

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

On Saturday the 13th inst., the anticipated battle was progressing. The morning opened with a dense fog. Gen. Reynolds' corps, on the left, advanced at an early hour, and at 9:15 engaged the enemy's infantry. Soon the rebels opened a heavy fire of artillery, our guns answering promptly. A portion of the enemy's cavalry crossed a ford above, and a sufficient force was immediately sent out to meet them. A later dispatch says about day-break on Saturday morning, between 1,000 and 1,500 of Stuart's cavalry dashed into Dumfries, and captured 10 sutlers, 25 pickets and a telegraph repairer. They also cut the telegraph wires, and then hastily retreated. Our troops through the City of Fredericksburg. Rebel sharpshooters are posted where they harass our pickets. The houses of Secession occupants have been sacked; many of the buildings have been destroyed to supply fuel for the camp fires. The shelling of the city, as far as ascertained, has not resulted in loss of life to any of the citizens who remained. They found shelter in their cellars. The balloon was up all day during the fight. The Rebels shelled Fredericksburg at night without success. A dispatch dated Sunday, 14th, states there is no fog to-day. The sun shines brightly, with a strong breeze. At daylight there was a heavy fire of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of the works, where Gen. Sumner and Hooker were engaged the day before. The fire slackened about an hour afterward, and was heard only at intervals. During Saturday night and Sunday forenoon the rebels extended their works and strengthened their position. Large bodies of troops are now to be seen where few were found on Saturday. Our dead, slain yesterday, while charging in front of the enemy's work, remain where they fell. Their removal was prevented by the fire of the rebel infantry. The wounded have all been removed from the field and the dead are buried as fast as they are obtained. The indications were that no decisive battle would be fought yesterday.— It is estimated that 40,000 of our troops were engaged in Saturday's fight. General Burnside remains on the field, giving directions and looking to the position and condition of his forces. A large number of surgeons and whatever is required for the wounded, have been forwarded from Washington to the battle-ground. The fog, which has been a great source of embarrassment, began to disappear on the forenoon of Saturday, affording a fair view of our own and the enemy's position. The enemy had their guns posted on a ridge of hills in the rear of the city. General Sumner concluded that these works could not be carried except by a charge of infantry; he therefore assigned that duty to Gen. Frenche's division, which was supported by General Howard's. About 12 o'clock the troops advanced at a brisk run, the enemy's guns pouring upon them a rapid fire. At the base of the ridge our troops received a terrible fire from the Rebel infantry posted behind a stone wall and some buildings on the right of the line. Our men then fell back to a small ravine within musket range of the enemy. At this juncture another body of troops moved in fine style to their assistance, although gaps were made in their ranks by the Rebel defences, they double-quickened with fixed bayonets, but could not dislodge the enemy, because of the concentrated fire of the rebel artillery—the centre wavered but rallied again, and the firing continued until after dark.— General Franklin, who commanded the attack on the left, had better success, driving the Rebels the distance of a mile. An advance made by the enemy was repulsed with terrible slaughter, and loss of 400 or 500 prisoners belonging to Gen. A. P. Hill's command. Gen. Longstreet was on the left holding the main works, General A. P. Hill and Stonewall Jackson were in front of General Franklin—with Jackson's right resting on the Rappahannock, Hill's force acting as a reserve. A dispatch received last evening cautions the public against hastily crediting the unsupported rumors concerning Saturday's battle, many of them having been got up by Rebel sympathizers. Gentlemen in high public positions repeat the assertions as coming from General Burnside, that he has made enough, and therefore desires no further reinforcements.

IMPORTANT TO DESERTERS FROM THE DRAFT.

The following order from the Adjutant General of the United States, is of the highest importance, alike to those who are attempting by fraud and desertion to escape the draft, and those who may become liable to another ordeal of that system to make up deficiencies growing out of such desertion. It becomes a matter of general duty and importance, then, that all good citizens should interest themselves in securing the return of all deserters, and that the drafted men should know that the service of nine months which they owe to the Government, will be sternly exacted, to date, not from the hour of the draft, but from the moment they report for duty:

HARRISBURG, Dec. 6, 1862.  
The undersigned deems it necessary to communicate the following for the information of all concerned:

Drafted militia who disregard their obligations to their country and keep out of the way and avoid delivery to the several camps of instruction, cannot divest themselves of their liability to faithfully perform nine months of military service; and that service can only commence from the date of their delivery to the military authorities. The citizens yet subject to draft, are deeply interested in seeing that the recruits are promptly sent in, for as the general Government has required of the State a certain number of men, some of their citizens may be subsequently drafted in place of such recruits.

Drafted militia who have deserted, will be pursued and when apprehended will be required to make good the time lost by their unauthorized absence, and also be subject to such punishment as may be determined by a General Court Martial, under the articles of war.

L. THOMAS,  
Adjutant-General.

Governor's Proclamation—Governor Curtin issued his proclamation Thursday, announcing the Representatives from this State to Congress, who had been duly chosen by the people at the election in October, and to whom credentials will be issued in conformity to law. We append a list of the Representatives as officially announced:

- REPRESENTATIVES.
- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1st District— | Samuel J. Randall,    |
| 2d "          | Charles O'Neil,       |
| 3d "          | Leonard Myers,        |
| 4th "         | Wm. D. Kelly,         |
| 5th "         | Russell Thayer,       |
| 6th "         | John D. Stiles,       |
| 7th "         | John M. Broomall,     |
| 8th "         | Sydenham E. Arcona,   |
| 9th "         | Thaddeus Stevens,     |
| 10th "        | Meyer Strouse,        |
| 11th "        | Philip Johnson,       |
| 12th "        | Charles Dennis,       |
| 13th "        | Henry W. Tracy,       |
| 14th "        | W. H. Miller,         |
| 15th "        | Joseph Bailey,        |
| 16th "        | A. H. Coffin,         |
| 17th "        | Archibald McAllister, |
| 18th "        | James T. Hale,        |
| 19th "        | Glenn W. Scofield,    |
| 20th "        | Amos Myers,           |
| 21st "        | John L. Dawson,       |
| 22d "         | James K. Morehead,    |
| 23d "         | Thomas Williams,      |
| 24th "        | John L. Lazzar.       |

We believe that a notice of contest has been given in at least one or two of the districts of the State, but we are not actually certain of the facts, in the absence of any record on the subject.

SENDING FOOD TO ENGLAND'S STARVING POOR.—One of the grandest records that goes upon the page of history during this eventful period of our country, is the fact that we send food to the starving operatives of Lancashire. Nobly overlooking England's wicked hostility clothed under "neutrality," ignoring the efforts of her capitalists to fit out rebel ironclads and privateers, our generous people humbly refuse to close their ears to the cries of England's famishing poor.

Already have one or two ship loads of bread stuffs left New York, and others are being got ready. Every vessel thus filled with the "staff of life" sent from this country to England in this crisis, will be a glorious monument to the humane impulses and generous instincts of the American people—a prouder bequest to our children than the record of a thousand bloody victories.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LOCK HAVEN.—On Saturday, 6th inst., a most destructive fire occurred at Lock Haven. The entire business portion of the town was destroyed, including the Lock Haven Bank, the Clinton House, the Telegraph office, the extensive Soap Factory of Taylor & Co., and a large number of other valuable buildings.

The Fulton House, Barker's Hotel, and the bridge over the river were saved.

The fire originated in a carpenter's shop in the rear of Scott's Hall. The loss is estimated at \$400,000.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAGE CURRENCY.—It appears that there are counterfeit fifty cent notes of the new postage currency in circulation. They are said to be well executed, and should be guarded against. The following easily noted marks will enable holders to detect them:

- The paper is thinner than the genuine.
- The five faces of Washington vary considerably from each other in the counterfeit—so much so that two or three of them, if standing alone, would hardly be taken for the portraits of Washington—while on the genuine they closely resemble each other.
- The linked letters "U. S." under the middle face of Washington in the counterfeit, do not show the lower end of the "S," inside of the legs of the "U," while in the genuine they do.
- This mark is easily seen.
- The border round the lettering and "50" on the back of the counterfeit is dark, and the lines are crowded, while in the genuine the border is open, while a line of light dots running through the middle all the way round.
- In the counterfeit this line is almost invisible, while in the genuine it is so distinct as to catch the eye at once.

FIRE AT WILLIAMSPORT.—Taylor's Soap and Caudie factory, and a dwelling house near by, were consumed by fire on Saturday morning last, at Williamsport. There was an insurance of \$3,000 on the property destroyed, in the Locomotive Mutual.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Fredericksburg Shelled by the Rebels.

GENERALS BAYARD AND JACKSON KILLED.

Two Charges on the Enemy's Works.

FROM 400 TO 500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }  
Thursday evening, Dec. 11.  
But little firing took place between one and three o'clock, during which time all the available batteries were placed in position. They then numbered 176 guns, and at a given signal all the batteries opened on the city.

The fire was terrible, but the rebel sharpshooters could not be driven from their hiding place. The shot and shell went crashing through the houses, in many cases setting them on fire, causing a dense smoke, which together with the explosion of a large quantity of powder, almost hid the city from view. It soon became evident that the bridges could not be built except by a bold dash.

Volunteers were called for to cross in small boats. The order was no sooner given than hundreds of braves stepped forward, but all could not go.

About one hundred were selected; they were soon on their way, while the artillery threw a perfect storm of iron hail on the opposite bank.

They reached the opposite shore, but not without loss. With fixed bayonets they rushed upon the enemy, killing several and taking a hundred and one prisoners, who were safely landed on this side.

A GUNBOAT FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15.  
On Wednesday evening, our gunboats at Port Royal, about twenty-seven miles from Fredericksburg, were fired into by a rebel battery from the shore, supposed to number twenty heavy guns.

One of the rebel shots struck a coal schooner, wounding Capt. Simmons, who has since died.

Another shot struck the *Currituck* on the larboard side, pushing into the engine-room and wounding H. F. Smith, of Rhode Island, who has since died; also wounding Jeremiah Daily dangerously, and two others slightly.

The firing was very rapid and continued until sundown, when the rebel batteries were silenced.

Two schooners, at the commencement of the fight, were lying directly in range of the rebel guns, near the shore, but were brought off safely by the *Teaser*.

Our gunboats laid off the shore until morning, when they again opened upon the rebel battery, but met with no response.

The Banks Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 15.  
The *Press*, in a special from Washington, says that General Banks landed at Winton, North Carolina, headquarters of Chowan. River and formed a junction with the troops at Suffolk, and is supposed to be advancing on Weldon. Gen. Banks assumed command of the troops under Generals Foster, Puck, August and Emory.

Letter from the Army.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA. }  
Dec. 8, 1862.  
EDITOR REPORTER—SIR:—Seeing in your paper of Sept. 22, 1862, that I with quite a number of others, were absent without leave from the regiment, I thought I would take the liberty to inform you of the true statement of the case, not blaming any one for the advertisement. I was taken sick last spring, about the time our regiment was ordered to leave Washington for Alexandria. I was sent to Elizabeth Hospital, and remained there until the last of June; then I came home on a furlough for fifteen days. I then went to the Hospital again, my health not permitting me to go to my regiment. I remained in the Hospital till about the 10th of September. I was sent to the Soldier's Retreat under a Captain's care, as soon as I was able to be sent to my company. Whilst there I wrote two letters to Captain P. Sides, wishing to find where the regiment was, but he did not receive them; and he ending that I had left the Hospital, and not knowing my whereabouts put my name with the rest of the absentees without leave; but such was not my case, and I soon learned the name of a deserter, and you will oblige me much if you will publish within your columns these few lines, to show the public that I account myself far better than a deserter. I enlisted to serve my country, and that I mean to do as long as grass grows and water runs.

I ever remain your sincere friend,  
J. B. VANWINKLE.

With the exception of some heavy firing between the outposts of both armies there was no fighting on the Rappahannock Monday. Everything was quiet, and the terrible conflict of Saturday is not yet renewed. Our troops were busy removing the wounded to the river side, lest the enemy should shell the city when the battle is renewed. The rebels, meantime, are actively engaged strengthening their defences. At one time on Monday they made a feint to attack Gen. Franklin's forces, but did not accomplish it.

Beyond this slight demonstration there was no evidence of a design to renew the contest. The weather continued clear and salubrious, and the roads were again in fine condition.— Since our army crossed the river they have captured fully seven hundred prisoners—sharpshooters in the city, sharpshooters on the river bank, and others taken in front of the works.

On Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, a body of rebel cavalry under Major White, about three hundred and twenty-five strong, made a dash into Poolesville, Md., and attacked a small body of Union troops, numbering about thirty-five men of Scott's cavalry, who were stationed in a wooden building. After the house was set on fire, and the Union troops made the best resistance they could, they surrendered and were at once paroled. The rebels lost two killed and thirteen wounded.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Over the Towanda Telegraph Line.

Our troops are all withdrawn across the river, and the Fontoon Bridges removed—The wounded are with them in safety.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1862.  
New York, Dec. 16, 1862.  
The steamer *Niagara*, which left New York on Saturday, for the Banks Expedition, with 500 troops on board, sprang a leak and is now at Philadelphia. She is reported entirely unseaworthy.

The commissioners to revise and modify the revenue laws, state that their investigations and labors render it quite certain that if the policy reported by them be adopted, the tax on real estate will be reduced to one mill on the dollar. This will be gratifying to owners of real estate as it is a reduction of more than one-half.

New Advertisements.

RECEIVING—100 TONS MASON'S }  
Mills Grand Plaster, at }  
Dec. 16, 1862. }  
W. A. ROCKWELL'S.

CASH PAID FOR SHINGLES, OATS }  
Rye, Buckwheat, Corn, Sheep Pelts, Bee Hives and }  
Furs, at }  
Dec. 16, 1862. }  
W. A. ROCKWELL'S.

ESTRAY—Came to the enclosure of the }  
Subscriber some time in the month of September }  
last ONE LIGHT RED SMALL YEALING HEIFER, }  
The owner will prove property, pay charges and take }  
her away. }  
Terry, Nov. 24, 1862. }  
JOSEPH ELLIOTT.

\$20 REWARD will be paid to any one }  
who will furnish information which will lead to }  
the detection of the mother and person or persons who }  
laid a female child (from four to six weeks old) on the }  
steps of Mrs. Vanhook's residence, in this borough on }  
Monday night last. }  
W. M. RICH, }  
C. K. LADD, }  
Towanda Dec. 2, 1862. }  
Overseers of Poor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—R. Luther vs }  
*E. W. Hale's ex. vs.* No. 123-124, Sept. Term, }  
1862. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county. }  
The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said Court }  
to distribute moneys arising from sale of personal estate of }  
defendant, will attend to the duties of his appointment }  
at his office in the borough of Towanda, on MONDAY, }  
the 20th day of JANUARY, 1863, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when }  
all persons having claims on said moneys must present }  
them, or else be forever departed from the same. }  
Dec. 17, 1862. }  
GEORGE D. MONTAGNE, }  
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—Charles Knapp }  
*vs. Tracy Knapp.* No. 10, Feb. Term, 1860. In the }  
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the 24th day of JANUARY, 1863, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when }  
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the estate of Milton Ross, dec'd. }  
The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said Court }  
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of JANUARY, 1863, at 10 o'clock, p. m., at which time and }  
place all persons interested are requested to be present. }  
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AUDITOR'S NOTICE—Doris & Webb }  
*vs. F. A. Burlingame.* In the Court of Common }  
Pleas of Bradford county, No. 609, May Term, 1862. }  
The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said Court }  
to distribute moneys raised by sheriff's sale of defendant's }  
real estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment }  
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Court of Bradford county. }  
The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said Court }  
upon exceptions filed to the account of executor, will attend }  
to the duties of his appointment at his office in the }  
borough of Towanda, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of }  
JANUARY, 1863, at 10 o'clock, p. m., when and where }  
all persons interested are requested to be present. }  
Dec. 17, 1862. }  
JOHN C. ADAMS, }  
Auditor.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to T }  
HUMPHREY on Note, Judgment, or Unsettled }  
Accounts, are notified to make payment to the subscriber, }  
to whom said claims have been assigned, or to the }  
debtor to the subscriber or the late firm of Humphrey & }  
Wickham, are hereby notified that necessity requires im- }  
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J. D. Humphrey & Co., in Towanda, for a limited period, }  
after which the Notes and Accounts will be placed in the }  
hands of proper officers for collection. }  
Orwell, Nov. 17, 1864.—13. }  
J. D. HUMPHREY.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—In pursu- }  
ance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford }  
county, will be exposed to public sale, at the dwelling }  
house, on the premises, last hereafter described, at an }  
o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1863, }  
the following described tracts of land situate in Wind- }  
ham township, bounded north by lands of James Sibley, east }  
by William Sutherland's lot, south by lands of Edward }  
Bardman, and east by lands of Eben Griswold; contain- }  
ing 3 1/2 acres more or less, about 20 acres improved with }  
a framed house and an orchard thereon—late the estate }  
of Martin Estabrook. }  
Terms—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on }  
confirmation of sale and the balance in three months there- }  
after with interest. }  
BENJ. C. & JOSEPH ELLISBREE, Ex'rs. }  
Dec. 17, 1862. }

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—In the matter of }  
the estate of Orange Bosworth, dec'd. In the Or- }  
phan's Court of Bradford county. }  
The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said Court }  
to distribute the proceeds of the sale of real and personal }  
estate in the hands of the administrators, Wm. B. S. S. S. S. }  
S. }  
will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office }  
at his office in the borough of Towanda, on THURSDAY, }  
the 22nd day of JANUARY, 1863, at 10 o'clock, p. m., }  
and where all persons having claims upon said moneys }  
must present them, or else be forever departed from the }  
same. }  
Dec. 17, 1862. }  
F. G. COBURN, }  
Auditor.

Christmas and New Year }  
Will Soon be Here, }  
THE TIME WHEN SANTA CLAUS BRINGS }  
GIFTS TO THE LITTLE ONES, }  
AND BIG ONES TOO. }  
THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE }  
Lot of Children's TOY BOOKS, which, for variety, }  
we defy competition. Also, }  
BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG. }  
A choice lot, very interesting and instructive. }  
AN ASSORTMENT OF POEMS, }  
In fine Binding, and suitable for presents. }  
DIARIES FOR 1863. }  
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS ALSO ON HAND. }  
CALL AND SEE THEM. }  
We want it understood that we also have on hand a }  
large assortment of School Books, and are receiving them }  
nearly every day. Also, a well selected assortment of }  
Paper, Envelopes, &c. Call and see. Remember the }  
place—the NEWS ROOM. }  
A. F. COWLES, }  
Towanda, Dec. 10, 1862.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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Dec. 17, 1862. }

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—In the matter of }  
the estate of Orange Bosworth, dec'd. In the Or- }  
phan's Court of Bradford county. }  
The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said Court }  
to distribute the proceeds of the sale of real and personal }  
estate in the hands of the administrators, Wm. B. S. S. S. }  
S. }  
will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office }  
at his office in the borough of Towanda, on THURSDAY, }  
the 22nd day of JANUARY, 1863, at 10 o'clock, p. m., }  
and where all persons having claims upon said moneys }  
must present them, or else be forever departed from the }  
same. }  
Dec. 17, 1862. }  
F. G. COBURN, }  
Auditor.

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