



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, DEC 3, 1863.

S. M. PETHBRIDGE & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, are authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penn'a.

HAYNES & Co., 335 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864.

GEORGE B. MCLELLAN, Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.

Who Are Disunionists?

On the first day of February, 1850, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, presented the following petition to the United States Senate:

"The undersigned, believing that the General Constitution, pledging the strength of the whole nation to support slavery, violates the Divine law, makes war upon human rights, and is grossly inconsistent with Republican institutions; that its attempt to stifle slavery in any body politic has brought upon the country great and manifold evils, and has fully proved that no such union can exist, but by the sacrifice of freedom to the supremacy of slavery, respect fully ask you to devise and propose, without delay, some plan for the immediate, peaceful dissolution of the American Union."

The same petition was presented to the House by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio. And these two original disunionists are to-day great high priests in the "Union party." When Mr. Hale presented his petition to the Senate, Mr. Webster suggested that it should have been prefaced with a preamble, in these words:

"Gentlemen, members of Congress, Whereas at the commencement of the session, you and each of you took your solemn oath in the presence of God and on the Holy Evangelists, that you would support the Constitution of the United States, now therefore, we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union and overthrow the Constitution of the United States, as soon as you can. And as in duty bound we will ever pray, &c."

Among those who voted for the reception of the petition were Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, and William H. Seward, of New York, both members of the Lincoln Cabinet. Both these gentlemen have recently made speeches, in which they undertook to stigmatize their political opponents as "disunionists" and "disloyalists." Truly such words come well from the lips of men who voted "aye" to the dissolution of the Union, fourteen years ago!

These are some of Peo John's great Union men, who did all they could to dissolve the Union fourteen years ago, and what evidence have they that they are doing any thing different to-day? They are the original disunionists, and through their treachery and secession doctrine was the country plunged into this unholy war.

Mr. Russell M. Bausos, of Philadelphia, says the Gettysburg Compiler, who came there to remove the remains of a son killed in the battle, and at the same time witness the ceremonies of Thursday, met with a terrible accident on Friday at the residence of Mr. Salmon Powers. It seems that he had picked up a shell on the battle-field, and undertook to "unload" it. He had the trap taken out, and was striking the shell upon a stone to loosen the powder and thus extract the balls, when the missile exploded with a loud report, and so horribly mangled his hands as to require immediate amputation of both, beside otherwise wounding him. When the shell burst, Alton Frazer, an interesting lad of fourteen, son of T. F. Frazer, deceased, but living with Mr. Powers, was standing near Mr. Briggs, and a fragment striking him in the abdomen, cut him nearly in two, causing death in a few minutes. His remains were interred on Saturday in Ever Green Cemetery. Another warning, and one of the saddest, that the dangerous business of shell opening has yet afforded. May it be the last.

A REPUBLICAN member of Congress says, "though Mr. Lincoln is not perhaps a man of great parts, he is certainly a very cunning man." Well, we saw Lincoln for the first time, on yesterday evening a week, and on the contrary, affirm that Lincoln has some very great parts. His feet, for instance, are the greatest we ever saw on mortal man, and then we never saw but one animal that can match his ears. Then his mouth is like a gate way to a tomb. His hands are like elephant's ears. He certainly has a goodly number of great parts. And of course very good-looking and intelligent, which his speeches in another column will bear us out on the latter assertion. And as for his cunning, if he has that, it is not a thing for a man to boast of; for, as a great French author says, "cunning leads to knavery." Merely cunning men are almost invariably great rogues. Addition says, "Cunning has only private, selfish ends, and sticks at nothing which may make them succeed."—Honor Citizen.

A MISTAKE—A rumor prevailed in town several days last week that Peter Walsh, Esq., one of the representatives of this county in the legislature, had been killed on the railroad somewhere near Elmira, N. Y. We are glad of the opportunity to state that such is not the fact. We saw a brother of Mr. Walsh on Friday, who informed us that Peter, in stepping from the wrong side of the car at Elira, was considerably hurt that day or two of his ribs had been broken, but that he was in a fair way of recovering. We hope, therefore, not only to see Mr. Walsh in a short time fully restored to health, but that he will be enabled to discharge his duties the coming Winter as efficiently as ever.—Lucas Argus.

Mr. LINCOLN and his proclamation for three hundred thousand more troops, of course wants Loyal Union men. Now, if the Abolition party have been telling the truth, this does not mean Democrats, for they are Copperheads, rebels and Tories. Who would think of putting rebels in the Union army?

"Death to Copperheads."

A few days after the election a landlord of a one-horse tavern in Phillipsburg, Centre county, flung from a window of his house a flag bearing the inscription "Death to Copperheads!" The flag was up but a short time, for the Democrats of the village arrested it and repaired to the tavern and demanded the landlord to take it down, or, refusing to do so, take the consequences. He took it down, and saved his neck.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, whose proprietor is an office-holder, under Lincoln, and whose editor is a stipendiary under Curtin, in speaking of the above circumstance, uses this language—"So far as the death of a Copperhead is concerned, that is as desirable as the death of an armed traitor!"—So! Then the 254,171 citizens of Pennsylvania who voted for Judge Woodward deserve death, do they? Is that what we understand the Telegraph to suggest, and was this the meaning of the inscription on the flag of the Phillipsburg tavern keeper? It would seem so, for no other meaning can be taken from the flag inscription and the sentence we have quoted from the Telegraph. It is nothing more nor less than a bold intimation to Republicans to commence the work of assassination. The scoundrel who could be guilty of making such a suggestion deserves to be whipped to a jelly, and then buried to ashes.

But, let us assure our Democratic fellow-citizens that there is meaning in the above threats. The same threat has been made by no less a personage than the Secretary of War. A number of Abolition officers have also repeatedly declared that they would "rather shoot a Copperhead (Democrat) than a rebel." This language has been used by "pietyune Butler," Jim Lane, Pope Montgomery, and other gentry wearing shoulder-straps. It was used, too, with the approval of that man of big feet and no brains, Abraham Lincoln, for it is notorious that all the officers and menials who indulged in this infamous slang have been tenderly cared for by the administration.

Would it not be well, therefore, for our Democratic friends to think of these things, and be prepared to protect themselves in the event of the Abolitionists daring to put their threats into execution? The stay-at-home men of that accursed party or faction are arming now; one of the objects of those treasonable organizations called "Loyal Leagues," is to arm men and drill them.—This has been ascertained to a certainty.—We advise no violence; our party is now, as it always has been, law-abiding; but the Abolitionists are threatening Democrats—they say we deserve death; they fling flags to the breeze bearing the inscription "death to copperheads," and we feel disposed to hurl back their threats into their teeth and bid them defiance.

We hope never to see anarchy and bloodshed in Pennsylvania, but yet we may see this very state of affairs. The clouds are black, lowering and portentous; mad men are in authority; corruption and rascals are at a premium, and the gaunt abolition wolf howls and thirsts for blood and plunder.—Our duty as Democrats is plain—it is to prepare for the worst, and defend ourselves if assailed. We hope the Abolitionists are in earnest; we hope their insolent menaces are only the ebullitions of coward hearts and nervous arms. But if it should prove otherwise, and the scoundrels who have recommended the assassination of Democrats attempt to execute their designs, then God help some men. Then the Democrats cannot be overpowered by "greenbacks," nor defeated by a contemptible minority.—Then our reckless opponents will certainly discover that there is truth in the old maxim—"whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad."—Carlisle Volunteer.

Who is President.

A day or two before the election in Maryland took place, Mr. Lincoln wrote a letter to Governor Bradford, stating that the people of that State should have a fair election. General Schenk, military satrap of Baltimore thought this was going too far, and gave orders that the people should vote for him (S.)'s best oath. At nearly all the election districts in the State the military took possession of the polls. In Princess Ann county, the Judges of election—three blue Union men—were arrested and incarcerated in one of the jails of the State, for carrying out ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S ORDERS! Only two ballots were polled in the district. Citizens were cruelly beaten by soldiers, for no reason whatever, and when warrants were issued for their apprehension, the victims had no redress, for the alleged reason, that the assassins "were in the government service!" Has Major-General Schenk been called to an account for violating the President's orders? Not at all, and never will be. It certainly looks as if General Schenk and Mr. Lincoln were "playing into each other's hands." The latter lacks "backbone," and Schenk is made the scape goat in this matter. If the order of an officer is superior to that of the President's confusion and anarchy will follow. "Military necessity" is a great invention.—Yoga County Banner.

COMMUTATION MONEY.—The amount of money paid as commutation by drafted men in this County up to the 29th inst., amounts to \$173,700. The amount will no doubt be greatly increased as several hundred men have been given ten days time to raise the rhino. As the Collector, Mr. Foster, receives a per cent, on the first \$100,000 and a fair percentage on all above that, it will be seen that he is making a pretty snug thing out of it. Many a poor fellow's last cow and pig have gone into Father Abraham's big pockets.—Easton Argus.

On Wednesday 250 paroled Union prisoners reached Annapolis from Richmond. They were in a most wretched condition. Six of them died on the way. Underclothing and other necessities are needed for the survivors.

The Designs of the Abolition Radicals.

Why is it that those who desire to destroy the Democratic feature in our government should seek their object through the consolidation of all power in one general government? It can be for no other purpose than to establish a despotism through the agencies of which they may perpetuate their power. The history of all the great questions which have divided the Democratic party and the Federal, makes this clearly manifest. The Federal party, in order to attain their ends, found it necessary to increase the powers of the General Government at the expense of the just rights of the States, by constructions of the Constitution, which were false and calculated to pervert the true objects of that instrument. Their whole theory of our Government has conformed, not to the Constitution, but to the secret objects of their pursuit. The Abolition Radicals of to-day, the residuary legatees of Federalism, maintain that there is one consolidated American people, whose sovereignty is represented by the Federal Government, which, as they assert, is constituted through some, or all of its departments, the supreme and rightful judge of its own rights and powers. To secure this position, they deny that our Constitution is a compact, or that there now exist separate parties to it. They deny that there is any separate sovereignty in the people of the various States, or that there exists any right of resistance, or countervailing legislation in the States, no matter how palpable might be the violations of the Constitution; but each individual is remitted for relief to the General Government against its own aggression, or else to rebellion. If they can thus make the Federal Government, through some or all of its departments, the supreme judge of its own rights and acts, and sweep from its path the only parties able and competent to resist it, they accomplish their main object in securing its undisputed approach to unlimited power. For the rest, it would be wonderful if the even necessary ambiguities of every written instrument would not enable them to make some show of claiming, under the Constitution, powers which were really usurped, when there existed no parties on the other side who were competent to refer the dispute for adjustment to any tribunal other than the very Government which was accused of usurpation. That this is the design of the Abolition Radicals is apparent by the tone of their presses, the sentiments of their orators, and the open expressions of their politicians. The tremendous powers wielded by the General Government today, through the immense number of soldiers and officials dependent upon it for support, are such as were never dreamed of even by the most extreme Federalist of our early age. This cry for a strong government, that, originating at Washington, is caught up by every Abolition press, is the evidence of the criminal designs of these Radicals who instigated and inaugurated civil war, that they might build up a despotism on the ruins of a free republic. The only thing now to avert the calamity rests in the resistance of the people through the ballot-box; and then, if that avenue is closed, by revolution.—N. Y. Daily News.

BURNING OUT OLD SCORES.—The question is sometimes asked in reference to the suppression of this rebellion, "What will you do with them after you have conquered them?" Foreign statesmen of eminence seem to find in this inquiry the chief obstacle to the military solution of the great feud prevailing here. It is not such "a lion in the path" as is supposed. When the insurgent armies are fairly broken up, and the authority of the government is restored, there will doubtless come a settlement with the arch leaders of the rebellion, but to the Southern masses there will be simply a rubbing out of old scores. The Democracy takes satisfaction in avowing that it has never cherished any malice towards the people of the Southern States. Its relations with them were always friendly. It still desires to preserve those relations. There can be no prosperous system unless a fraternal feeling shall prevail. The Democracy is in arms to restore the Union. It has no political dogmas other than this to advance. Let these people come back. Let them elect Congressmen as of yore. Let them recognize the old flag, the old Constitution, and the old government, and Democracy will bury the hatchet, and consent to a generous amnesty for all past bickerings and disagreements. It is chiefly to secure this wise, friendly and permanent adjustment, that is important for the Democratic party once more to resume the control of public affairs. Let us discard all lesser issues, and organize ourselves compactly for this great end, the prompt suppression of the armed front of the rebellion, for the real preservation of the Union, and its orderly institutions. All battles upon any other issue—all propositions of peace, or upon any other issue are, false, and are moreover fruitful of the most varied mischief.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BURGALY.—A daring attempt was made to rob Meylet & Co.'s banking office, Tuesday night. The burglars evidently commenced operations at the iron door on the side, the lock of which they tried to blow off with gunpowder. Failing in this, they gained admittance to the hall leading to the offices above, and in the upper entry resumed their work. On removing the matting to commence operations, they found a key, with which they entered the office of Alfred Hand, Esq., and endeavored to break through the floor, directly over the banking room. They found little difficulty in drilling through the upper covering of wood, but the brick, cement and iron beneath completely frustrated their efforts, and they were compelled to desist. We are not aware that any clue has been obtained of the villains, but no doubt they belong to the same gang who committed the robberies in Northumberland and Wilkes-Barre.—Scranton Republican.

Mr. LINCOLN and his proclamation for three hundred thousand more troops, of course wants Loyal Union men. Now, if the Abolition party have been telling the truth, this does not mean Democrats, for they are Copperheads, rebels and Tories. Who would think of putting rebels in the Union army?

Mr. Everett's Oration.

The New York Herald has the following very caustic criticism on Mr. Everett's Gettysburg oration: "A grander theme than that with which Mr. Everett had to deal never fell to the lot of the most fortunate of orators. He was expected to do homage to the brave men upon the very spot where they had sacrificed their lives for their country, and to preach the funeral sermon over heroes whose remains had not yet moulded into dust, to an audience composed of the friends, relatives and countrymen of the illustrious dead, and from a pulpit around which the evidences of the immortal conflict are still strewn, as they were left at the close of the battle. Place a Greek orator upon the plains of Marathon, or an English orator upon the field of Waterloo, or an American orator upon Banker Hill, and he would be inspired to transcendent eloquence. But such an orator would have to imagine much. He would have to transport himself and his audience back to the period of which he spoke. He would have to clothe with flesh and blood the shadowy forms of heroes unknown to him and to his hearers.—He would have to conceive and describe how the place of action appeared on that day which had made it illustrious. Then, after all this labor, he might begin to feel that sympathy with his subject and his audience which is the alpha and the omega of true eloquence.

Edward Everett had no such preliminary task as this. The heroes he had to eulogize were heroes of the present. Their form lay before him, not yet mingled with the common dust, and scarcely yet separated from life. On every hand were traces of the conflict in which they bore so conspicuous a part. He addressed some of the comrades and many of the relatives of the soldiers of whom he spoke. Every possible accessory, from the newly made graves to the marks of the cannon-shot, assisted to move and warm the heart. Still Edward Everett's little heart beat as calmly as a watch tick. He had written his essay in his library, and he said that which he had written. A little bit of ancient history, a little bit of English history and a little bit of American history were daintily mixed together. Pretty phrases about Pericles were accompanied by equally pretty phrases about Jeff. Davis. An inaccurate account of the battle gave occasion for kindly little puns of Hooker and Meade, when, as every one knows, Gettysburg was a soldiers battle—won not by Meade's generalship, but by the private and the corps commanders. Then came a dissertation upon the causes and excuses of the rebellion, and then a few scraps of history, and then—just as every one was wondering whether this discursive and disconnected rhapsody was interminable—there was a sudden end of it, amid general sighs of relief. Seldom has a man talked so long and said so little. He told us nothing about the dead heroes, nothing of their former deeds, nothing of the glories they achieved before they fell, like conquerors, before that greater conqueror, Death. He gave us plenty of words, but no heart. His flowers of rhetoric were as beautiful and as scentless as air flowers as wax flowers. His style was as clear and as cold as Cronus ice. He talked like a historian, or an encyclopedist, or an essayist, but not like an orator. He has produced, not a great oration, but a great disappointment."

Profitable Investments.

The Philadelphia North American gives some excellent advice to those who wish to invest money. It is well for all who are in funds to heed the counsel: "Though money has been temporarily scarce, capital continues abundant; and the recent tumble in the stock market has brought capitalists to a realizing sense of the unreliable character of many of the securities dealt in. It is greatly to the credit of the Government that its loans, of all the securities daily dealt in on the market, have maintained their integrity of price better than almost anything else. Its Five Twenty year six per cent. loan, the interest on which is promptly paid in gold, has been subscribed to, all through the pressure in the money market, at an average of more than two millions per day. And what is not the least gratifying fact in connection with the daily large subscriptions to this popular loan, scarcely any of it is returned to the market for sale. It is taken for investment, and is held with unflinching confidence in its reliability.—And why should it not be? It is seen that the Government now, after two years of the most gigantic war that the world has ever known, experiences no difficulty in commanding the necessary means to prosecute it, or in paying regularly the interest in gold as it falls due. If this can be done while the war is being waged, who can anticipate any difficulty in readily accomplishing it when the war shall be ended? What better investment than, for capital, than the "Five Twenty" Government loan? But if any doubt; let him refer to the statistics furnished by the census tables of the various nations of the world. The facts which they present will prove the most satisfactory mode of dispelling the numberless gloomy apprehensions which are being continually conjured up by those who are disposed to exaggerate the extent of the calamity occasioned by our rebellion. A reference to the state of most of the prosperous nations of the old world clearly disproves such a position; and shows that the highest conditions of rational advancement have not been materially affected by the extended wars in which those nations have been immemorially engaged, and that a heavy national indebtedness has not proved an unmitigated evil.

For instance, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands will undoubtedly be conceded to respect the highest prosperity that has been attained by any of the European nations. And yet no nations have been called upon to endure fiercer or more prolonged wars, "domestic and foreign, than they. The effect has been, unquestionably, to incur an enormous national indebtedness; but neither their wars nor their indebtedness

had the effect to destroy their elasticity, nor to check the progress of the general prosperity. The result would have been different, probably, if these nations had been falling into decay, instead of being, as they really were, in a state of development, and in this respect their case resembles our own, with enormous advantages in our favor. These nations, while undergoing the trials of war, were oppressed by the evils of an immense exodus of their people, caused by the density of their population, the impossibility to provide occupation for them, the low price of labor, and the scarcity of territory. Compared with our own country, they possessed slight room for future development; they were settled in every part, and no vast territory lay invitingly open to encourage enterprise and settlement. Their great problem has ever been what to do with their surplus population, which, in its turn, has sought new fields for adventure and well support in countries like our own, where an illimitable territory waits to be developed, and where incalculable resources invite industry and energy.

The encouragement to be derived from these facts and comparisons of circumstances is very great, and to the mind of any dispassionate reasoner is conclusive that the course of this great country is onward and upward, and that its credit will live unimpaired to the end."

LATE WAR NEWS.

THE VICTORY AT CHATTANOOGA.

The Four Days' Fighting.

Official Despatches from General Grant.—Gen. Bragg's Army Routed—Sixty Pieces of Artillery Captured.

The following official and other dispatches give the particulars of the brilliant victory over the rebels at Chattanooga, up to a late date:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—7:15 P. M. "To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Gen-in-Chief: "Although the battle lasted but an early dawn till dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg. Lookout Mountain top, all the rifle-pits in Chattanooga Valley, and Mission Ridge entire, have been carried, and are now held by us.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—Midnight. "To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Gen-in-Chief: "The operations of to-day have been more successful than yesterday. We carried Mission Ridge from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, with a comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about 40 pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms and garrison equipage, besides the arms in the hands of prisoners.

"We captured two thousand prisoners, of whom two hundred were officers of all grades from Colonels down. We will pursue the enemy in the morning. The conduct of the officers and troops was everything that could be expected. Mission Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points.

(Signed) G. H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen. Another dispatch from Chattanooga represents Bragg's retreat from his position as a perfect rout. General Sherman reached Chickamauga Station at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. He captured five hundred prisoners, four guns and a number of ponies. The enemy attempted to burn the bridge behind him, but was prevented by the arrival of our forces.

The enemy also burned the depot and stores at Chickamauga. Sherman crossed the Chickamauga on Thursday forenoon—Hooker was reported at Ringgold at five o'clock on Thursday evening.

The number of cannon captured thus far is reported at 32, including the celebrated "Loomis" Battery, which was lost by us at Chickamauga. Sherman's loss is much less than estimated, and will probably not exceed five hundred. Nearly six thousand prisoners have been reported. The son of General Breckinridge, and Major Wilson, chief of staff, were brought in among the prisoners. Gen. Breckinridge himself, narrowly escaped.

The reports from Chattanooga, received at the War Department, represent that 3000 prisoners were captured from the rebels, yesterday, with 52 cannon, 5000 stand of small arms, and 10 flags.

The rebel forces are entirely routed and in full retreat towards Dalton, Ga. They are burning the bridges after them to retard pursuit. They are burning and destroying everything that will embarrass their flight.

Among our killed are Captain Barney, Lieut. Wise and Col. Putnam. Among our severely wounded are Captain Daniel O'Connell, Captain Brown. Among our not so severely wounded are Lieut. Tucker, Capt. Gilmore, Captain Davis, Adj. Tucker, Lt. Col. Heath, Maj. Johnson and Adj. Bond.

Our camp fires on Wednesday night were blazing along the coast of the whole ridge, a distance of eight miles. Bragg was expected to withdraw under cover of night.—At dark Bragg was in line of battle to cross the Knoxville Railroad, but it is believed he will not hazard another battle.

A later dispatch from Gen. Grant says:—"I am just in from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, caissons, and occasional pieces of artillery are everywhere to be found. "I think Bragg's loss will fully reach 50 pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours.

Advices from Chattanooga received on the 27th state that Bragg attempted to make a stand at Chickamauga Station, but was again forced back. The number of prisoners taken is at least 7,000. No late information has been received from General Burnside. It is conjectured that Longstreet will attempt to join Bragg, but his provision has been made to prevent him. He will therefore be forced to retreat into Virginia, if he gets away at all.

UNITED STATES 5-20'S.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw the popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public. The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large and constant demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance.—Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen million per day, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenue, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or short Loans. The Interest and Principal of which are payable in Gold.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Dispersion of the Rebel Cavalry.—The Army Moving on Orange Court House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—No intelligence respecting the Army of the Potomac had been received to day at the army headquarters here up to two o'clock P. M. Yesterday morning our cavalry pushed forward as far as Locust Grove, where they met the advance of the rebel cavalry. The latter were driven across Russell creek or river, and afterwards across Mill run. A body of rebel infantry were posted between that point and Orange Court House, and the whole rebel force moved off in the direction of the latter place. Locust Grove is four miles south of Gettysburg, in Orange county, and within a short distance of the Wilderness, where Hooker fought his battle. Mill run is two miles from Locust Grove; thence to Mountain river, where General Early, with Ewell's old corps, is said to be in force, is about six miles. Orange Court House is eight or ten miles further on, in a southwest direction.

No Battle Saturday.—Capture of Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A special dispatch received here to-night from Rappahannock Station, says it is certain that no battle has been fought. Canoeing was heard on Saturday morning fainter than on Friday, but during the day it was perfectly quiet.

Rain ceased falling before dark, and it is probable that the quantity which has fallen will not interfere with the movements of the army except a few hours.

Nine guerrillas were captured on Friday night, between Callett's Station and Fairfax Court House. Four of them were in one house. One of them had \$3,000 in greenbacks.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

The Shelling of Charleston.

The Charleston Courier, of Nov. 22, says: "The enemy is evidently contemplating an early assault upon Sumpter and for the two or three nights he has been making efforts to find out the strength of the garrison. On Tuesday night, about half-past seven o'clock, the sentinel at the northeast angle detected a small boat approaching the fort. He hailed it several times, and was answered with an oath. He thereupon fired and the boat went off. Notlong after there was considerable musketry firing, apparently from boats between the fort and Gregg. Several balls struck the fort and some passed over. Toward daylight two boats approached within four hundred yards of the northeast angle. Being fired upon they retreated toward Morris Island.

"On Thursday night a rather more daring attempt was made for the purpose, probably, of discovering whether the fort was defended by many muskets. About three o'clock A. M. a number of the enemy's barges, variously estimated at from four to nine—approached within three hundred yards of the fort and opened fire with musketry. The garrison, which had been previously placed in readiness for any emergency by the ever vigilant commander, returned the fire, and the boats retired.

"The mortar firing from the fort, which the mortar firing of the enemy has been much heavier than from his rifled guns. On Friday morning the mortar firing was particularly severe.

"The only casualties that have occurred are, Private F. Wheeler, Company D, 1st South Carolina artillery, wounded slightly in the head, on Thursday, by a brick, and one man killed on Friday.

"Since our last issue, the enemy has made four several attempts to shell the city. From twenty to twenty-four shells were thrown toward the town on Thursday morning, the first landing from eleven and a half to two o'clock. Two or three shells were thrown at two o'clock on Thursday night, about a dozen or more on Friday morning, and eight or nine in the afternoon. It will please the Yankees to know that no one was hurt."

MARRIED.

At the Exchange Hotel, Wilkes Barre, Nov. 12th, by Rev. E. M. Alden, Mr. G. W. MANNING, of Jackson twp., to Miss MARTHA E. DRIESBACH, of Henlock twp., all of Col. county.

On the 17th ult., at the residence of the brides father, by the Rev. Samuel Shannon, Mr. JOHN W. HUNTER, of Seneca, to Miss SARAH J. ACOR, of Moreland, Lycoming county.

On the 10th ult., at the Parsonage, in Orangeville, by the Rev. J. Forrest, Mr. JOHN MERRILL, to Miss MARY MEANS, both of Col. co.

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. M. P. Crosthwait, Mr. LLOYD P. FOX, to Miss MARY A. SCOTT, all of Locust twp., Col. co.

DIED.

In Bloomsburg, on Thursday evening, the 19th of November, 1863, "MR. WILLIAM COX, aged about 47 years.

In Benton, on the 23d ult., MARY, wife of DANIEL KITCHEN, about 25 years.

In Greenwood, on the 23d ult., HENRY KITCHEN, aged about 60 years.

On the 13th ult., of Typhoid Fever, MAGGIE YETTER, of Catawissa, in the 23d year of her age.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with columns for WHEAT, BUTTER, RYE, EGGS, CORN, NEW, TALLOW, OATS, LARD, per lb., BUCKWHEAT, POTATOES, FLOUR, per bbl., DRIED APPLES, CLOVERSEED, 50 HAMS.

WYOMING INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office over the Wyoming Bank, WYOMING, PA. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 125,000.

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