The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 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.

☞ BOGUS DISPATCHES.—A bogus dispatch came over the wires at this place, on Saturday, from Harrisburg, stating that the rebels were surrounded at Fredericksburg, and their terms of surrender had been sent to Washington and that Banks had landed in North Carolina, and was marching on Petersburg. This dispatch was published in some of the Lycoming and other papers. It is to be regretted that the authors of these vile forgeries could not be discovered and properly punished.

☞ As some persons, who might have been better employed, had asserted and endeavored to create an impression, that the grounds upon which the shops &c., of the Northern Central Railroad are located, had been inundated and were liable to be submerged, the officers of the Philadelphia and Erie Company ordered an examination to be made. On Thursday last a survey was made by Mr. J. Byers, one of the engineers of the Company, who found this ground to be five feet higher than the highest water ever known at this place. Fortunately, the Philadelphia and Erie Company is managed by skillful and competent men, who are not disposed to base their action upon the proffered advice of interested individuals.

☞ The late battle before Fredericksburg, Virginia, has been, perhaps, the most bloody and destructive conflict of the war. The re-crossing of General Burnside's army to its former position on the north bank of the Rappahannock, was, no doubt, a military necessity, however depressing to those who looked forward for an early occupation of Richmond. The enemy was not only strongly entrenched, but in strong force. The retreat of General Burnside's whole army, without any loss whatever, speaks well for his management. His siege guns had not been removed and still command the city.

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* comes to us in a new dress, greatly improved in appearance. The *Press* is one of the best conducted and most reliable papers in the country, and we are pleased to record this proof of its prosperity.

The *Inquirer* has somewhat reduced its size and hereby avoided the necessity of an advance in price.

☞ Our military commanders at Washington on trial are getting themselves into hot water. McDowell will most likely be exonerated, though one Colonel testifies to seeing him drunk in the streets of Washington Pope seems to be getting Fitz John Porter in a tight place, while those who "fights mit Sigel" will be after Pope with a sharp stick. Gen. Halleck's Report, too, puts McClellan in any thing but an enviable position. Altogether, it shows a bad state of feeling and worse generalship. Such bickering, jealously, rivalry and incompetency in the army is disgraceful.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—Although the chief interest of the war centres on Gen. Burnside, and we expect his army to capture Richmond and end the war, we must look at this Virginia campaign from a higher point. The Army of the Potomac is one out of a number of armies. If we believe the news which came to us yesterday morning, that General Banks is moving on Weldon, then we may expect an attack on Richmond by way of Petersburg more serious than any that has yet been attempted.—With Dix co-operating at Fortress Monroe, and moving up the York river—with another expedition moving upon West Point—with Sigel moving down on Burnside's right, menacing Gordonsville, and by that road looking prondly upon Richmond—with Milroy in the West to prevent any relief from Bragg—we see the combination of military power and genius which can only come from one controlling mind, and which must end in the fall of Richmond. We allude to this to show to the mind of the reader the gigantic scale upon which this war is waged, and to remind him that a move here or a move there will not decide the game. If those who feel disposed to regard the battle of Fredericksburg a defeat, because Burnside has not followed up the successes of Franklin and Sumner by bringing on a general engagement, will remember that his army is not independent, but co-operating, and that it would be rashness for him to advance until he knows the precise position of the other armies, they will suspend their judgment and await events. These events are rapidly ripening.—*Phila. Press.*

The Latest from the Army of the Potomac.

HEAD-QUARTES OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 7.—The weather is cold, with a northwest wind.

Last night the enemy increased his entrenchments on the terraces in the rear of Fredericksburg, and threw up rifle-pits near the river on the left of the city.

To-day their battalion drills were visible to the naked eye on the plain.

No movement of importance has taken place to-day.

Our troops are in excellent condition and as enthusiastic as previous to the late engagement.

Mr. Adam Messersmith, of Colley Sullivan county, lost all his children, (seven in number,) within the space of 15 days, all of Diptheria, a very unusual and melancholy occurrence.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

A TERRIFIC BATTLE IN PROGRESS!

SUMNER'S DIVISION ATTEMPTS TO STORM THE ENEMY, BUT FAILS.

General Franklin, on the Left, Carries his Position

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Dec. 13—Evening.

The fog began to disappear at 11 o'clock this morning, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the enemy's position.

It being evident that the first ridge of hills, in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had his guns posted behind earthworks, could not be carried except by a charge of infantry, General Sumner assigned that duty to Gen. French's Division, supported by General Howard's.

The troops advanced to the works at ten minutes before 10 o'clock, at a brisk run.

The enemy's guns opened a rapid fire upon them.

When within musket range of the ridge they were met by a terrible fire from the Rebel infantry, who were posted behind a stone wall, and some houses on the right of the line. This checked their advance, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range.

At this time another body of troops moved to their assistance in splendid style, notwithstanding the gaps made in their ranks by the fire of the Rebel artillery.

When they arrived at the first line they advanced in double quick time, and, with a command of "fixed bayonets," endeavored to dislodge the Rebels from their hiding places. the concentrated fire of artillery and infantry, which they were forced to face, was too much, and the centre gave way in disorder, but were afterwards rallied and brought back.

From that time the fire was spiritedly continued, and never ceased until some time after darkness set in this evening.

General Franklin, who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded, after a hard day's fight in driving the enemy about one mile.

At one time the Rebels advanced to attack, but they were handsomely repulsed with terrible slaughter, and a loss of between four and five hundred prisoners belonging to Gen. A. P. Hill's command.

General Franklin's movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massaponax Creek.

Our troops slept to-night where they fought to-day.

The dead and wounded are being carried from the field of battle to-night.

THE CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded, as far as known:—

KILLED.

General Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was killed.

General Bayard was struck in the thigh by a shell, and afterwards died.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson, commanding battery Fourth United States Artillery.

WOUNDED.

General Vinton was wounded in the side, but not seriously.

General Gibbons was wounded in the hand.

General Kimball received a wound in the thigh.

General Caldwell was wounded in two places, but not seriously.

Colonel Sinclair, of Pennsylvania, was dangerously wounded.

The position of the Rebel forces was as follows:

General Longstreet was on the left, and held the main works of the enemy.

General A. P. Hill and General Jackson were in front of General Franklin, with Jackson's right resting on the Rappahannock.

General D. H. Hill's forces acted as a reserve.

FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 13, A. M.—It is ascertained that the Rebel force is nearly 200,000 strong. Jackson commands the Rebel right, extending from Guinney's Station to Port Royal. Longstreet has the centre, extending from Guinncy's Station to the telegraph road. Lee and Stuart are on the left.

General Bayard was struck in the hip by a solid shot while conversing with General Franklin. His right leg was amputated, but he cannot survive.

Several hundred prisoners were taken, who report that General Lee's entire army is in the vicinity.

General Hill's [illegible] started down the river this morning, but returned.

General Franklin was opposed to-night by Jackson.

It is impossible to form an accurate idea of the loss on either side.

The firing is still going on, rendering it extremely difficult to remove the killed and wounded.

The city has suffered terribly from the Rebel artillery, and it is crowded with our troops, the front extending but a short distance beyond.

The fight will probably be renewed to-morrow.

Our balloon has been up all day.

About dark our forces carried the crest of the hill occupied by the Rebels, driving them from their position with slaughter.

This evening the Rebels have been shelling Fredericksburg, endeavoring to drive our troops out, but without success.

Gen. Burnside is in the city, personally directing the operations.

General Meredith now commands a division, and Colonel Cutter, of Michigan, commands his late brigade.

Surgeon-General Hammond and Inspector Vollum will arrive here to-morrow with thirty surgeons.

AQUIA, December 13, Midnight.—Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, has just arrived from the front, badly wounded in both legs. His brigade, General Meagher's, he represents as having suffered severely. General Meagher is shot in the leg, and will probably lose it, Gen. Bayard is dead.

BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 11.

A beautiful morning—the air cold and frosty, with a clear sky, and almost a full moon shining above us.

The Central Grand Division Major-General Hooker, composed of the Third and Fifth Corps, was called out by reville long before dawn. The order was for them to be ready at two o'clock A. M., but it was after daylight before the column was in motion. As General Hooker and his Staff passed the different Divisions and Brigades, tumultuous cheers arose along the whole line, and echoed wildly over the hills and ravines on either side. Although the night had been severe on the soldiers, yet as they arose from their beds on the frozen ground with hair and beard matted with hoar frost, all seemed happy with the inspiration of an advance on the Winter's campaign. For hours the rumble of artillery wagons was heard on the diverging roads leading to the front.

About five A. M., the signal guns broke the silence on the Rappahannock. The Rebel signal guns echoed immediately after. A few moments intervened, still and silent. Then commenced a brisk fire from our batteries on the right, above Falmouth, followed by all our artillery down the line of the river. One hundred and forty-five guns belched forth shot and shell on the Rebel earthworks. Such thunder is rarely heard, it was really terrific.

While this was going on the engineer corps were at work getting out our pontoon bridges, directly opposite Fredericksburg. A Rebel regiment, the Thirteenth Mississippi, being concealed in the dwellings and warehouses of the city, opened a sharp and destructive fire upon us, killing many of our men, and driving the engineer corps from further work upon the bridges. Command was now given to the adjacent batteries to shell the city, in order to drive out the Rebel infantry. A sheet of flame fringed the river bank as the shells plunged through roof and wall of the devoted city. This continued for hours, a lull now and then, followed by more rapid and terrific firing. Several buildings were in flames by eight o'clock, and by noon some fifteen or twenty. The air being still, a dense smoke enveloped the town, and for a while nothing but the steeples and chimneys could be distinguished.

During this period the Confederate batteries from their earthworks, to the right, became silent. From a view through a fine signal-glass (thanks to Captain J. S. Hall, of General Sumner's Signal Corps), the burning city looked lurid, smouldering and tenantless. Not a living soul could be seen; yet from numberless loop-holes and windows, flash, flash, pop, pop, went the Rebel musketry at our pickets and engineer corps. Up to this time some twenty to thirty of our men only were killed.

Another silence, and the bland air and the warm sunshine smiled upon us. Groups of Generals, including Burnside Sumner, Hooker, and others of less fame, smoked and chatted on the lawn fronting the "Phillips Mansion." Presently that bob-tailed warhorse, "Old Colonel," was brought to the piazza, and Burnside, with only an orderly and a staff officer, galloped off to the river, near which were large numbers of infantry, cavalry and artillery. A tremendous shout from below informed us that the General had reached the front.

Five minutes elapse, and again all our batteries open, and immense clouds of smoke cover the front. It was at this moment that volunteers from the Seventh Michigan regiment, General Syke's Division, crossed over the river in some half dozen pontoon boats gained the opposite shore, drew the Rebel sharpshooters from their hiding places, and captured twenty-seven of them, besides two flags—one, by the way, a British Consular flag! Why it was in the unimportant and uncommercial city of Fredericksburg, I cannot say. This act of the Michigan Seventh was the bravest thing of the day. Every man was a hero, and "faced the music" gallantly.

Having once gained a foothold on the south side of the Rappahannock, other forces soon crossed on the pontoon bridges, and routed the Mississippi regiment that held our entire army at bay for more than ten hours, and that regiment had less than three hundred men. Such courage and desperation by Colonel Miles' army, at Harper's Ferry, would have held that stragetic stronghold for unteld centuries.

Simultaneously with the completion of our pontoon bridges, a division (said to be General Sykes') crossed the river at the ford below Falmouth, but met with a tornado of bullets fired from a Rebel force stationed in a brick mill opposite, or rather below the said Ford. Such infantry rattling, I never heard before, and it was continuous for some time—in fact until darkness closed the scene.

The Rebel earthworks, back some two or three thousand yards from the river, and which seemed unoccupied throughout the day, now opened upon our devoted and heroic column, and continued to pour a destructive fire on their decimated ranks until sometime after nightfall. Musketry, also, roared and rattled at intervals until near midnight.

I cannot estimate our losses, as it is utterly impossible to find out anything reliable—probably not over two or three hundred in all. To-morrow, we anticipate a great battle and a victory for the noble army of the North, unless the Confederates run away.

FREDERICKSBURG AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

FREDERICKSBURG, Dec 13.

Our troops now throng the city, though our outposts do not extend beyond the limits of the place. Rebel sharp-shooters are posted at points where they harrass our pickets, and have driven back such cavalry forces as have attempted to reconnoitre the outskirts of the town.

Our troops have been under arms continually since crossing the river on Thursday night, and yesterday and during last night the scene in the streets was a complete picture of the desolation of war. The houses for the most part of have been sacked, with the exception of those of Union people, and the troops have destroyed many of the houses in order to supply themselves with fuel for their camp fires.

The shelling of this city, so far as I have learned, has not resulted with loss of life to any of the citizens who remained. They took shelter in their cellars, and in some instances the houses were riddled over their heads. Nearly a dozen families took shelter in the large basement of the house of Mrs. Salivger, on Commerce street, and all escaped harm, though one shot pierced the upper part of the house.

The citizens in the town are still apprehending severe results of the impending battle, but probably the danger of further shelling is passed.

FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 12.

The lady residents of the city, with their children, who have been removed from its immediate vicinity, are out in the fields and plug in tents, fully expecting that the retake held out by the Rebel leaders to Their Fredericksburg will be carried out, must have bugs in this inclement weather

In one house intense.

son, an Aid on clonging to Mr. Roy Ma-A., and occupied as Field's Staff, C. S. were stationed a comprother, Dr. Mason. During the afternoon as sharp shooters. chimney, topped it over, all struck the brought down with it the rest falling it killing every man but three of instantly mortally wounding the latter. and

Among the prominent Union men in town is a Mr. Montgomery. He, as well as the others, has suffered much from the shelling, but, unlike others, is rejoiced at his losses, so long as we have been successful.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The stories about General Banks having landed near Richmond are without any foundation in fact. Secretary Stanton, on being spoken to about Banks, said, to-night, "Banks will land in a good place."

General Gibbon came up from Acquia to-night; he is wounded in the arm.

General Hancock is so severely wounded in the arm.

So hot was the fire upon the bridge builders under General Hamp[illegible] Fredericksburg, yesterday, that the men were driven away several times while unloading. A shell went through the car; another. A [illegible]ough the ropes, and a number went were killed, and they were finally compelled to quit work.

There are twenty oil Refineries within and in the immediate vicinity of Erie City

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Gen. Burnside's Army Re-Crosses the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

The following has been received by the military telegraph, dated Falmouth, Dec. 16th, 8.45 A. M.:

The rain is falling very fast, and the river is rising rapidly.

Our troops are all on this side of the river. The pontoons are up.

LATER.

FREDERICKSBURG EVACUATED!

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 16th, 1.45 P. M.

During last night the army evacuated their position on the opposite side of the river.

The movement was a perilous one, but was conducted with [illegible]ity.

The artillery was the first to cross. The last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after daylight this morning.

The enemy never discovered the movement until it was too late to do us any harm.

As soon as the men were over the pontoon bridges were removed, cutting off all communication.

Our wounded are all safe on this side of the river.

There was a heavy wind all last night with considerable rain, which assisted us in preventing the rebels from learning our intentions.

The War in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14.

Major Wynkoop, commanding the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, charged brilliantly through the town of Franklin, and drove the Rebels clean out. After destroying the flouring mills and other property useful to the Rebel army, the expedition, satisfied with its operations, returned, losing only one man. Five Rebels, including a Lieutenant, were killed, and ten wounded.—Twelve prisoners were taken and a large drove of Secesh horses.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM BAYARD TAYLOR.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, American *Charge* at St. Petersburg, wrote to Mr. Seward, under date of October 29, 1862, as follows:

"Immediately after the receipt of your despatch of September 26th, I applied for an interview with Prince Gortschakoff, for the purpose of delivering the letters of his Excellency the President to his Imperial Majesty Alexander the Second. My request was at once granted, and at an early hour the next day was appointed, but the Prince having, in the meantime, been summoned to Gatschinee, some thirty miles from here, to confer with the Emperor, the interview was postponed until to-day.

"After having received the President's letter, which he promised to present to his Imperial Majesty, the Prince entered upon a conversation concerning American affairs, which I deem unimportant. He stated in the strongest terms his concern at the course which event are taking in the United States. 'Your situation,' said he, 'is getting worse and worse. The chances of preserving this Union are growing more and more desperate. Can nothing be done to stop this dreadful war? Can you find no basis of arrangement befor your strength is so exhausted that you must lose, for many years to come, your position in the world?'

"I answered, that the critical period in the fortunes of the war seemed now to be passed; our arms were again victorious; and could the military strength of the rebellion be once fairly broken, it would be almost impossible for it to maintain itself longer.

"'It is not that alone,' said he, 'but the fury which seems to possess both sides, the growth of enmities which are making the gulf continually wider between the two sections. The hope of their reunion is growing less and less, and I wish you to impress on your Government that the separation which I fear must come, will be considered by Russia as one of the greatest possible misfortunes.'

"'To loyal Americans,' I answered.—'Separation seems nothing less than national ruin, and precisely for this reason there can be no negotiations at present with the rebel authorities. They would listen to no terms which did not include separation, and hence the war is still a terrible necessity. I have hopes, however, that a change may occur before the term of grace allowed by the President's proclamation expires. Have you noticed that the State of North Carolina is already taking some action on the subject?'

"'Russia alone,' said he, 'has stood by you from the first, *and will continue to stand by you.* We are very, very anxious that some measure should be adopted, that any course should be pursued, which will prevent the division that now seems inevitable. One separation will be followed by another, and you will break into fragments.'

"'We feel this,' I replied, 'The Northern and Southern States cannot peacefully exist side by side as separate republics. There is nothing the American people desire so much as peace. But peace on the basis of separation is equivalent to continual war. We have only just called the whole strength of the nation into action. We believe the struggle now commencing will be final, and we cannot, without disgrace and ruin, accept the only terms upon which the rebels would treat, until our strength has been tried and has failed.'

"'You know the sentiments of Russia,' the Prince exclaimed with great earnestness. 'We desire, above all things, the maintenance of the American nation. We cannot more than we have done. hostility to the Southern people has declared her position, and in it. There will be proposals from it. Proposals will come good at present that intervention. Russia to join in some plan of intervention. She will refuse any intervention. Russia will occupy the same the beginning of the struggle. by upon it. She will not change. entreat you to settle the difficulties express to you how profound we feel; how serious are our

"We were face during conversation with earnest, impassioned heart. At impressed me seized my hand, king from his exclaimed, interview in pressure, and

"I felt the aration of the grounds of which I see in the course of events. His Excellency been disappointed in representations heretofore made thanked him for his friendliness and renewed declaration of the attitude

"I had purposed, in former interviews, to bring to current rumors of intervention, in which Russia was to be invited to take part. [illegible] reference might have implied a doubt of the permanence of her friendship. The spontaneous expression of Prince Gortschakoff in regard to the subject was all the more satisfactory.

"I fixed in my memory the time, and have reproduced almost in full for word, the conversation which occurred between

"I judged it prudent to enter into no discussion concerning the impressions which the Prince has derived from recent events.—His manner convinced me that he desired his words to be reported, and I was, therefore, anxious that he should express himself as fully as possible, with no more interruption on my part than was necessary in order to justify the Government of the United States.

"The proclamation of the President, which I forwarded to Prince Gortschakoff as soon as it arrived, was translated and published the next day in the Journal de St. Petersburg, together with your circular, which accompanied it.

"Since then, the same paper, which preserved a complete silence on American affairs during the period of our reverses, has contained several pungent paragraphs in the interest of the Union.

"The Journal of yesterday, for instance, has the following: 'As to the Democratic meeting which has been held in New York for the purpose of condemning the Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and declaring that the Republicans violate the Constitution, it will suffice to give a just measure of value of this demonstration, if we recall the fact that before the war commenced the friends of slavery in the United States were designated by the name of 'Democrats' while that of 'Republicans' was given to the adversaries of the peculiar 'institution.''

"The Proclamation has not excited much surprise at this Court. So far as I have been able to ascertain the impression which it has produced among intelligent Europeans, it is considered a justifiable measure. Some doubts have been expressed in the diplomatic circle here whether it can be enforced without a military occupation, which would insure submission in any case, but the general feeling is favorable to the step.

"Among the Americans who I have met, those who formerly belonged to the 'Breckinridge' wing of the Democratic party, have been strongest in their expressions of satisfaction.

"I shall do my best to promote the confidence of our friends, which term includes all Russians and a large portion of the foreign residents here, although painfully conscious that arguments and representations, however just and telling, are beginning to lose much of their force; I am waiting with the most anxious expectation to be strengthened by deeds.

"The conversation recorded above is, in some respects, a type of much in which I must take a daily part; speculations concerning the future are no longer received.

"Apparent inaction is considered almost equivalent to defeat, and even that better knowledge of an American, which supports his own hope and confidence, is partly neutralized by the disappointments of this year.

* * * * *

"I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

"BAYARD TAYLOR, Charge d' Affaires.

"To Hon. W. H. Seward, Sec'y. of State."

☞ The following extracts are the concluding portion of Mr. Seward's reply:

Mr. Seward's Reply to Mr. Taylor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1862.

Naturally the first thought which, in a time of apparent danger to our country, occurs to a foreign friend is the desirableness of an ajustment or arrangement of the strife. This suggestion is enforced by a contemplation of the calamities and suffering which are wrought upon the battle-field.

The generous mind, glowing with friendly zeal, refuses to admit the fact, however obvious, that the composition of such troubles is impressible. This has been the case especially with the excellent Russian Minister Plenipotentiary here.

He has for some time pressed upon us the same sentiments which were expressed to you by Prince Gortschakoff. Mr. Adams has informed [illegible] Minister at London, has equally urged them, though with great delicacy, upon him.

The Russian Government need not doubt for a moment that the President will hail the first moment when any proposition of peace can be made which will arrest the strife without a sacrifice of the nation's constitution and life.

That period cannot now be far off. Whatever the insurgents may say of their determination, it is not possible for the masses they represent to persevere much longer without direct foreign aid. Much as we deprecate such aid, we have nevertheless had experience enough of war to know, what all the world sees, that to attack the United States, even in the present divided and distracted condition, is an attempt no foreign nation is likely to undertake; while reason, nature, interest and moral duty forbid an alliance for such a purpose.

It is indeed, a fearful drama which the Almighty Ruler of nations has appointed us to enact; but it does not surpass the power he has given us to sustain the performance.—Not only friendly nations, but human nature itself, is interested in its success, and must not be disappointed. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Bayard Taylor, Esq., &c., &c.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

A few years ago the marriage of Miss Beker, a young, beautiful and accomplished lady, with her father's coachman, John Dean set all the scandal mongers of Gothem on end. A sad *addendum* to the "strange eventful history" has now to be added. After the marriage the couple, notwithstanding their different "bringing up," lived happily enough together, in a small cottage over in Williamsburg. The husband obtained an office in the Custom House, and saved money enough to open a public house at the foot of Grand street, Williamsburg. But alas! for John Dean, he could not keep a hotel. It is said "he was his own best customer," and as a natural result he commenced treating his wife badly. In a short while all their money was spent, and with poverty coming in at the door love, as usual, flew out of the window. John beat and abused his wife, but all this she put up with until starvation stared her in the face, when she was compelled to ask admission into the Almshouse.—The petition was granted, and the fashionable and accomplished belle of the Fifth avenue—a few years ago—is now the associate of beggars and paupers.

The International Relief Committee had another meeting yesterday. The total contributions, from all sources, were stated to amount to $115,029·04.

We learn that an large amount of Oil—estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels—was lost on Oil Creek by the late freshets. The oil was loaded on boats which were totally wrecked by being thrown against each other in consequence of the flood. It is thought that $100,000 will not cover the loss.—*Erie Gazette*

It is expected that trains will run over the entire line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in July next.

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 the last [illegible] that the sheet contains no allusion to the elegant garments made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill and Wilson, 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.

MARRIAGES.

At the Eagle Hotel, in Milton, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. T. T. Titus, JOHN T. VANKIRK to CAROLINE ROBBINS, all of Point twp., Northumberland county.

On the morning of the 9th inst., by Rev. E. N. Lightner, J. P. GROVE, Esq., and Miss MARGARET, daughter of the late Hon. John G. Montgomery, both of Danville.

At the Parsonage, near White Hall, Montour co., Pa., Dec. 1st, by the Rev. A. F. Shansfelt, Lieut. WILLIAM J. ALLEN, 17th Reg Pa. Cavalry, and Miss SARAH JALE RUNYAN, of Madison, Columbia county, Pa.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST OPENED!

E. Y. BRIGHT & SON,

INVITE the early attention of cash purchasers to their choice, varied and extensive assortment of FRESH WINTER GOODS which they offer at reasonable prices. Our stock embraces

A full line of Handsome Dress Goods,
A nice lot of Domestic Dry Goods,
A choice supply of fine White Goods,
A great variety of Boots and Shoes,
A large stock of Queens and Glassware,
A very extensive lot of Hardware,
Hats and Caps and Ready Made Clothing,
Groceries of all kinds, fresh and pure,
Drugs—Paints—Glass and Oils,

WE INVITE

particular attention to the following line of Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents.

Real Heavy Blanket Shawls,
French Blanket and Broche Shawls,
Hoosery for Ladies, Gents and Children,
Ladies Gloves in great abundance,
A complete stock of Gents Gloves,
Fancy Shirting and Opera Flannels,
Assorted colors Balmoral Skirts,
Skeleton Skirts in great Variety,
Zephyr Opera Caps and Nubias,
Fine Sable Furs and Muffs,
Fine White Linen Handkerchiefs,
Colored border Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Bandanna Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gents Silk Neck Ties and Cravatts,
Fine needle worked Collars,
Super Black Love Veils,
Silk Tissues of assorted Shades,
Ribbons, Laces, Edgings and Ruffings,
Fine Black Mohair Caps,
Shawl Pins and Scarf Pins,
Perfumery, Pomades and Soaps,
Buck Purses and fancy Port Monaies,
First rate Skates, ready strapped,
Nice Hair Brushes and Pocket Combs,
Extra good Pen Knives and Scissors,
Childrens Gum Gilded Combs,
&c., &c., &c.

Sunbury, January 20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certain writ of Fi. Fa., 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, SATURDAY, the 3d day of JANUARY, 1863, at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of land, situate in Shamokin township, Northumberland county, Penna., adjoining lands late of William & Reuben Fegely, now William I. Greenough, Esq., Isaac Wagner, Daniel Rhodes; another small lot of intestate, Jacob Klaze and John Leffler, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, on which are erected a stone Tavern Stand upon the Centre Turnpike, bank barn and other outbuildings, &c., the property will be sold subject to a Mortgage given by the said William L. Dewart to Wm. M. Mutnuch, administrator of Martin Weaver, deceased, dated Dec. 12, 1862, recorded in the office for recording of Deeds, &c., in and for the county of Northumberland, for the sum of nine hundred and five dollars ($905 00) with its interest, as stated in said Mortgage.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. L. Dewart.

DAVID WALDRON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Dec. 20, 1862.

LIST OF CAUSES,

For Trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County, January Term, A. D., 1863.

Franklin Foust vs Sarah Foust's widow et al,
Wm H Frymire, &c., vs John Miller,
In the matter of the report of Special Auditors, upon the Account of J. Young, formerly Treasurer of Northumberland County,
Amelia C Clement's Adm'r &c. vs Henry Weise and bail,
Wm L Dewart and E Y Bright vs Ira T Clement,
Henry Troup vs Northern Central R R Co.
George C. Wolbert vs Peter Kerlin,
Mary H Greeland's heirs vs Northern Central R R Company,
Maria C Vincent vs John S Watson,
Hiram Young vs Ira T Clement,
William L Dewart vs Charles W. Hegins' Adm'rs.
Henry Musser's Exrs vs Northern Central Railroad,
Smith, Seltzer & Co vs G. W. Bayer,
Thurlow Hughs & Co vs Statten, Marr & Co.,
Charles Dimmig vs Charles Heckert,
Peter Kerlin vs George C Welker,
Mary Jenkins vs Beaver, Goddis, Marsh & Co.,
Katy Stamm for use of Kissinger vs John F Wolfinger,
John H Packer et al vs Thomas Baumgardner and W H Douty,
J B R Bohner vs Solomon Delb,
Beates, Jacoby & Miller vs Aaron Wolf,
Charles Koch vs Lewis H Funk,
John H Greeland's heirs vs Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company,
A W Creamer vs James R Rice,
William Fry vs Casper Adams,
Samuel M' Miller and Christian Wolf vs James Vandyke,
George W Askins vs Robert Datesman,
same vs J B Datesman,
Isaac Martz and Mary for use of Mary Martz vs Solomon B Boyer and Wm Wert,
L C Thompson vs Susquehanna Coal and C M Company,
same vs [illegible] Ridge Imp Co.
E Elliott & Co vs Hen[illegible] Haas,
E Y Bright & Son vs Elizabeth Ormon, A Ormon, Agt.
Henry Haas vs George Geul,
W and I W Gougler vs Peter W Gray,
Andrew M Rostwick vs D C Clement et al,
M D Eberhart vs Thos Cummings,
Christian Wolf vs David Waldron,
Aaron Wormser vs Joseph Moist,
Charles Beck vs John B Weiser,
Joseph P Hague vs Joseph Hollopeter et al,
Daniel Cramer vs Joseph Hollopeter et al,
Peter Scheffer vs same et al
Catharine Peifer vs Jonathan Dunkelberger,
J H Burgett, for use &c vs John C. Deckert,
Daniel Druckemiller vs Barbara Weiser's Admrs.,
Cyrus Brown vs Washington Streb,
John A J Cummings vs George Blair,
W W Persing, dec'd. vs John Newman and wife,
Stephen Bittenbender vs Charles P Heinstein,
A P Larke vs John F Cadow et al,
E B Miller vs Charles Reagle,
Chas E Morgan & Co vs Porter & Delima,
Nathan Shipe vs Joseph Conrad,
Bank of North'd Endorsers, &c. vs B Gearhart & Co. [illegible] notice, &c.
same vs same
Bank of Middletown vs Samuel Wiest,
Sarah Crothers vs Joseph Faust's Admr
Margaret Faust vs same
Susan Conrad's Exrs vs Joseph Conrad.

The first thirty of the above stated cases will be for trial the first week and to be ready on first Monday of the term, and the balance for the second week.

DANIEL BECKLEY, Proth'y.

Proth'y Office, Sunbury, Dec. 20, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of certain writs of Ven. Exp., Al. Ven. Exp., Lev. Fa., issued of the Court of Common Pleas, Northumberland county, Pa., and to me directed will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Sunbury, on MONDAY, the 5th of JANUARY, A. D. 1863, at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north east corner of lot No. 4, on east alley, at a point which separates lots Nos. 4 and 5; thence along east alley fifty-six feet to a post; the corner of lots Nos. 3 and 4 thence the line separating lots 3 and 4, two hundred and thirty feet to Fawn street; thence along the east side of said street, fifty-six feet, to south west corner of lot No. 5; thence along the south line of lot No. 5, two hundred of thirty feet to the place of beginning, containing fifty-six feet in width, and two hundred and thirty feet in depth and marked and designated in the plan of said lots marked by Wm. Wilson for Wm. L. Dewart, as lot No. 4, whereon is erected a two story dwelling house, carpenter shop, &c.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. E. Marts.

ALSO:

Two certain lots, pieces of ground, situate in the town of Trevorton, county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by a public alley, on the east by Eighth street, on the south by Shamokin street, and on the west by a house and lot of E. F. Imlitch, being lots numbered in the general plan of said town of Trevorton as lott Nos. twelve and thirteen (12 and 13) in block No. 104.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Chas. P. Helfenstein, adm'r, of the estate of Edward Helfenstein, deceased.

ALSO:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pa., No. 6 in block No. 185, bounded on the north by lot No. 5, on the south and lot No. 7, on the west by Shamokin street, and on the east by Franklin street, containing in front about 28 feet, and in depth about 190 feet, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house out-buildings, &c.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, situate in same town, Northumberland county, and adjoining aforesaid, lot No. 5 in block No. 185, bounded on the north by lot of Mrs. Reeser, on the south by lot No. 6, on the west by Shamokin street, and on the east by Franklin street, containing a front about [illegible] feet, and in depth about 190 feet.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Faber.

ALSO:

A certain tract of land, situate in Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by Adam Snyder, on the south east and west by Mahantongo creek, containing thirty acres more or less, whereon are erected a large house, frame barn, &c.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Rebecca Wolf.

ALSO:

All those two certain lots of ground No. 1 and 2 in block No. 125, situate in Trevorton, Zerbe township, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded on the north by Shamokin street, on the east by lot of Wm. Gearinger, on the south by an alley and on the west by 33 street, containing in front each 25 feet, and in depth 150 feet, whereon are erected a large four three story dwelling house, kitchen, stable, &c.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of C. J. M. Newman

ALSO,

All those two certain lots or pieces of ground, situate in the town of Trevorton, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, known and designated in the plan of said town as lots number three and four, in block number seventy, whereon is erected a frame dwelling house, stable, &c.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Gottlieb Brymire and Catherine Brymire.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Trevorton, and described as follows, to wit: On the north by an alley, on the east by eighth street, on the south by Shamokin street, on the west by lot No. 11, the said lots being two in number each containing twenty-five feet in front, upon which is erected a large two story brick store room together with a barn and other outbuildings, being marked in the plan of said town of Trevorton as No. 12 and 13, block No. 104, together with all and singular the store room, barn, buildings, &c.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles P. Helfenstein, administrator, the estate of Edward Helfenstein, dec'd.

ALSO,