The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

☞ HIGH PRICE OF PAPER.—One of the causes of the high price of paper is owing to the fact that manufacturers have commenced working up cotton rags into shoddy for various fabrics in which cotton was heretofore used. This has increased the price of rags. This, of course, has largely affected the price of all kinds of white paper. Writing and letter papers, which sold six weeks ago, wholesale, at about 20 cents per pound, has run up to 40 and even 50 cents per pound. News paper has also greatly advanced in price, and manufacturers demand the cash on the delivery of the paper. This great advance falls heavily on the publishers of newspapers, and many have advanced their rates of subscription from 25 to 50 per cent. per annum. We have concluded not to advance the price of subscription to the AMERICAN for the present. All subscriptions should, however, be paid in advance hereafter, commencing from January 1, 1863.

☞ THE PUBLIC DEBT, according to Secretary Chase's Report, was, on the 1st of July last, $514,211,371, or about three millions less than his estimate in his previous report. Supposing the war to continue on its present gigantic scale to July 1st, 1863, the national debt to that time is estimated at $1,122,267,403; and if the conflict shall unhappily still continue in the same proportions until July 1st, 1864, it is estimated that at that period the debt will be $1,744,685,586.

Should the war continue until 1864, the expenditures of the Government in subsequent years will be, including interest on the public debt, pensions and all other charges, $165,000,000, or less than half the annual cost of the British Government, and but little more than one third of that of France. To meet that annual sum there is already provided by our customs and excise laws, $220,000,000, which leaves $55,000,000 to extinguish the principal.

☞ Hon. Robert Dale Owen, in his letter to Secretary Chase, argues that the pathway to permanent peace between the North and South, is only through general emancipation on this continent. It is a remarkable fact that while many of the Democratic party are making the most strenuous exertions to save slavery on this continent, the most prominent and influential Democrats are strongest in the belief that the only salvation of the country is the destruction of the institution of human slavery, which has been the cause of the war.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—This body will meet in about two weeks The Senate will organize by the election of George V. Lawrence, Rep., who fills that position during the recess of the Legislature. George W. Hammersley, of Philadelphia, will be, most probably, the chief clerk of the Senate. In the House the Democrats will have a small majority. The most prominent Democratic candidates for the speakership are John Cessna, of Bedford, and William Hopkins, of Washington.—For the Chief Clerkship, Capt. Jacob Ziegler, of Butler, and Dr. C. H. Hill, of Montgomery. The election of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. David Wilmot, will take place on Tuesday, the 13th of January. The prominent Republican candidates are Governor Curtin and Hon. Simon Cameron. The prominent Democratic candidates are Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, Hon. Henry D. Foster and Hon. F. W. Hughes. As the Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature will be but 1, the election will be exciting and interesting.

☞ THE WAR.—There is nothing new or exciting in regard to the war, except that there has been considerable suffering in the army by the recent cold weather.—The rebels are in a terrible condition. The winter is upon them, and many of them are not only shoeless and almost barefooted, but without the necessary clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. The result is many of them are in the hospitals.

We think the worst is past, and that the rebels will never be able to make another stand, such as they made at Richmond and in the battle fields of Maryland.

The campaign in Maryland was a kind of forlorn hope upon which they staked their all. They were most signally defeated, not so much in their losses, though great, as in their expectations. Some great movement is expected soon, which, we trust, will be more decisive than usual.

☞ The editor of the Selinsgrove *Times* indignantly denies that he was made to wave the American flag on a certain occasion, and adds:

"We never did so, though the attempt was made, and there are not Abolition villains enough in this county to compel us to do so."

We give him the benefit of this confession. His aversion to the flag of his country is in accordance with his published views of secession, yet wet hink it impolitic, if not imprudent, to disclose them so publicly.

☞ FIRE AT LOCK HAVEN.—Lock Haven was visited with a terrible conflagration on Saturday morning last. We learn that two whole blocks, comprising about 50 buildings, were destroyed. The Bank, Post Office, and both the printing offices of the place, we believe, were in the burnt district. All the buildings on the south side of Water street, from Scott's Hall, opposite the Fallon House, to the Clinton House near the Bridge we[illegible]oyed. The fire also extended to [illegible] consuming a large amount of [illegible]is is a great calamity, espe[illegible] [illegible]clement season. Loss about [illegible]

[illegible]missioners to revise and [illegible] laws, state that their in[illegible]rs render it quite cer[illegible] reported by them be [illegible] estate will be redu[illegible]lar. This will be [illegible] estate as it is a [illegible]lf.

☞ GERMAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' CONVENTION.—The Convention of publishers of German Newspapers in Eastern Pennsylvania, was held at Reading December 3d. Representatives of the German Newspaper Press of Allentown, Boyerstown, Easton, Hamburg, Kutztown, Norristown, Philadelphia, Pottsville, and Reading were present:

After a general discussion of the object of the Convention—which was the consideration of the state of the newspaper business as affected by the recent enormous rise in the price of paper, and printing materials of all kinds—it was resolved:

1st. That on and after the 1st of January, 1863, the subscription price of the German Newspapers shall be raised to $1.00 a year.

2. That the system of cash payments shall be enforced as far as practicable.

3d. That the rates of advertising shall be increased, by reducing the size of a square to ten lines.

4th. That an address to the public shall be prepared, and issued on or before the 13th inst., explaining the causes which have rendered this increase of prices necessary, and that the publishers of all the German Newspapers of Eastern Pennsylvania who concur in the action of this Convention be invited to affix their signatures to the same.

5th. That an Association of the German Newspaper Press of East Pennsylvania be formed, whose first meeting, for the purpose of organization, shall be held at Allentown, on the 26th of December next, and to which special invitations are to be extended to all the members of the German Press of East Pennsylvania.

☞ ABSENTEES.—Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, offered in the Senate a resolution that the Secretary of War report to the Senate the number and rank of the aides-de-camp and other officers who are receiving pay and are not in active service. Mr. Nesmith declared, on the floor of the Senate, that of the Aids who are *not* in active service, there were about twenty Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels, ten Majors and fifty Captains, drawing pay amounting in the aggregate to $158,760 per annum. "He knew one Colonel who was practicing law; another running a saw-mill; a third keeping a lager beer shop, and many others who were merely campaigning about the hotels."

BATTLE NEAR FAYETTEVILLE ARKANSAS.

A DECIDED VICTORY.

The Rebels 24,000 Strong under Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost and Rains.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Dec. 8.—General Herron's forces, en route to reinforce General Blunt, met the enemy yesterday, on Crawford's Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville, and had a decided victory.

The rebels were 24,000 strong, in four divisions, under Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost and Rains, and all under General Hindman, embracing the flower of the Rebel army.

The Mississippi Army was well supplied with 18 pieces of artillery.

The enemy flanked General Blunt's position at Cane Hill, and made a sudden attack on Gen. Herron, to prevent him from uniting with Gen. Blunt.

General Herron's forces consisted of the Ninety-fourth and Thirty-first, Illinois, Nineteenth and Twentieth Iowa, Twenty-sixth Indiana, Twentieth Wisconsin and a batallion or two of cavalry; in all about 6500 to 7000 men and twenty-four pieces of artillery.

The battle raged from 10 A. M. until dark, and was desperately fought. Our artillery drove the Rebels from two strong positions, and kept their overwhelming numbers at bay.

The Twentieth Wisconsin captured a Rebel battery of four heavy guns, but were forced to abandon them under a murderous fire. The Nineteenth Iowa, also took the same battery, and fought most desperately, but were also obliged to yield it.

Almost every regiment distinguished themselves.

About 4 o'clock General Blunt arrived from Cane Hill, with 5000 men and a strong force of artillery and attacked the Rebels in the rear.

The Rebels made desperate effort to capture his batteries, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

We held the whole field at dark, and before nine o'clock the entire Rebel force was in full retreat over Boston Mountain.

Our loss is 600 killed and wounded.

The Rebel loss is 1500 by their own admission.

Several Rebel field officers were killed. Among them Colonel Stein, commanding a brigade, and formerly a Brigadier in the Missouri State Guard. Only a few prisoners were taken. We captured four cassions filled with ammunition. Lieutenant-Colonel McGadden, of the Nineteenth Iowa, was the only field officer on our side killed.

Major Hubbard, of the First Missouri, was taken prisoner.

From Washington.

THE MINNESOTA INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The protest presented to the President yesterday by Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, against Executive clemency being exercised toward the three hundred Indians under sentence of death for the outrages committed in Minnesota, represents that the Indians were convicted upon the testimony of nearly one hundred women who who were carried into captivity, of their seeing their fathers, husbands and brothers murdered before their eyes, and then reserved them for a fate worse than death—the personal suffering of the mott indecent brutality in almost every instance.

The men and boys were murdered, family by family, by Indians moving from house to house, with all the secrecy and devilish cunning of which an Indian is capable. The small children were also killed. In one case an eye was cut out and left hanging to perish upon the cheek, and the sufferer left alive. The women and girls were carried away.

Thus they murdered in cold blood nearly one thousand persons, ravaging the frontiers for 150 miles, burning houses and driving from their homes a population of ten thousand people.

One instance is mentioned where a father and two sons were killed out of doors, two children in the house in the presence of their mother who was sick of consumption. The latter, with a beautiful daughter of thirteen years, was carried into captivity, and the person of the girl repeatedly violated by the brutal miscreants within hearing of her mother and left dead upon the ground.

Another case of a girl of eighteen years, beautiful as any in the State, beloved, and worthy of the love of all, who was similarly treated by eight or ten of the wretches. The unfortunate girl lives to testify against them.

Their pardon is protested against, lest the savages become more insolent, and they are made to believe that their Great Father at Washington justifies them in their perfidy; and to prevent the reign of mob law, and the violent end of the whole race by an outraged and indignant people. In view of the great sufferings the people of Minnesota have already endured, and the danger that still awaits them, the representative may be suffering State ask that the [illegible] executed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The feeling in favor of Gen. Burnside is rapidly increasing not only in the Army but also among the people—permanent and transient—of this District. This sentiment become more apparent since the opening of Congress, and members, almost without exception, whatever their political creed, express their unqualified belief in his ability and talents as a commander. All our advices from the army inform us that the officers and men of the entire army have the most unbounded confidence in him, and while perfectly satisfied that their present inactivity is produced by causes good and sufficient, they will gladly welcome the order to advance, under his leadership, against the enemy.

The resolution of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, denouncing as guilty of a high crime, any person in the Executive or Legislative branch of the Government, who shall propose to make peace, or shall accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition, or any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and territories as they existed at the time of the Rebellion; the consideration of which has been postponed till Tuesday week, will probably be fully discussed, as several members are already preparing to speak upon the subject. This resolution is not supposed to be aimed at the Administration, as its position is known to be that no peace is admissable at the cost of a single acre of the Union.

WASHINGTON, December 8.

Hon. John Hickman's bill to suppress rebellion, treason, insurrection, and for other purposes, authorizes the President to raise one hundred regiments of Africans, to be uniformed in some marked or special manner; armed and equipped to serve seven years; pay six dollars per month, one-half to be retained until term of enlistment expires; the non-commissioned officers to be paid as same in regular army; the commissioned officers to have had collegiate education, and to be either white or black, and to receive twice pay of officers in regular army; non-commissioned officers to be either white or black; each company to have a chaplain or teacher.

Section 2 establishes a line of steamers of 1500 tons, between New York and Liberia, to stop at Norfolk and Port Royal, to take out all freemen, mails and passengers, and such persons as cannot take care of themselves, and three Commissioners, to carry out this section, shall be appointed, at $300 per annum; agricultural implements, &c., to be furnished them in Liberia and the whole expense to be paid out of the money accruing from the Confiscation act.

Section 5 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, to be redeemed in legal tender notes or new bonds at such times as he deems best.

Section 6 amends the act of the 25th February, 1862, to allow one-fifth of the duties to be paid in gold or silver.

Section 7 taxes all banks and saving institutions issuing notes fifty per cent. on a circulation exceeding one-half their capital, to go into execution ninety days after passage.

Section 8 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the bonds at such price as he may be able to obtain for the same.

The bill introduced by representative Van Wyck proposes a monthly addition of three dollars to privates and five to farriers, blacksmiths, musicians and non-commissioned officers. The law of 1861, adding two dollars a month, applied only to privates, but this bill applies that increase also to non-commissioned officers and others.

The following is the bill introduced today by Mr. Stevens, from the Committe on Ways and Means:

Be it enacted, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That he Secretary of the Treasury shall, as far as possible, redeem and call in the United States five-twenty bonds, and all seven-thirty bonds which have been issued since the 4th of March, 1862, and cancel the same.

Section 2d. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem all United States Tender notes which may be held as loans, bearing interest, and the law authorizing such loan or deposit is hereby repealed.

Section 3d. And be it further enacted, That the laws authorizing and requiring the payment of interest on United States bonds in gold, and which authorized the issuing of five-twenty bonds, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That in order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the foregoing provisions, he is hereby authorized to issue one million dollars, if so much be needed, of bonds of the United States, similar in amount and form to those authorized by the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, with interest payable semi-annually in lawful money of the United States, and the principal payable in twenty years, in gold or silver coin of the United States. Also to issue legal tender notes of the United States, the amount not to exceed, with those already authorized, five hundred millions."

Section 5, &c. That instead of the bonds hereby authorized and redeemed, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to exchange them in bonds authorized by this act, on such terms as he may deem advantageous to the Government, or pay them in legal tender notes.

Section 6, &c. That all banks, savings associations, or persons who have authority to issue notes as a currency, shall pay a tax, to be assessed as other taxes, of fifty per centum on all their circulation which shall exceed one-half of their capital paid in.—Provided, that this section shall not go into operation until ninety days after the passage of this act.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Government requires more money than is hereby provided, the Secretary of the Treasury may sell any portion of the bonds hereby authorized, at such price as he may be able to obtain for the same.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

SENATE.

Several petitions were presented.

Mr Wilkinson, of Minnesota offered a resolution, requesting the President, if compatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate with all the information in his possession touching the late Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota.

Also, the evidence upon which some of the principal actors and leading men were tried and condemned to death.

He said there seemed to be a great deal of sympathy expressed in the east for these Indians, and he wanted the facts to go before the Senate and the people, so that they could understand the matter fully.

He related several instances of the barbarities practised by these Indians, by a concerted plan, killing the men in the fields and at their work, and then murdering the children, and carrying the women and maidens into captivity worse than death. He refused to an instance where a young girl of thirteen was outraged till she died, in the presence of her sick mother.

He said the people of Minnesota had always been a law abiding people, and he wanted them to continue to be so, but if these wretches were not hung according to law, they would be killed by the citizens without law. If the government would not protect the people they would protect themselves.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Post Offices and Roads to inquire into the expediency of providing for an air line railroad from Washington to New York to carry the mails of the United States with certainty and despatch, free from all local impediments. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, desired to introduce a bill, of which he had given notice at the last session, to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Vallandigham objected to the second reading of the bill.

The Speaker said the question now was whether the bill shall be received.

The bill was read throughout for information.

Whereas, On the 4th of March 1861, some of the United States were in insurrection, and a rebellious condition of the public safety required the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to be suspended, and several arrests and imprisonments made in consequence thereof.

And whereas, there is not entire unanimity in the branches of this government as to the right of declaring such a suspension of the writ:

Therefore be it enacted, That all such suspensions, arrests and imprisonments, by whomsoever caused to be made, shall be confirmed and made valid, and the President, Secretaries and Heads of Departments and all concerned, or advising such acts, are hereby indemnified and discharged in respect thereto; and all indictments, informations, suits, prosecutions and proceedings whatever, commenced or to be commenced against the President or any other person, are hereby discharged and made void.

The second session requires that during the existence of the rebellion the President shall be and is invested with power to declare a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* at such a time and in regard to such persons as in his judgment the public safety may require.

Mr Mallory, of Kentucky, raised the question whether one day's notice of an intention to introduce the bill should not have been given? The rule was then read showing that this course was necessary.

The Speaker said the gentleman from Pennsylvania had already given the required notice.

Mr. Vallandigham called for the reading of the notice; but as the journal containing it was not in the House.

Mr. Stevens withdrew the bill for the present.

Mr. Vallandigham said he should be glad to have a full house at all events.

Mr. Fenton, of New York, offered the following:

Wherear, The number of sick and wounded soldiers have increased to an alarming extent, 60,000 of whom are unfit for active service, and many would much sooner recover their health at home; therefore, considering the slowness of the method of furloughs and discharges,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affirs inquire whether some method cannot be dopted by the Secretary of War and Surgeon General by which furloughs and discarges can be more spedily effected.

Of motion of Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Islan, it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire as to he deduction of the tax entering into manufctures apart from that on manufactured ticles, so that the material shall not be twic taxed; and that the committee have lese to report by bill or otherwise.

On mtion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, a resolutio was adopted calling upon the Commissoner of Agriculture to inform the House how many clerks have been appointed since he etered upon his duties, their salaries, &c. Also, in what manner the sixty thousand dllars appropriated for seeds and cuttings hse been expended.

On motin of Mr. Noble, of Ohio, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire that legislation is necessary to secure the pe of soldiers in the convalescent camp.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, hat the word "assassins" used in the resolutons passed this day, offered by the membe from Vermont, is intended by this House to include all men whether from the norther south, whether in or out of Congress, wh have been instrumental in producing the civil war, and who have been guilty of flagrat breaches of the Constitution, and who are not in favor of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was.

On motion of Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, the resolution was tabled—yeas 80, nays 31.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, asked leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Union as it was must be maintained one and indivisible forever, under the Constitution as it is, and the fifth article, providing for amendments, included.

Resolved, That if any person in the civil or military service of the United States shal propose terms of peace, or accept or advise the acceptance of any such terms on any other basis than he integrity of the Federal Union, and of the several States composing the same, and the territories of the Union as at the begining of the present civil war, he will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That this government can never permit the intervention of any foreign nation in regard to the present civil war.

Resolved, That whoever shall propose by Federal authority to extinguish any of the States of this Union, or to declare any of them extinguished, and to establish territorial governments within the same, will be guilty of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That whoever shall affirm that it is competent for this House or any other authority to establish a dictatorship in the United States, thereby superseding the Constitutional authorities of the Union, and shall proceed to make any movement toward the declaring of a dictator, shall be guilty of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union and public liberty.

Resolved That the unhappy civil war in which we are engaged was waged in the beginning, professedly not in an spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the State, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and was so understood and accepted by the people, and especially by the army and navy of the United States, and that therefore whoever shall pervert or attempt to pervert the same to a war of conquest and subjugation, or for the overthrow or interference with the rights of established institutions of any of the States, or to abolish slavery therein, or for the purpose of destroying or impairing the dignity equality or rights of any of the States, will be guilty of a flagrant breach of public faith, and of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, objected to the resolutions. All that was good was contained in those of Mr. Stevens.

On his motion, Mr. Vallandigham's resolutions were tabled. Yeas 75; nays 50.

Interesting War News from the Richmond Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 7, via Baltimore, Dec. 8.—Richmond papers of Saturday have been received here, and contain the following interesting items of news:—

The Fincastle *Express* learns from a gentleman from Lewisburg, that one day last week, through the carelessness of our scouts, the Yankees captured one hundred and five of our cavalry, as many horses, and destroyed the camp equipage of the forces captured.

A shop used by Mr. Thompson, for the manufacture of sabres, in Columbus, Ga., was burned on Sunday. We have seen a new manufacture of socks, made of cotton and cowhair. They are soft and durable, and possess the advantage of not wetting easily.

"A DEAD YANKEE."—An Abolitionist, named Welles, believed to be some relation of the Lincoln Secretary of the Navy, died of typhoid fever, at the Libby Prison, on Tuesday, being the first Yankee who had pegged out, for over a month, in the regular way."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of December 3d, says:—"Two deserters just in from Washington, N. C., report an Abolition fleet at Newbern, and that Washington is to be attacked this week."

The Minnesotians Attempting to Take the Law into Their Own Hands.

ST. PAUL, (Minn.) Dec. 8.—A body of one hundred and fifty citizens, armed with hatchets, knives and other weapons, forced their way through the guard, last night, with the avowed intention of murdering the Indian prisoners confined at Camp Lincoln, Mankato, but they were surrounded and captured. They were subsequently released on parole.

The Governor has issued a proclamation, urging the people of Minnesota not to throw away her good name by any acts of lawlessness; that the people have just cause of complaint by the tardiness of Executive action, but they ought to find reason for forbearance in the absorbing cares which weigh upon the President. If he should decline to punish them, then the case comes clearly within the jurisdiction of the civil authorities.

Gen. Geary Occupies Winchester.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Special Harper's Ferry despatches state that General Geary, with thirty-three hundred infantry, twelve pieces of artillery and fifty cavalry, marched upon Winchester on the 3d inst., and demanded its surrender, which was complied with, the people exhibited many signs of joy at his arrival. He reports to General Slocum, having left Harper's Ferry on the 1st, met the enemy's cavalry, under White, Henderson and Baylor, at Charlestown, routing them with much loss in wounded. He marched into Berryville the same evening, again met the enemy, drew them into a trap killed five and wounded eighteen. The same evening he bivouacked three miles beyond Berreville. The next day he advanced beyond the Opequan, skirmishing with the Rebel cavalry and infantry, and bivouacked in Ash Hollow, between Berryville and Winchester.

Our troops captured 100 horses and mules and several wagon loads of flour belonging to the Rebel army. At Winchester, 125 Rebels, enabled to escape, were paroled; 76 Rebel conscripts claimed protection, which was granted, and 5 Union prisoners were released.

General Geary, in pursuance of orders then returned to Harper's Ferry, though large deputations of the citizens begged him to remain.

Our only loss was one man slightly wounded.

Late News from Falmouth.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 7.—Last night the weather was intensely cold, and some of the troops suffered for the want of blankets. Ice formed in the Potomac and Acquia creek from one and a half to two inches thick to-day. The sun came out fair and cheering, but the air continued freezing cold. The roads are hard and very rough.

The great mass of the residents of Fredericksburg are now encamped back of the city, out of range of our guns, as they suppose. Old blankets, counterpanes, sheets, etc., have been made up into tents; and in this gipsy-like camp the inhabitants are like Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. It must be really hard on the women and children, as the weather, during the nights, is extremely cold and damp—the frost in the morning looking not unlike the snow.—How the belles of Fredericksburg (and the city has always been noted for the number and style of them) like camping out, is very easily guessed at. They are now paying for their treason, and if they escape from the diseases incidental to camp life, they will indeed be lucky.

The weather is beginning to tell on the hardy soldiers of the North—men who have been used to hardships and out-door life.—If these men are effected by the winter, how must it tell on the fine ladies who have been rocked in the lap of luxury and ease. As the female portion of the inhabitants of Fredericksburg are the most violent Secessionists, we have no pity for them; it is the poor children who are obliged to suffer in common with the guilty wretches who are endeavoring to destroy one of the best Governments that ever existed.

The Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, VA., Dec. 6.—The Senate today passed a preamble and resolution, setting forth that United States Senator Carlile had violated the instructions of the body that elected him, in failing to sustain the legitimate efforts of the Government to suppress the insurrection, in opposing by his votes and speeches, both in and out of the United States Senate, measures which were absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Union and enforcement of the laws, and in oppising the admission of Western Virginia as a new State into the Union. The resolution requested Mr. Carlile to resign his seat in the United States Senate. It will come into the House on Monday, and pass by a large majority.

In the House to-day, a resolution was offered requesting the United States House of Representatives to pass the new State bill now pending before it, without alteration or amendment. It will come up on Monday, and pass by nearly an unanimous vote.

The Governor's Message, which was sent into the Legislature to-day, endorses the emancipation policy of the President.

Garribaldi's Foot the Subject of Dispute.

It appears to be certain now that Professor Partridge, of London, who received a fee of three thousand dollars for going on to look at Garribaldi's foot, made a "ninny" of himself and fools of those who were weak enough to contribute to the payment of his enormous charge. He pronounced, in the most positive manner, that there was no ball in the wound, and now proves that there is, according to the counter declaration of the eminent French Surgeon who succeeded Dr. Partridge. This must prove a sad blow to his professional reputation, but he will not, of course, refund his fee. It is said that an attempt will be made in a few days to extract the ball, after which it is believed that the General will rapidly recover.

The Peoria *Mail* says some hogsheads of sugar came down from Chicago yesterday, on their way to St Louis. Thus the Vicksburg blockade is directing trade in a different current from that which it used to run.

Late from the Army of the Potomac

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday morning, December 6.—On Thursday the Rebels brought some field-pieces to bear on our gun-boats. A few shots soon compelled them to withdraw their guns out of range. No harm was done.

Yesterday the weather was anything but pleasant, in the morning it commenced raining, then hailing, and about noon snow set in, which continned rapidly to fall until ten o'clock last night. This morning four inches of snow, and everything frozen up.

Much complaint is expressed among army officers in reference to the large number of Brigadier-Generals hanging around Washington with a view of getting appointed on court-martials, in order to escape active service in the field.

There is nothing new from either side of the river. The enemy have not changed their position.

FALMOUTH, Sunday, Dec. 7.—About four inches of snow fell yesterday, and it has turned the peculiar soil of this locality into thick mud, which renders it almost impossible for the horses to haul heavy loads.

The army is willing to move on, however mud or no mud, so soon as orders are given. It is generally believed here that the Rebels are at last falling back towards Sexton's Junction, and that they have left a force of artillery and cavalry to harrass our advance.

Gen. Butterfield's corps was reviewed this morning. General Haupt has a large force at work building a railroad bridge over the river back of Fredericksburg, and as the Rebels have made no sign of disturbing it, it is evident they do not want a fight here, or fear that we will shell the town if they fire. Orders have been issued to prevent the pickets conversing across the river.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—One of our special correspondents, who had just returned from Acquia this evening, reports that at that point everything was represented as quiet in front. There is considerable snow yet remaining upon the encampments at Falmouth and vicinity, and the weather is extremely cold.

The "Alabama" an English Pirate.

It is very certain that both the English Government and the English politicians generally are somewhat alarmed at the stand taken by Mr. Seward, respecting the complicity of the former with the construction and fitting out of the Alabama. It is even seriously admitted by some of the papers that a difficulty between the Governments is likely to grow out of it, and for once the intimation of Mr. Seward has failed to excite sneers or ridicule. There is no doubt the case is a very strong one. It was all very well for Earl Russel to demand positive proof of the character and intentions of the "290," when representations were formerly made to him, but even he is compelled now to acknowledge that the representations were correct. And, more than this, legally the Alabama is still a British vessel, and as such is pursuing a course of piracy on the high seas. She has never even been in a Southern port, if she has been in Southern waters. I happen to know that such is the opinion of more than one of the ablest Admirality lawyers in this country.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, Dec. 6, 1862.

	Tons Cwt.
Sent for week ending Dec. 6,	2,512 02
Per last report,	232,345 06
	234,857 08
To same time last year,	225,901 19
	8,955 09

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the "Anti-Rheumatic Band." It meets a general want in curing what has heretofore been considered incurable, viz.: Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and all Nervous affections, Cramps, Stiffness, &c. Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and Scrofula, counteracting poisonous influences and benefiting the whole system. In proof of which the proprietors offer certified testimonials. See advertisement in another column.

SECESH EDITOR DRIVEN TO THE WALL.—The Jackson *Mississippian* says: "One of our exchanges in Louisiana comes to us printed on the inside of ordinary wall paper. The paper looks quite respectable on the inside but upon opening it your eyes are greeted with all sorts of figures, and what printers' type never had any hand in stamping." What seems almost as strange to loyal ears as the material for the paper is the fact that the sheet contains no allusion to the elegant garments made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill and Wilcon, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia. Secesh does not take kindly to this establishment where so many Union soldiers have been furnished with uniforms.

That the American people are appreciative of any substantial service rendered them, is seen in the result of Dr Ayer's enterprise. It was something of a venture for a chemist of his splendid reputation among the literati of the world, to risk it in the production of Cough Drops and Pills. But he boldly threw himself into the gap where his talents could best subserve the public weal, and it is now easy to see that he did not misjudge the temper of his countrymen. Throughout this nation and some foreign lands, his name is foremost at the bedside of sickness—while in the good he scatters, he is second to no living man's. He wins the brightest laurels man can wear, and enjoys in untold measure the luxury of doing good.—Observer, Dubuque, Iowa.]

MARRIAGES.

In Philadelphia, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. G. W. Showman, Mr. LEWIS HOUT, DRUCKEMILLER, of this place, to Miss ELMIRA SLOAN, of Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

On the 22d of Nov., in Fountain county, Indiana, from the effects of injuries received from falling off a horse, Mr. FRANKLIN HAAS, formerly of Shamokin township, this county, in his 32d year of age.

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	6 00	Eggs,	18
Wheat,	$1 25 a 1 35	Butter,	25
Rye,	90	Tallow,	12
Corn,	75	Lard,	10
Oats,	35	Pork,	8
Buckwheat,	62	Bacon,	10
Flaxseed,	$ 12	Ham,	12
Cloverseed,	$4 00	Shoulder,	9
Potatoes,	50	Beeswax,	25
Dried Peaches,	$3 00	Dried Apples,	$1 10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Reading Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M.

New York Express leaves Harrisburg at 3 15 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 30 the same morning.

Fares from Harrisburg: To New York $5 15; to Philadelphia $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave New York at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P M. (Pittsburgh Express). Leave Philadelphia at 8 15 A M. and 3 30 P M.

Sleeping cars in the New York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburgh without change.

Passengers by the Cattawissa Rail Road leave Port Clinton at 5.15 A. M., for Phila. and all intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for Philadelphia, New-York, and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9 15 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and New York; and at 5.30 P. M., for Auburn and Port Clinton only, connecting for Pine Grove and with the Cattawissa Rail Road; returning from Reading at 8 15 A. M., for Pottsville.

An accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6 30 A. M., and returns from Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Dec. 13, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of certain writs of Plur. Lev. Facias, and Ven. Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Northumberland county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Sunbury, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of DECEMBER, A. D., 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land, situate in the borough of Sunbury, (now Upper Augusta township,) county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: beginning at a post on the south side of the Centre Turnpike road, thence running south two and a half degrees, east sixty three perches and two-tenths to a post, thence south twenty-one degrees three-fourths, west thirty-six perches and three-tenths to a post, thence south 31 degrees, three quarters west 21 perches and four tenths to a post, south 83 degrees three quarters west 57 perches and three tenths to the Gut, thence in a northwardly direction along the eastern side of said Gut to the Centre Turnpike to a post, thence south sixty-five and a half degrees, east forty perches and eight tenths the place of beginning, containing thirty-eight acres and one hundred and twenty six perches strict measure, all of which is cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, whereon are erected two lime kilns, etc.

Also, all that certain part of an out lot, situate in the borough of Sunbury, marked in the general plan of said borough number 8, beginning at a post on the north east end of an alley which intersects Cranberry street at the end of Fawn street, thence north sixty five degrees, west twenty-five perches to a post at the corner of out lot number 5, thence twenty-four and a half degrees west 18 perches and three tenths to a post south sixty-five degrees and a half east 25 perches to a post on the west side of said ally, north 24½ degrees east 18 perches and three-tenths to the place of beginning, containing two acres and one hundred and thirty-seven and a half perches strict measure.

Also, all that certain piece of land, situate in the borough of Sunbury, bounded and described as follows, beginning at the south west corner of out lot number 2, thence south eighteen and three quarter degrees west 18 perches and one tenth to a post being the corner of the fence as it now stands in a outlot number one, thence along said fence and front lot number one the adjoining lot, south 65 degrees, east forty six perches and eight tenths to the post in the alley, thence by the alley, north 25 degrees, east 18 perches to the out lot number 3, thence by said out lot, and out lot number 2, south sixty five degrees west forty eight perches and seven tenths to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres 59½ perches strict measure.

Also, all that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Sunbury, aforesaid number 3, bounded and described as follows, beginning at a post north side of Cranberry street, thence by out lot number 8 north twenty four and three fourth degrees, east thirty five perches and eight tenth to a post, thence by out lot number 7 north sixty five and one fourth degrees west twenty four perches and one tenth to a post, thence by an alley south twenty four and three fourth degrees west thirty five perches and eight-tenths to a post; thence by Cranberry street aforesaid, south sixty five and one fourth degrees, east twenty four perches and eight tenths to a post and place of beginning, containing five acres and sixty perches and eight tenths, strict measure.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Longenecker, Wm. R. Rettinger, Thos. Baumgardner, Francis W. Hughes and terre tenants who survived Chas. W. Hughes, dec'd.

ALSO

On the same day, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the public house of Henry J. Fehbert in the borough of Milton the defendant's interest of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Turbut township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit; on the south by the Milton Cemetery, on east by land of Wm. Heinen, on the north by lands Wm. Heinen, on the west by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad and on the West Branch Canal, containing twenty-two acres and a half more or less, 300 which is cleared, whereon is erected a lime kiln.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Merr.

DAVID WALDRON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Dec 12, 1862.

Various Advertisement.

Two Houses and Lots to be sold or rented on Market street, eastward of Weaver's Hotel, Sunbury, Pa.

ALSO IN UNION COUNTY,

a Farm, Saw-Mill