The Sunbury American.

R. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.
B. WILVERT, Publisher.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

☞ SAVANNAH CAPTURED.—The city of Savannah was captured, with one hundred and fifty guns, eight hundred men and twenty-five thousand bales of cotton, on the morning of the 21st instant, by General Sherman. It is, as General Sherman styles it, a "Christmas gift" to the nation, and none could be more valuable or acceptable. General Foster adds to the dispatch of Sherman the fact that Hardee, after blowing up the iron-clads and the Navy-yard, escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery. He states the amount of captured cotton also to be thirty-three thousand bales, and mentions thirteen locomotives, nearly two hundred cars, three steamers, a large amount of amunition and materials of war, besides guns and prisoners, to be included in the results of this important achievement. The city is uninjured, and, General Foster styles it an "almost bloodless victory." Torpedoes and obstructions are now being removed from the channel, the fleet is in communication with the army, and by this time, probably, Savannah is once more, a part of the Union, and ruled by its flag.

☞ Capt. Winslow, at a dinner given to him at Philadelphia said among other things, "It was necessary to teach the English people that the liberal party cannot be pushed to the rear, and that if England interfered it was only by the hardest of blows that she could ever gain anything. (Applause.) An Englishman came down to the Kearsarge after the fight and hailed a sailor: "You came near being whipped?" "Yes, we did. Semmes is an American, most of her officers were Americans. The only reason we were not whipped was because Semmes had a d--d English crew!" (Deafening applause.)

☞ MILITARY ENERGY.—When Sherman made his advance upon Fort McAllister, the rebels burned a bridge, eight hundred feet long, to prevent his approach. In one night the bridge was reconstructed by Sherman's engineers, and the fort was secured. This shows how complete all his arrangements are for accomplishing his work successfully.

☞ THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The Bucks county Newspapers have raised their subscription price to $3 a year, with a deduction of 50 cts. if paid in advance. The same thing has been done, as a matter of necessity, by the papers of several other counties. At the present rate of expenses, no newspaper can be printed, and yield its publisher a living, for less than $3 a year. If the paper-makers' monopoly continues, all weekly newspapers will be compelled to go up to $3 a year, or stop.

☞ THE TRUCE AT CHARLESTON has ended. A Port Royal paper of the 17th says: "The last lot of Union prisoners were delivered to the Exchange fleet, Tuesday, at Charleston bar. Forty-two of them died as soon as received, and were interred on Morris Island."

☞ The Legislature of this State will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday, January 3d, 1865.

☞ A HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFT.—Gen. Sherman sent his compliments to the President, tendering to the nation through him as a Christmas Gift, the City of Savannah, just captured by his troops, with 33,000 bales of cotton and other property, valued at twenty millions of dollars.

OUTSPOKEN.—The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, of Nov. 19th, prints the following extract from a letter, dated Madison, Ga., Nov. 7th:

"If Governor Brown tells the truth in his message, we live under a worse tyranny than was possible in the old Union. If, by the blessing of providence, you can at once get on the track, and the train started for peace, all the powers in Richmond or Washington cannot stop or throw it off. Show us how to negotiate; point out some leader. Let him be open, frank and fearless, and the people will follow as sure as the sun shines. Let him be a man who can inspire confidence and equal to the task of stopping the madness of these days.

Some of the rebels are evidently becoming repentant.

☞ WILMINGTON.—The great naval expedition for the capture of Wilmington has at lenght commenced operations, so that it is more than probable we may give news of its falling into the possession of our army and navy very soon. The navy has already so far proceeded in its work as to render the capture of Forts Fisher and Caswell a fixed fact, which will leave Butler an open road to operate directly against Wilmington.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF AN OIL WELL.—The *Pittsburg Gazette* gives the following account of a tremendous flow of oil and a subsequent explosion, which occurred at a well upon a farm of Mr. Jacob Crow, on George's Creek, in Fayette county:

When the augur had decended to the depth of about three hundred and twenty-five feet, large quantities of gas and oil began to issue from the mouth of the well, which increased so rapidly that the surroundings of the well were soon drenched and covered with the greasy fluid. The flow increased in force, throwing up the oil higher and higher. Mr. Crow, who was present, fearing an accident from the vicinity of a stove to the derrick, hurried every one away who gathered to see the sight, and not one minute too soon, for the gas and oil igniting by the fire in the stove, exploded with a most terrific noise, throwing the flames over sixty feet high and scattering the flaming oil in every direction, and setting fire to the derrick, engine house, &c. Mr. Crow had a narrow escape, being yet in the engine house when the explosion took place. So the question of oil in large quantities in that section has been definitely settled by the most wonderful strike. Mr. Crow, who is now in the city, has verified the above facts over his own signature. The well above mentioned is variously estimated at from three to five hundred barrels per day. A number of other wells are being bored on the creek with the finest show of oil. Fayette county promises to be one of the most productive oil counties in the

WAR BULLETIN.

CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

150 Heavy Guns, 25,000 Bales of Cotton, &c., Taken.

ESCAPE OF HARDEE AND HIS FORCES.

NAVY YARD AND IRON CLADS BLOWN UP.

Capture of a Large Quantity of Ammunition and Railroad Property.

Official Dispatches of Gens. Sherman and Foster.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY AND ITS CONTENTS.

Obstruction being Removed from the Channel.

OUR FLEET AT WILMINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

To Major General Dix, New York:

A dispatch has been received this evening by the President from General Sherman. It is dated at Savannah, on Thursday, the 22d, and announces his occupation of the city of Savannah and the capture of 150 heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 25,000 bales of cotton No other particulars are given.

An official dispatch from General Foster to General Grant, dated the 22d at 7 P. M. states that the city of Savannah was occupied by General Sherman on the morning of the 21st, and that the preceding afternoon and night Hardee escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artellery blowing up the iron-clads and navy yard.

He enumerates as captured, 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large supply of ammunition and materials of war, 3 steamers and 33,000 bales of cotton.

No mention is made of the present position of Hardee's force, which had been estimated at about 15,000.

The dispatches of Gen. Shermann and Gen. Foster are as follows:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 22.

To His Excellency, President Lincoln:

I beg to present you a christmas gift the city of Savannah, Ga., with 150 heavy guns and ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

STEAMER GOLDEN GATE, Savannah River, 7 P. M., Dec. 22.

To Lieutenant General U. S. Grant and Maj. General H. W. Halleck:

I have the honor to report that I have just returned from General Sherman's headquarters in Savannah. I sent Major Gray of my staff, as bearer of dispatches from General Sherman to you, and also a message to the President. The city of Savannah was occupied on the morning of the 21st. Gen. Hardee, anticipating the contemplated assault, escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery on the afternoon and night of the 20th, by crossing the river to the Union Causeway, opposite the city. The rebel iron clads were blown up, and the navy yard burnt. All the rest of the city is intact, and contains 20,000 citizens who are quiet and well disposed. The captures include 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large supply of ammunition and materials of war, 3 steamers, and 33,000 bales of cotton, safely stored in warehouses. All these valuable fruits of an almost bloodless victory have been, like Atlanta, fairly won.

I opened communication with the city with my steamers to-day, taking up what torpedoes we could see, and passing safely over others. Arrangements are being made to clear the channel of obstructions.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. FOSTER, Major General.

The Richmond papers of yesterday state that on the 23d inst., twenty-six vessels of the Wilmington expedition had re-appeared. The dispatch of Gen. Bragg as published in the Richmond papers as follows:

WILMINTON, N. C., Dec. 23.—Twenty-six vessels of the Federal fleet re-appeared this morning. There has been no change since my last dispatch. This is the latest intelligence received from that expedition.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO SAVANNAH.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Arrival at Kingston—Sherman's Address to the Army.

IN THE FIELD, GEORGIA, NEAR SAVANNAH, Dec. 20, 1864.—Leaving Rome at daybreak on the 11th of November, Corse's Division arrived at Kingston the same afternoon, and camped three miles south approximating Cartersville. No less than one thousand negroes, fleeing from Confederate rule and its wrath, accompanied the division to Kingston and from that point took freedom's road to the North.

While at Kingston General Sherman published an address to his army. Allow me to append it:—

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, GEORGIA, Nov. 8, 1864.—Special Field Orders, No. 119.—The General Commanding deems it proper at this time to inform the officers and men of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, that he has organized them into an army for a special purpose, well known to the War Department, and to Gen. Grant. It is sufficient for you to know that it involves a departure from our present base, and a long and difficult march to a new one. All the chances of war have been considered and provided for as far as human sagacity can. All he asks of you is to maintain this diciplne, patience and courage which have characterized you in the past, and hopes through you to strike a blow at our enemy that will have a material effect in producing what we all so much desire, his complete overthrow. Of all things the most important is that the men during marches and in camp, keep their places and not scatter abroad as stragglers and foragers, to be picked up by a hostile people in detail. It is also of the utmost important importance that our wagons should not be loaded with anything but provisions and ammunition. All surplus servants, non-combatants, and refugees should now go to the rear, and none should be encouraged to encumber us on the march. At some future time we will be enabled to provide for the poor whites and blacks who seek to escape the bondage they are now suffering under.

With these few simple cautions in your minds, he hopes to lead you to achievements equal in importance to those of the past. By order of

General W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

ORGANIZATION AND MOVEMENTS.

Hood's strategy was Sherman's opportunity. Pursuing the Rebel host as far as necessary for effect, and making dispositions so as to cover the railroad until supplies could be hurried down from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the conqueror of Georgia organized his army "for a special purpose," and that purpose "a prompt move South." The right wing under Major-General O. O. Howard, consisted of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, while the left wing, under Major-General H. W. Slocum, consisted of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps. Davis, Osterhaus, Blair and Williams were the Corps Commanders, and the cavalry was assigned to General Kilpatrick, subject only to the orders of General Sherman. In all, the army, thus organized, numbered about * * * thousand men, two-thirds of whom carried muskets.

Each division, upon arrival at Atlanta, was to be supplied with thirty days' rations in full, enough to last sixty days in an enemy's country, as Sherman ordered all to "forage liberally from the inhabitants." Ordiance and supply trains to each division numbered two hundred and wagons, and frequently more.

The habitual order of march, as designed by the great military architect and engineer, was on four parallel roads, converging at given points, one road for each column.—The trains had the right of way, to expedite their cumbersome movement, the troops being marched on either side, in front and in rear.

Pioneer Corps were to move in rear of the advance guard of each column to build bridges, remove obstructions, and repair roads.

The several columns were usually to break camp at seven o'clock in the morning, and march at least fifteen miles each day.

Such were the preliminary details—plain, practical and essential—combining all the elements of military success.

MARIETTA AND ATLANTA.

Marietta was in flames when Corse's Division entered the city, on the 13th of November, and half the buildings were laid in ashes. General Sherman who was there at the time. Passing up one of the streets facing the main piaza, and seeing a certain house wrapped in livid sheets of fire, he remarked with evident sadness—

"I'm sorry to see *that* building destroyed. I would the boys had spared it."

"Why so, General?"

"Because," said he, "some twenty years ago I had an office in it. I'm sorry—sorry!" And he walked up the street to a little cottage selected as his headquarters.

Atlanta, only two days later shared the fate of Marietta. The smoke of her torment ascended for a day and night, beclouding the sun and paling the moon. The public warehouses, commodious depots, roundhouses, gas works, machine shops, hotels, and all the buildings save those which were private, paid the penalty of treason in dust and ashes.

THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER.

Grouping his army corps at Atlanta, and I need not tell you how rapidly the 16th of November found the columns, under the gallant son of Ohio, moving south.—Abandoning all bases save those of his own resources, the railway from Resaca to Atlanta had been destroyed, and while Hood was threatening Nashville from Decatur, Sherman was marching on Milledgeville from Atlanta. It was a bold feint on the part of the former, a wise move on the part of the latter.

The left wing, under Slocum, moved down the Augusta Railroad, destroying it as they went. Sherman accompanied the Twentieth Corps in that wing.

The right wing, under Howard, moved towards Jonesboro and Griffin, passing, however, to the left of both, and crossing the Ocumulgee River at Seven Islands.

OCCUPATION OF MILLEDGEVILLE.

One can hardly think, if a Southerner, of a more remarkable or humiliating event than the occupation of the State Capital by the enemy. Such an event is remarkable because it is something not to be expected when a people involuntarily *inaugurates* a war, and humiliating because it exhibits a weakness *somewhere* which is despicable in the eyes of the world.

A brigint day in American, annals with not a cloud in the Georgian sky, was the 21st of November, when General Slocum's column, Sherman and staff in the advance, entered the city of Milledgeville. The *patriotic* legislature, after authorizing the conscription of everybody but themselves, had, several days before Sherman's arrival, adjourned *sine die;* and the citizens on inquiring, being made, innocently remarked that Governor Brown *was travelling for his health*

SKETCH OF SAVANNAH.

Savannah is the largest, and was, previous to the completion of the Davis Secession, the most flourishing commercial city in the State of Georgia. It is the capital of Chatham county, and was a port of customs entry before the war. The city was founded by General Oglethorpe, in 1732-3. It is situated on the right bank of the Savannah River, eighteen miles from its mouth, and lies ninety miles west-southwest from Charleston, S. C., and one hundred and eight miles east-southeast of Milledgeville, Ga. Its bearings are latitude 32 degrees 5 minutes north, longitude 81 degrees 8 minutes west.

The city is built in a sandy plain elevated about forty feet above low water mark. A considerable extent of rice swamp ground lies in the rear, the exhalation from which renders the town unhealthy at certain seasons of the year. The streets of Savannah are wide, unpaved and sandy, but laid out with great regularity and well shaded with trees. There are twenty four public squares each of considerable extent, and all closely shaded with Pride of India trees. Grassy promenades run through the middle of two of the streets—Board and Bay—having ample carriage ways on either side. A great number of the private dwellings in Savannah are built of brick.

The city contains a new custom house, built in 1860, a city exchange, State Arsenal theatre, court house, artillery armory, jail and other public buildings of good size and very neat design and finish. The custom-house is one hundred and ten feet long and fifty-two feet wide. It is built of granite, and is said to have cost $173,400. There are fourteen Protestant and two or three Catholic churches in Savannah, a Jewish synagogue, and a public library which contains between six and seven thousand volumes.

Savannah city is ornamented with a monument erected to the memory of General Greene, and another a very imposing structure—was going up in honor of Pulaski in the year 1861. Pulaski fell, as will be remembered, in an attack on Savannah, then held by the British, in October, 1779.

The city of Savannah is the centre of a very extensive system of railroads, which contributed vastly to its commercial importance and general prosperity before the initiation of the Rebel conspiracy, but which have been chiefly used for military purposes by the Southern leadrs since the commencement of the Rebellion. Thirteen railroads, direct or tributary, converged to Savannah in 1861, and their united length measured one thousand and fifty-five miles.

STATISTICS OF LIBBY PRISON.—An army of harmless Yankees have passed through Richmond within the year just expiring. From the statistics of the clerk of the Libby prison, Mr. Ross, we learn that from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 19th of December of the same year, 31,630 Yankee prisoners, of all grades, nations, tongues, complexions and kindreds, passed the doors of the Libby as prisoners of war. This number is independent of about twenty thousand captured in Spottsylvania and elsewhere in Virginia, who were sent south without touching Richmond. Since the war began 125,000 men have passed the doors of the Libby and departed as prisoners of war—*Richmond Examiner, December 22.*

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Nov 12, 1864.

One of the Pictures of War.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* relates the following interview of a Federal foraging party with a Tennessee farmer:—

At another place we called on the owner, a man over sixty years, well saved, yet evidently much cast down and disheartened. He was polite, and answered all questions studiously. On being asked what he had to spare, he answered—"Not much, indeed nothing." His wife and four children, standing beside him, said not a word, but the countenance of the whole group showed that the old man told the truth. "Indeed I have nothing," said he; "what, with one and another campaigning through this part of Tennessee, they have stripped me of all I could spare and more too."

"Have you any horses or mules?" asked the officer. "Yes," answered the man, "I have one more mule, which is entirely broken down; it was left by a trooper, who took my last horse in its stead." "No beef cattle?" was the next question. No, not one," was the answer. "Any Hogs?" Yes, sir, I have four pigs, which I had intended for my winter's supply of meat." "Any negroes?" asked the officer. "No, not one; my servants all left me two or three months ago. I have not one on the place. I have to chop all my wood, and my wife and daughters do the indoors, what they can. "Any corn or wheat?" "No wheat, and only two or three barrels of corn," was the reply. "Let's see your mule," said the officer. It was brought up, and was as the old man said.

"Show me those pigs," was the next demand. When the old man heard this he could hardly speak—his hopes were almost at an end. He showed the pigs, however; they were no more than such a family would need, nor as much. The officer then kindly said:—You may keep all these things, they will help you out, and can be of little good to us," and gave the old man "a safeguard," which might save his property from our troops. Three years ago this man owned a large, well stocked plantation, had cattle and hogs in plenty, with servants to come at his call, and corn to sell or keep. Now, he was sincerely thankful, and much moved that we spared him his four little shoats, his pittance of corn, and his old mare mule, with which he hoped to make a small crop next spring. The war has been at his very door, he had seen it in all relations, and knew that it was vigorously prosecuted.

ATLANTA SINCE ITS RE-OCCUPATION BY THE REBELS.

A letter from the City Marshal of Atlanta, who has returned to that city, gives an account of what has been done to that unfortunate city. It says:

From the best information I can get, there have been from fifty to three hundred wagons per day in Atlanta since the Federals left hauling off iron, furniture, wagons, window blinds, Door locks, lumber &c., amounting to about fifteen hundred wagon loads, they came from fifty to one hundred miles in every direction. They broke open all the houses that were left, including the churches in which the exiles furnitures was stored and plundered indiscriminately.

Wesley Chapel and Trinity, the First and Second Baptist, First and Second Presbyterian and Catholic churches are standing. The First Episcopal Church is standing, but badly damaged. The Yankees used it, I have been told, for a tenpin alley.

Every Depot, railroad turn-table, water tank, pump, crosstie, bridge, blacksmith shop (except one), and all the mills are burned. I think more than two-thirds of all the residences in the city are destroyed; but I can give but a faint idea of the destruction.

The cemetery fence is all destroyed. The Yankees have buried their dead all over the city, and have taken the fence from around the cemetery to build some seperate lots for themselves. They have put their dead into private vaults, and have stolen tombstones from Mr. Oatman's marble yard to put at their heads. They have taken the moss and shrubbery from other graves to cover the graves of their dead, and have robbed our dead in the vaults of the silver coffin plates to make finger rings.

HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER IN JAPAN.—We have received, via Holland, a letter from Japan three days later than the news already published. It has been already stated that the Prince of Nagato having refused to pay the war indemnity stipulated in the treaty of peace signed by him, a judgment of the criminal tribunal of Yeddo had decided that his two places should be razed to the ground, and his servants put to death. We learn that this singular and sanguinary sentence was approved of by the Mikado and by the Taicoun, the spiritual and temporal sovereigns of Japan, and that the number of servants killed in execution of it was four hundred and twenty men, and two hundred and fifteen women and children. The Prince on learning these facts, was deeply concerned, and sent to the capital his First Minister on board the English corvette Barrosse, which was placed at his disposal by Vice-Admiral Kuper. The Minister, on arriving at Yeddo, waited upon the Representatives of France, England, Holland, America, and Russia, and besought them to intercede with the Taicoun in favor of the Prince, his master, who had decided on executing all the provisions of the treaty, and immediately paying the sums due. Such was the situation of affairs at the last date.—*Galignani's Messenger, Dec. 7.*

A proposition is on foot to build a new railroad from Philadelphia to the Schuylkill coal regions on the east side of the Schuylkill river, to come in competition with the Reading Railroad for the great coal carrying trade The project is said to be in the hands of New York and Philadelphia capitalists.

COUETERFEITS.—A well executed counterfeit, calculated to deceive those not posted, made its appearance last week. It is a genuine one dollar note on the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, ingeniously altered to a ten, through the medium of rascality, paste and scissors. Also, on the State Bank of Newark, N. J., is in circulation, 10s' imitation: vignette, Court House, on lower left corner female. Look out for them; they are dangerous.

ARMS LOST IN BATTLE.—That a raw soldier, in the excitement and agitation of a battle, may fail to discharge his gun, and put charge upon charge until it is loaded to bursting, is probable enough. But the extent to which this sort of blundering proceeds, is greater than most persons would suppose. In the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordiance of the Navy Department, it is stated that

"On the field of Gettisburg there were 27,574 guns picked up, and of these 24,000 were found loaded, and half of them were double loaded. One fourth had from three to ten loads in and many had five or six balls to one charge of powder. In some cases the powder was above the ball, in others the cartridges were not broken at the end, while in one musket twenty-three balls, sixty-two buckshot, and a quantity of powder were all mixed up together.

The Individual who brings the British Peace Address to this country is Joseph Barker, the notorious infidel preacher, who has been travelling in England as an agent for the rebels. He is the same man that was engaged in the discussion with the Rev'd Dr. Berg as to the divinity of the Bible.

A New Jersey farmer has taken 27,000 pounds of tobacco off of twenty acres of land, this year.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

W. M. Stewart, one of the new U. S. Senators from Nevada, is a son-in-law of Ex-Governor Foote, of the rebel Congress. Mr. Stewart, however, is a strong Union man.

A letter from China states that when the imperialists took Nankin they cut off the heads of the rebels to the extent of nearly ten thousand.

Since June 1862, there has been over 11,000 patients admitted into the Army Hospital at York, Pa; 158 died, and 1,002 still remain.

The gross receipts of the New York State canals during the past season were $4,346,265, and the aggregate expenditures 1,020,959.

The citizens of New Orleans are making preparations to give Gen. Banks a public reception on his return to that city.

Victoria, Vancouver's Island, has had three shocks of earthquake. A thousand feet of a mountain went over with a crash.

The National Intelligencer says that the oil well in Western Virginia are of the estimated value of twenty millions of dollars.

The New York Herald has dubed the oil millionaires "Petrolians." Why not call them Gent-iles—*Boston Post.*

The King Consort of Spain has banished his brother to the Canary Islands for talking politics.

They have unrolled a young man in New York three thousand years old! He is from Egypt, and is a mummy.

A "petroleum prince" in West Virginia has ordered his china decorated with the insignia of his good fortune, "striking ile."

The rebel House of Representatives has voted to add $2,500 to the pay of each of the members, an increase of 50 per cent.

The blockade runner Dandy arrived at Havanna December 14th from Galveston, making her tenth trip through the blockade.

The city of Florence, Italy, is said to be crowded with strangers, enjoying the splendors of the new court

The ladies of Buffalo wear the "Buffalo" skirt, made for that market. It is loaded with sheet lead.

About 1,200 Southerners registered their names in New York, in compliance with the order of Gen. Dix.

Captain Winslow late of the Kearsarge, has been made commodore, to date from December 14th.

An English nobleman has issued a notice to his maid servants not to wear crinoline upon pain of dismissal. Bold man.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Nov. 12, 1864.—3m

The amount of National Bank currency issued last week was $1,632,000. The total amount in circulation is $70,750,840.

The Union ladies of Winchester, Va., have presented a beautiful flag to Maj. Gen. Sheridan.

The United States Christian Commission is about to provide libraries for the soldiers in the field.

Tom Thumb and his wife are still circulating among the nobs in London.

The banking capital of Philadelphia is about $14,000,000.

There are more people "ile struck" now than can possibly ever "strike ile."

Gen. Thomas has been making quite a livelihood (Lively Hood) in Tennessee.

A well known thief in New York is said to be worth $100,000—profits of stealing.

Judge Wilson, a prominent citizen of Lewistown Pa., died on the 20th inst.

Montreal had its great snow storm on Monday. Depth, five feet.

"Ah," said old Mrs. Rosenbury, "learning is a great thing; I've often felt the need of it. Why! would you believe it, I'm now sixty years old, and only know the names of three months in the year, and them's spring, fall and autumn. I larnt the names of them when I was a little bit of a gal."

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Nov 12, 1864.—3 m

A very diminutive specimen of a man lately solicited the hand of a fine buxom girl.—"Oh, no," said the fair but insulting lady. "I can't think of it for a moment. The fact is, John, you are a little too big for a candle, and a little too small to go to church with."

AN OLD LADY who had insisted on her minister praying for rain, had her cabbages cut up by a hail storm—and, on viewing the wreck, remarked that she never knew him to undertake anything without overdoing the matter."

WHY DON'T you give us a little Greek and Latin occasionally? asked a country deacon of a new minister "Why, do you understand those languages?" "No, but we pay for the best, and we ought to have it."

Ladies and Children's Hats.

Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Nov. 12, 1864—3m

A daily newspaper in Pekin is one thousand years old.

The magnificent silk banner lately presented to General Edward M. McCook cost the neat little sum of $1000.

Mr. Dayton's predecessor, John Y. Mason, our Minister to France during Buchanan's Presidency, died of apoplexy, as did Mr. Dayton.

The New York *Times* says that General Thomas' Christmas present to the wayward sisters, is a worsted Hood.

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Nov. 12, 1864.—3m

The prominent candidates for the vacant Mission to France are John C. Fremont, Henry Winter Davis, Charles Sumner, Montgomery Blair, John P. Hale and W. P. Fessenden.

Vice Admiral Farragut was a midshipman on board the frigate *Essex* when she was treacherously attacked by two British corvettes and captured in the neutral port of Valparaiso, in 1814.

The largest conflagration on record is that in Japan recently, when Miaco was burned and the fire raged two entire days, leaving in waste nearly one thousand blocks or squares, destroying seventy-eight thousand houses and temples, and three thousand seven hundred warehouses. About five-sixths of the city was in ashes, and half a million people were made homeless.

The rebel General Page, who was taken at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, lately applied to a former friend and classmate, who is now a distinguished officer in our navy, and in command of the most formidable iron-clad in the world, for assistance in getting released by exchange. He received the following iron-clad reply to his letter:—"I can do nothing for you. You neither defended your fort like a man, nor surrendered it like an officer!"

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Nov. 12, 1864.—3m

The great breach in the Erie Canal, twelve miles west of Rochester, which has caused a premature suspension of navigation for this season, was occasioned by the boring of a muskrat. In two hours after the small leak was discovered, fifty thousand square yards of earth were washed out of the bank, One man lost his life in the flood.

DUTCH GAP CANAL.—A city Point letter says that the fall of earth is to be blown out of Duch Gap Canal. The whole depth of cutting from the surface is eighty feet deep and thirty feet wide. The canal will have eighteen feet of water. Everything is ready for opening the canal.

John B. Holmes, an ex-councilman of New York, convicted of manslaughter, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

THE ORIGINAL NATIVES.—There are about 300,000 Indians left in the United States. Their aggregate wealth is nearly two millions.

A GREAT FIRE.—The biggest conflagration on record is that in Japan recently, when Miaco was burnt and the fire raged two entire days, laying in waste nearly one thousand blocks or squares, destroying seventy-eigh thousand houses and temples and three hundred warehouses. About [illegible] was in ashes and half a [illegible] homeless.

The Confessions and Experience OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time The Means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.
Dec. 10, 1864.—3m

We are apt to be free with our jokes upon Doctors and their drugs, until sick and in need of their aid, then all alike bow to the necessity of recourse to their hard-earned and often ill-requited skill. The prevailing belief that physicians frown upon whatever deviates from their peculiar system and usages, arises from the fact that their better information leads them soonest to detect and dissard the medical delusions and impositions that are thrust upon the community. That they are ready and prompt to adopt any really valuble invention is seen by the treatment Doct. J. C. Ayer's Chemical Remedies have received at their hands. They appreciate the value of these medicines because they know their composition, and where is the man who ever heard a respectable physician either disparage them or discourage their use? No profession or pursuit has done more for the human family than the medical profession. None is followed by nobler men or for nobler ends; nor is there one which better deserves the best thanks of mankind.—*Canton (N. Y.) Democrat.*

APPLICTION.—Why will you suffer the terrors and afflictions incident to a disordered state of the liver or digestive organs when a certain remedy is within your reach?—*Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you. If you will only discard your prejudice, and give this article a trial, you will never regret it. Your stomach will be strengthened and regain its original vigor, and you will be able to digest your food satisfactorily. These Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

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 yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
831 Broadway, New York.
Sept. 10, 1864.—3m

Information Free!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge.) the recipe and directions making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable
Dec. 3, 1864.—3m

EYE and EAR.—Professor J. ISAACS M. D., OCULIST and AURIST, formerly Leyden Holland, is now located at No. 514 Pine Street, Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with diseases of the EYE and EAR will be scientifically treated and cured if curable. ☞ Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.

N. B.—No charges made for Examination. The Medical faculty is invited, as he has no secret in his mode of treatment.
July 2, 1864.—1y

MARRIAGES.

In Philadelphia, December 22d, 1864, by Elder Thomas C. Trotter, OWEN M. FOWLER, Esq., Editor of the *Shamokin Herald*, and Miss WILTHEA A. RANCK of Newberry, Lycoming county, Pa.

☞ We congratulate our neighbor and contemporary on this new enterprise, and tender him the compliments of the season.

May he ever prosper in this voyage of life,
Nor be wanting in *power*, spoons or ladle,
And never be vexed with a scolding wife,
Nor grieved at the sight of an empty cradle.

DEATHS.

At Danville on the 24th inst., Mrs. HANNAH BOYD, relict of the late John C. Boyd of that place, aged about 63 years.

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	12 00	Eggs,	35
Wheat,	$2 50 a 2 76	Butter,	50
Rye,	160	Tallow,	14
Corn,	150	Lard,	35
Oats,	75	Pork,	22
Buckwheat,	100	Bacon,	18
Flaxseed,	$2 50	Ham,	28
Cloverseed,	$7 00	Shoulder,	25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sunbury High School,

WILL re-open in the old Baptist Church, on the 9th day of January. The course of instruction embraces all the branches taught in Academies and Seminaries of the highest grade.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 21 WEEKS.

For Languages—ancient and modern—including all other branches,	$17 00
Natural Sciences, Algebra, Geometry, etc.	15 00
Advanced Grammar, Geography, History, &c.,	14 00
Rudiments of above,	12 00
Primary,	8 00
Incidental expenses,	50

Tuition payable quarterly in advance.
No deduction made for lost time.
Pupils can enter at any time, and will only be charged from the date they enter.
For further particulars apply to the Principal.
E. P. ROHBACH.
Sunbury, Dec. 24, 1864.—tf.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THERE will be a Letting at the Commissioner's Office on THURSDAY, the 5th day JANUARY, 1865, to build a New COURT HOUSE, in the Borough of SUNBURY. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of said Commissioners, until the day of Letting.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

JAMES RILAND, JOS. GASS, HUGH MARTIN } Com'ers.
CHAS. WEAVER, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Sunbury, Dec. 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAIL ROAD AND COAL COMPANY, December 24, 1864.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, will be held at their office, No. 204 South 4th street, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them. P. K. LANDIS, Sec'y.
Dec. 31, 1864.—1t

1865. 1865.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

THIS great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and is operated by them.

Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business, October 17th, 1864.

Time of Passenger trains at Sunbury,

Leave Eastward.

Mail Train, arrives	10.25 P. M.
Elmira Express Train,	11.35 "
Lock Haven Accommodation,	10.35 A. M.

Leave Westward.

Mail Train,	4.15 A. M.
Elmira Express Train,	5.20 "
Lock Haven Accommodation,	4.25 P. M.
Williamsport Accommodation,	11.35 "

Passenger cars run through on Mail Train, without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie, and Baltimore and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Mail Trains both ways between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and and on Elmira Express Train both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at 30th and Market St., Philadelphia.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 13th and Market St., Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. Houston, Gen'l Freight Agt. Philada.
H. W. Gwinner, Gen'l Ticket Ag't., Philada.
Joseph D. Potts, Gen'l Manager, Williamsport.
Dec. 31, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALES

BY virtue of certain writs of Alias Ven. Exps., Ven. Exps., Plurias Ler. Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Sunbury, on MONDAY, January 2, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Northumberland, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: lot No. 273, fronting on Fourth street, 60 feet bounded on the South side by an alley, on the Northwest by an alley, and on the Northeast by lot No. 274, containing in length — feet.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Burk.

ALSO:

A certain piece of ground, situate in the borough of Turbutville, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the North by Front street, on the East by Paridice street, on the South by an alley, and on the west by lot of Andrew Denius, containing in width 50 feet, and in depth 200 feet, wh