking up the harbors of Charleston and Savannah we give due notice to all whom it may concern that the foreign commerce of South Car-elina and Georgia must either be destrayed or sub jected to the control of the Government which has rendered necessary by the excess of the force a legal right to regulate it. The stone fleet, it will be understood, however, has no reference to the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockbill & Wilson, Noz. 603 and 605 Chestaut street, above Sixth, where the great work of supplying the Union soldiers with elegant and comfertable uni. name of Samuel Clark, and on the west by