

Mexican News.

LATE FROM TEXAS.
The Galveston News, of the 13th, publishes the following communication from Mr. T. A. Dwyer, of Corpus Christi, by which it appears the Mexican citizens of Laredo have taken measures to avenge the Indian depredations near that place, and along the Rio Grande:

The Lipan Indians have been continuing their incursions from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, until the excitement and spirit of revenge amongst our citizens, who have their farms and settlements on the river, can be no longer restrained. Almost every other day men are killed or wounded near Laredo by the Lipans, who cross over to commit these atrocities, and return to their encampments on the Mexican side of the frontier. Nor have their outrages been confined to this side of the river alone. They have, with professedly at peace with Mexico, and under Mexican protection, stolen a great number of horses from their so-called friends living in New Laredo, on the west bank of the Rio Grande; and more than suspicion rests on them of several murders over those at first attributed to Comanches Indians. They have had the habit of killing and robbing the Lipan horse-stealers from men living there. In one instance they had the horses of the Alcalde, or Mayor of the town, Don Juan Ramon, in their possession, and when claimed refused, on some pretence, to give them back, and left the Alcalde and his family to take to do so. The desire of General Vidaurri to ascertain the truth of these charges against the Lipans is well known; and his disposition to punish them has been recently evidenced by his official organ at Monterey, Mexico, *El Restaurador*, in which, on the 5th of last month, he states that summary punishment will be meted to the Lipan tribe on ascertaining the truth of the charges charged to it.

CATASTROPHE AT SEA.
Captain Wood, of the packet ship *Germania*, arrived at this port yesterday, from Havre, has furnished us the following account of his voyage, together with some brief particulars of the sinking of the *John Rutledge*, by running into an iceberg, and the rescue of one only of the ship's crew.

On the 28th ult., observed a ship's boat ahead; hoisted up and despatched a boat in quest of it. On approaching the strange boat it was found to contain, altho' Thomas W. New, of New Bedford, the only survivor of the wreck. He was accompanied by a party of thirteen men, the remainder having perished of starvation and cold. They had been in the boat nine days. Noy's lands and feet were very much frozen. The boat also contained the bodies of Mrs. Atkinson and three others, names unknown, all belonging to the ship *John Rutledge*, Captain Kelly, of New York.

The *John Rutledge* left Liverpool for this port on the 16th of January; fell in with ice on the 18th of February, in latitude 45° 34' N., longitude 60° 15' W., and was wrecked on the next day, but succeeded in working clear of it. She succeeded, however, in running into an iceberg, stove a hole in her bow, and was abandoned at six o'clock the same evening.

Five boats, filled with the passengers and crew, left the ship. It was the intention of Mr. Atkinson, the mate, to have left the vessel in the boat which was picked up, but the broke adrift, and he and several others went down with the wreck.

It is conjectured that the other boats, which were well manned and furnished with compasses, would pull for the Gulf Stream, as the weather was severely cold. They may, therefore, be picked up by passing vessels. The compass of the rescued boat was accidentally broken; and it being cloudy, her crew could not find their way to land.

After picking up the boat the *Germania* stood to the northwest until dark, and then lay to during the night in hopes of discovering some of the missing boats; but as nothing could be seen of them, she bore away to the southward, keeping a strict lookout all the time. During the forenoon a very thick snow storm prevailed, but the weather cleared towards noon. A barque came out of the ice at the same time as the *Germania*. She stood to the northward, and perhaps fell in with the boats of the *John Rutledge*.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the arrival of the barque Jane Williams, Capt. Urquhart, at New Orleans, the Picayune has dates from the Rio to the 23d of January. The principal feature of intelligence is an account of the dreadful ravages of the cholera. This disease, which has ravaged every other spot had at length disappeared in Amazonas and Peru. In Pernambuco it had not manifested itself with great intensity, and only in the southern portion of the province. Great fear was felt in the capital of the province in anticipation of its appearance; but no authentic case had yet been recorded.—From Alagoas, accounts sent state that no province of the empire had suffered so much relatively from cholera as itself. The ravages at Piauhansen and Penedo, especially, are said to have been terrible. Happily, the people did not lose their courage, but met the scourge as best they could, with such mutual aid as they could afford. The number of victims at Piauhansen, containing about one thousand souls, is calculated to have been eight hundred.

SETTLERS IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Anthony Express says: We apprehend but few persons abroad realize the astonishing rapidity with which the settlement of Minnesota is being taken up by actual settlers. While in Washington recently, we were informed by Mr. Rice that the records in the Land Office Department showed that the amount of lands pre-empted in Minnesota Territory last year exceeded that of any other States and territories together. Think of that!—not more than in any other territory or state, but more than in all of them together. This is an exhibit of which, as Minnesotians, we may justly be proud, as it shows that we are beginning to appreciate the advantages here offered. We presume the records would show another fact not less satisfactory, namely, that as small an amount of land has been entered in Minnesota as in any other State or Territory. The reason of this is, that but little land can be found for such a purpose, actual settlers keeping ahead of the surveys.

AN ALLIANCE.—A very respectable ship owner residing in several days since, that he was in possession of evidence going to prove that the government of President Walker, of Nicaragua, had been recognized by Great Britain, which had likewise concluded with his representative at the Court of St. James, a treaty concerning the Mosquito Territory to be annexed to the Nicaraguan Republic. We regarded the story as a piece of gossip, and did not publish it. The same gentleman reiterated the statement yesterday, and offered his personal responsibility for its truth; but we still think it probable that there is some mistake about the matter. We do not doubt, however, that the willingness of Great Britain to get rid of the Mosquitoes in any honorable way; but we can hardly believe that she would thus accomplish the purpose which she would thus accomplish by the object of a feasible one. She would like to play into the hands of American filibusters.—*N. Y. Journal of Com.*

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.—The overland mail brings dates from Hong Kong to January 13th. At Macao two very large fires broke out on the 4th and 5th instants, and destroyed the greater portion of the Chinese town, including the bazaar. Upwards of one thousand houses are said to have been destroyed, and property to the extent of more than \$1,000,000.

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.
SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

To ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded (equally by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

We neglected last week to notice the April number of *Godey's Lady's Book*. This periodical has already attained so wide and high a reputation that it seems almost superfluous to select any single number as the subject of special notice. They are all gems. Any one who takes the *Book* is well aware of the marked improvements which yearly take place. Mr. Godey's liberality and extensive experience enables him to make it superior to any other thing of the kind.

The Philadelphia *Medical Journal* and Review is the title of a new paper published by Evans & Moore at \$1.25 per annum. It is handsomely got up and looks well. We wish it success.

THE STUDENT and SCHOLAR for this month is before us. As usual, it is filled with useful and instructive matter, suitable both for the school room and the home circle.

We refer our readers to a number of new advertisements in this week's paper.

THE ICE still continues firm on the Susquehanna. Until within a few days, heavy teams have crossed it safely. It can not hold out much longer under the warm sun of this week. The snow is melting so gradually as to lessen the fears of those anticipating a destructive freshet, and the faith of some in the alleged prediction of the venerable Mr. Dow is considerably shaken.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY met as usual on Tuesday evening. The lecturer was S. R. Peal, Esq., and the subject, "Action," was treated by him in a very happy manner. All who listened to him were extremely well pleased. The debate was sustained by Messrs. Cornyn, Wolverson and Clement. H. J. Wolverson, Esq., is the lecturer for next Tuesday evening.

THE TRUSTEES of the Academy met on Saturday evening last. The members are Rev. Wm. W. Montgomery, Rev. P. Born, C. Pleasant, W. I. Greenough, B. Hendricks, I. W. Tenor, and S. R. Peale, Esq. I. W. Tenor, was elected President; Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Secretary, and Rev. Mr. Born, Treasurer.

THE ELECTION on Friday last was a spirited contest. The parties were nearly evenly divided. The result was as follows: Justice of the Peace—E. G. Markley. Constable—Elias Brocius. School Directors—James Beard, Francis Bucher. Poor Overseers—Francis B. Potts, Henry A. Bucher. Judge of Elections—Samuel Fetter. Inspectors—Samuel Snyder, C. Weaver. Assessor—John G. Fry. Auditor—Peter W. Gray.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. The following is a correct list of the Justices of the Peace and Constables elected in the different townships of the county on Friday last:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
Sunbury—E. G. Markley. Rush—Alvin Hughes. Cameron—J. H. Kramer, Solomon Dunbar. Little Mahanoy—John H. James. Upper Mahanoy—G. Adam. Jackson—R. W. Zartman. Washington—Peter Reed, W. D. Hoffman.
CONSTABLES.
Sunbury—Elias Brocius. Northumberland—Jas. D. Slater. Milton—Joseph Hoenigsdorfer. Chittapanque—John Simpson. Delaware—James Johnson. Turbot—Abraham Kissinger. Lewis—John Lamphar. Point—W. Leshner. Upper Augusta—Michael Keiffer. Lower Augusta—J. R. Clark. Rush—Thomas Woodside. Shamokin—James Lynn. Conz—Elias Eisenhart. Upper Mahanoy—Daniel Duntzberger. Lower Mahanoy—Martin Beckman. Little Mahanoy—Adam Lenker. Jackson—Isaac Albert. Jordan—Wm. Kempfle. Cameron—Samuel Long. Zerbe—Anthony Gillespie. Mt. Carmel—George A. Keeler. Washington—Solomon Billman.

DEATH OF COMMANDER CONNER.—Commander Conner died in Philadelphia on Thursday last, after a service of forty-six years. He entered the United States Navy as a midshipman in 1809, but was too young at that period, to gain much distinction. He was in the engagement between the Hornet and the British sloop-of-war *Penguin*, when the latter was captured, and in the action received a wound. He acquired, in the service, the reputation of thoroughly understanding his profession, of being a brave officer, and of possessing great sagacity of manner. In the Mexican war he was selected to command the naval attack, at that time believed to be necessary, against San Juan Dulio. He helped to plan, with Gen. Scott, the landing of the army at Vera Cruz, and had everything in readiness for carrying out this design when he was superseded by Com. Perry.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT appeared last week in an entire new dress.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Philadelphia, March 25, 1856.

The weather is a subject which every one is ready to discuss, and of which every one complains. The present season is at least from three to four weeks behind the average this spring. Yet some early vegetables are to be seen in the markets, brought from the sunny south. Fresh shad too, can be had, but by the time they get here, they look more attenuated and collapsed than any June shad that ever floated in the Susquehanna. Within the last two weeks, much of the ice in the streets has disappeared, but the deposits of brick mud still remain. The accumulation of filth and decayed vegetable matter, in some of the narrow streets, is a fruitful source of disease.—Even at the present time, some of the streets in New York were, to me, almost insufferable. The poor, in the country, who can at least have free access to fresh and pure air, have no conception of the rich blessings they enjoy, and for the want of which most of the humble classes in large cities are suffering. In this respect New York is worse than any city in the Union. The number of families and individuals crowded up in one building is astonishing. The subject is, however, beginning to attract the attention of the legislature. These tenement houses, as they are called, were once considered quite an improvement, but they are productive of the worst characteristics of communism or Feticularism, without any good results. The legislative committee, who have investigated the matter, say that more than half the population of the Fourteenth Ward, it is estimated, live in tenement-houses—some of the most crowded of which are these:

Location	Dwellings	No. of Families
9 and 11 Crosby street	50 by 100	69
135 Crosby street	25 by 100	40
38 Elizabeth street	25 by 50	24
249 Elizabeth street	25 by 100	41
31 Marion street	50 by 75	45*
75 Mulberry street	30 by 50	20

* And six stores.
Another establishment well known as the "Barracks" in Greenwich street, included two hundred and twenty families, consisting of about five hundred and seventy persons, 270 being German and 230 Irish. Another, known as the "Cottage Place," containing a whole colony of German rag pickers, and was so filthy that the committee shrunk from examining it. Another, known as the "Bagdad Hotel, alias the Match Factory," contained fifty families of all kinds and nationalities. The rooms in these miserable dens rent for from three dollars to eight and a half dollars per month. In the first one, the rents range from four dollars to six. In the Bagdad Hotel they range from six and a quarter to eight and a half dollars per month. Another building rents for \$400 per month, or \$4,800 per annum, and in a majority of instances these houses are made to produce from forty to one hundred per cent, on their fair assessed value. An additional disgusting feature is that these human pens have in many instances a story underground, in which all the unwholesome filthiness of the upper stories is aggravated, by darkness, dampness, and the drainage through them of the entire buildings. The whole "cellular population" of the city is estimated by one of the journals at from fifteen to twenty thousand souls.

The laboring poor have truly a hard time, especially during the winter. Life is to them but a constant struggle for existence, hence the great and increasing number of children and others, begging in the Hotels and streets. This evening, while writing, I have been approached by at least twenty little boys and girls, for charity. Some of them apparently not more than six years old, are out as late as 11 o'clock at night, several miles from home. General James, the United States Senator from Rhode Island, has introduced into the Senate, a new tariff bill which if passed will make an important change in our revenue system. Gen. James has himself been an extensive manufacturer, and is one of those sound and practical men whose opinions will have great weight in Congress on this important subject. Mr. James' plan is briefly this. All commodities to be divided into four classes; the first consisting solely of spirituous liquors to pay 80 per cent (instead of 100 as at present); the second, a large and comprehensive class, comprising almost everything in which American industry comes into competition with that of foreign countries, to pay 30 per cent (instead of 60, 50, 40, 30 and 25 per cent); the third, comprising raw materials, the old free list, to be free; the fourth, including all articles not enumerated, to pay 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

One of the most important modifications is on wool, which his bill proposes to put on the free list after June, 1857. The object is to enable our manufacturers to import the cheap foreign wool, to mix with their own, and thus enable them to compete with foreign manufacturers. This modification, it is said, is desired by Pennsylvania and other wool growing States. The Report elicits many important facts, one of which, shows that the quantities of foreign dry goods thrown upon the market since 1827, amount to no less than \$27,651,635, viz.:

Month of January	1855.	1856.
1855	\$5,301,194	\$12,536,224
Month of February	4,655,121	7,478,959
Three weeks in March	3,326,859	7,335,878

Of this aggregate of Twenty-seven millions in less than three months, no less than six millions were in woollen goods. The inadequacy of the production of domestic wool to our home demands may be readily shown by the statistics exhibiting the import and consumption of wool and woollen manufactures, also the product of wool in 1853-4.

Domestic wool produced, lbs. 60,000,000 Imported, do. 116,000,000 Total 176,000,000 Woolen Manufactures Imported 12,000,000 Total 188,000,000 From reliable data, it is estimated that the total consumption of Wool in the United States is equal to 300,000,000 pounds, and of this only six millions are produced in the United States, leaving two hundred and forty million pounds to be supplied by foreign countries, for which we pay annually, estimating the value of the raw material only, about

DREADEFUL AFFAIR IN CAMDEN.

A terrible event occurred, yesterday morning, in Camden, resulting from the act of trespassers upon private property. A short time previous to 10 o'clock in the morning, three men, believed to be Frenchmen, were seen along the river firing at some kinds of game. Mr. William J. Hatch went towards the men alluded to, it is said, and after an interview, took a gun from one of the party, and demanded the two other guns belonging to the Frenchmen. This demand it appears, was not acceded to. The trespassers started towards Cooper's Creek, followed by Mr. II. When about half way across the creek, a scuffle or it was supposed between the deceased and one of the men, who had a gun in his hand, which terminated in the death of Mr. Hatch, who was shot through the head, and his body left lying where he fell, upon the ice upon Cooper's Creek. The shot killed him instantly, and he was buried in a coffin by the proprietors of the act immediately fled, and two of them made their escape. The third man, Adolph Delsa, was arrested near Cooper's Point, while lying in the street, pretending to be asleep. Mr. Hatch was 45 years of age, resided on the corner of Sixth and Cooper streets, and had left a wife and four children. He was a member of the City Council, and for three years represented North Ward in that capacity.

During the afternoon, Officer Johnson arrested one of the men, who it is alleged, participated in the affair, at the Keatington Depot, where he was just about to purchase a ticket for New York. After the commission of the fatal act, he had shaved his moustache and whiskers off. He is a shoemaker by trade, and kept house at No. 23 Locust street, where he rented rooms to others. He is a married man. Coroner Erhard, the other one in the party, was arrested at the house of Lemmhardt, in Locust street, on Thursday night, and a shoemaker. The two were taken to Camden and had a hearing before Mayor Shroff. Two Germans, who reside on the place, testified to seeing the transaction, and also stated that the three arrested were the parties engaged in the affair. They were committed to await a trial on the second Tuesday in May.

Monday morning Mr. Joseph Howell was knocked down at his distillery at this place, and robbed of his pocket-book containing five hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The outrage was perpetrated by two men, (strangers) armed with long shot. They escaped with fifty dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the robbers.

FIRE AT MINERSVILLE.—A fire broke out in a block of old frame buildings in Minersville, on Friday night of last week, which threatened at one time to be quite disastrous. The fire was communicated to the flour and feed store of Jacob Sillerman, and to the store of Dr. Gibbs, who is at present away from home. The office of the *Bulletin* was also on fire at one time, but the flames were speedily extinguished. We have not learned the amount of loss occasioned by the sad calamity.—*Mining Register.*

THE ALLEGED SLAVE CAPTURED AT NEW YORK.—The schooner *Falmouth* seized on New York on the charge of having been fitted out for the slave trade, is being sent to the United States Marshal, and arrived at New York on the 7th inst., from Baltimore. She was sold immediately after arriving, by Captain Warren, her owner, for \$3,500, which was paid, cash down, in gold, by parties to him unknown. "The Tribune" says: The schooner is a rickety schooner of 250 tons, painted black, with a red funnel around the base of her funnels. She is fitted up with all the appliances of a regular slave, and in her hold there are a great many cages. A large quantity of rice, beans, and pilot bread was on board. Her hold was stowed full of sacks of firewood, and lumber for a slave deck. Two iron coppers were also on board, together with a number of spoons and dishes. The medicine chest, from Milbaur's, was stored with lard and castor oil enough for an army. A large number of cans of preserved meat were found, together with spirits and wines, a coop full of chickens, and a barrel of direction marks, as well as other signs which could lead to the contents being traced to the store where they were purchased, or the person to whom they were sent, were carefully erased. The cargo could see, which indicated who she was owned by, or where she was bound. After giving the necessary instructions, Mr. McKean went ashore, where he was soon followed by the Marshals with the crew, and on their way to the King's County Prison.

It is also stated by the same journal that not less than thirty vessels are fitted out for the African slave trade, at that port, every year. ACCIDENT OF RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.—A Worcester (Mass.) Court has decided that railroad conductors have a right to put any passenger out of the cars by force, who refuses to comply with the rules of the company. A passenger wished to remain on the platform of the cars, (a very dangerous position, and refusing to enter the cars, the conductor put him off at the next station. The Court said that as the rules of the Corporation, forbidding riding upon the platform of the cars were reasonable and necessary, and were several times brought to the attention of complainant, the conductor had a right to eject him, and that he was reasonable in so doing.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.—Gov. Robinson, of the People's Government, in Kansas, acting in opposition to the territorial government, appears to be fully aware of the delicate position in which he is placed. He wisely recommends that no measure shall be adopted in opposition to the General Government, or the territorial government, which would remain with the sanction of Congress; and a joint resolution has been adopted by the Legislature, that the laws passed by the old free list, to be free; the fourth, including all articles not enumerated, to pay 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

One of the most important modifications is on wool, which his bill proposes to put on the free list after June, 1857. The object is to enable our manufacturers to import the cheap foreign wool, to mix with their own, and thus enable them to compete with foreign manufacturers. This modification, it is said, is desired by Pennsylvania and other wool growing States. The Report elicits many important facts, one of which, shows that the quantities of foreign dry goods thrown upon the market since 1827, amount to no less than \$27,651,635, viz.:

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PROCEEDINGS OF BOROUGH COUNCIL.

SUNBURY, MARCH 27, 1856. SPECIAL MEETING.—Council met at 7 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Rockefeller, Chief Burgess; Shindel, Weiser, Druckenmiller, Beck, Convert, Beard, Snyder, Clark, Haas, and Smith. The Chief Burgess stated the object of the meeting, and remarked that the time has now come when the people of the Borough are called upon, through their representatives, to decide whether they are in favor of confining the limits of the Borough, or whether they would prefer sending capitalists so remote from their own places of doing business as to render the trade of little or no benefit to the community, and in many instances do but a great deal of harm. He said that the people have so much better than the Senate or the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the Chief Burgess shall have power to insert a clause in all leases of the place, to be put into effect three months before the expiration of the term, the lease shall signify his intention to the Chief Burgess to lease the premises for another term, it shall be his duty to select one person, and the Chief Burgess for the time being shall select one person, which two persons so selected and chosen shall have power to select and choose a third person, whose duty it shall be to fix a fair and reasonable yearly value on the premises, and the amount so fixed and certified by them to the town council shall be the amount of rent which shall pay to the Borough for such future term. The persons so selected as aforesaid shall be first duly sworn before a justice of the peace, to do justice between the parties, according to the best of their judgment.

Also Resolved, That the time for the creation of the wharves on the premises leased shall be fixed as follows: "to be commenced within two months from the date of the lease and finished within six months;" and if not finished within that time, the lease shall be void, and the council at liberty to lease the same to other parties. Adopted—aye 7, nays 3.

The following proposition was then offered: "New York Middle coal field, and Locust Mountain Coal and Iron company with to obtain a lease from the corporation of that part of the river bank between Market street and Dewberry street, for the purpose of shipping coal to lay down tracks and erect wharves, so that no interference or obstruct the public landings." J. M. BICKEL, Pres't N. Y. Middle Coal Field Co. J. ANSPACH, Jr., Pres't M. C. & I. Co.

On motion of J. Haas, Resolved, That the Chief Burgess be authorized to collect the duties from George Lyon and Samuel Mantz for a lease which had been granted to them by a former council, for the fishery below the Shamokin dam. Mr. Haas laid before the council a memorial from H. Hendricks in regard to a lease granted him, which on motion of G. B. Weiser, was laid over until next meeting.

On motion of J. Haas, Resolved, That the Chief Burgess be authorized to repair the bank nearly opposite John and Albin Hoppers, he to do the work at the expense of the Borough. On motion adjourned. E. H. WILVERT, Clerk.

For the Sunbury American. NEAR MILTON, Pa., March 23, 1856. MR. EDITOR:—There is so much lawlessness, meanness and absolute falsehood in S. A.'s unceasing attack on me that my farther attention to him is like casting pearls before swine. Seeing that he cannot answer my articles by reply, which shows that he had charged me with what he notoriously false, he makes other insinuations equally false. I have proved so fully in several communications that an increase of my salary would not have increased our tax or diminished our appropriations, from the declaration of the street superintendent and the facts in the case, that no one but a stupid ignoramus, or an individual fond of falsehood can any longer, in the face of such testimony, harp on that point.

I am glad to know that the public generally understand the matter as correctly as I do, and that it will not be responsible for any charges on only expose his hollow, rotten and degrading intentions. He commences his last article by thinking that as many mistakes might be detected in my letter as are found in his. Now S. A. B. if you can think of a single notional falsehood in regard to my letter, it is no wonder that you can think and write falsehoods on other matters concerning me. I defy you to show errors in my letter. On this subject all who know me and see your article, know that you know on that point what, if you knew anything, you would know to be false. S. A. B. says: who ever heard of such wild statements? Lancaster, Berks, Chester, &c., paying no more tax than Northumberland. Well, who did? I never made such a statement, and your insinuation and defamatory untrue. I said we had to help these counties pay high salaries for their superintendents, which is true; and that our county ought to have a larger sum out of the \$200,000 which is also true, and to show my honesty in this matter I said from the beginning of the term, our share would be given to the schools of our county. I would not ask a dollar more than I was receiving. As the matter now stands every reasonable man knows it to be false.

COMMUNICATED.

THE HON. C. A. BLACK, Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Bigler, a most distinguished man, and certainly in favor of what he thought fair and honorable says in his Report to the Legislature in January 1855, "some of the counties have been limited, having put down the salaries at an unjust, if not absurdly low standard. This feature of the law should be remedied. There should be some power given to the School Department to increase such salaries at least to a sum equal to which a county would be entitled to receive out of the thirty thousand dollars, &c."

It was doubtless in view of this very recommendation that a law was passed authorizing directors to increase the salaries of superintendents before the expiration of their term. Now for acting under a law which doubtless had its origin in the recommendation of so distinguished a man as Hon. C. A. Black, the convention, which met at Sunbury, and which had it not happened to be on Saturday, and besides a very rainy day, would have been numerous, is merely called by S. A. B. a *Ramp Convention*, and I am slandered. We never intended to ask for more than what we thought our county would be entitled to, out of the thirty thousand dollars, which was limited, having put down the salaries at an unjust, if not absurdly low standard. This feature of the law should I think be remedied.

TRAVERSE JURORS. Sunbury—C. O. Bachman, John Hopper, Emanuel Strub. Northumberland—Joseph H. Hare, Henry Haas, Wm. Elliott, John Dunham, Wm. Forstley. York—Daniel Hilbish, Adam Vandling. Chittapanque—Soloman Deutler, Thomas Allen. Milton—Samuel D. Jordan, John Houtz, Jacob Wheeler. Lewis—David Montgomery, John Frymiller, John Klapp, Robert Montgomery, Samuel Shadle. Turbot—David Marr, Charles Follmer. Delaware—James Durham, H. J. Keefer, Jacob Brown, Daniel McKean. Lower Augusta—Casper St.Clair. Upper Augusta—Charles Gawinger. Shamokin—John Cameron, Wm. Shall, Daniel Hummel, W. B. Fering, Wm. Farley, Daniel Curral. Conz—Henry VanGastin, John Caldwell. Zerbe—Andrew A. Heim, Jacob Gass. Cameron—John Heim. Jordan—George CHUBBLES ADAMS. Jackson—John Galen Smith, Henry Hoff, Samuel Malick, Jacob Hilsh. Lower Mahanoy—Michael Leuker, Jacob Spotts. Little Mahanoy—Isaac D. Baker.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET. GRAIN.—Wheat is in better supply but prices are unchanged. Sales of good red \$1.65 a 1.75, and \$1.75 a 1.85 for prime wheat. Rye is dull with sales at \$1 per bushel. Corn is in fair request; sales of yellow at 59 cents in store. Oats are selling at \$1.25 cents per bushel. WHEAT is held firmly—bushels at 22 a 23 cents, and bushels at 27 cents.

FOR SALE! TWO HORSES—cheap for cash. Apply to J. B. MASSER, No. 23 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA. Constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO., Market Street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE! Umbrella and Parasol Manufacturer, No. 2 North Fourth St., N. W. Cor. of Market, PHILADELPHIA. Has now on hand an extensive assortment of the newest and most desirable kinds, including many NEW STYLES not heretofore to be had in this market. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Price as low as any house in the city. March 29, 1856.—4w c

MAchine CARDS. THE subscriber is still engaged in the manufacturing of superior Machine Cards for Cotton and Woollen Factories. The best quality of Leather and Wire used in making the above, and after an experience of twenty-five years, is prepared to warrant them equal to any made in this country. I am also making superior Leather Bands, cemented and copper riveted, the stretch taken out by powerful machinery. Elevator Straps for Grist Mills also. Leather Hose, of superior quality, made as above. JOHN H. HASKELL, No. 33 South 11th Street, Baltimore, Md. March 29, 1856.—2m

ADAMS' FRIENDS' CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE, 8. E. Corner Eighth & Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA. THE subscriber having made very important additions to his stock, by procuring the first floor of his Old Store with that of the beautiful four story building adjoining known as HANCOCK HALL, (surmounted with a high Cupola, inviting his Old Customers and Friends to an examination of an Entirely New Stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, selected expressly in refer to the present opening. The assortment comprises: Seasonable Dress Materials, of new and elegant kinds. Plain India & Black Silks. Stuffs, of all kinds. Hosiery, Gloves & Mitts. Embroideries & Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Irish Linens, Flannels, Muscous, &c., to which are added New Goods daily, of choice descriptions. P.S.—Persons wishing a splendid view of the City and Vicinity, can ascend the Cupola, by a private Stairway which will be found well worth a visit. March 29, 1856.—2m

NOTICE! A notice is hereby given that I am not a member of any partnership in the firm name of Masser & Hoppers, nor in the name of Bowen & Masser, and that I will not be responsible for any acts of either of said firms, nor pay any engagements entered into by any other person in either of the names aforesaid. JOHN BOWEN. Sunbury, March 22, 1856.—

LIST OF JURORS. GRAND JURORS. Sunbury—Daniel Haas, Eli Diemer. Lower Augusta—William Malick, Peter Resner. York—P. Gibbons. Chittapanque—Wm. Bernhart. Milton—Hugh D. Barr. Lewis—Andrew Kerlauer, Fred. Murray. Turbot—Asa Everett. Delaware—Thos. B. Arnold. Rush—Samuel Gearhart. Shamokin—Horatio G. Taggart, Mallden Beuglmer, John Engely. Conz—Peter Buzener, Wash Smith. Jordan—G. W. Frountman, Peter Troutman, John K. Hoyt. Zerbe—H. D. Hertz. Upper Mahanoy—Soloman Fellk. Lower Mahanoy—Jacob Phillips, John Weir. TRAVERSE JURORS. Sunbury—C. O. Bachman, John Hopper, Emanuel Strub. Northumberland—Joseph H. Hare, Henry Haas, Wm. Elliott, John Dunham, Wm. Forstley. York—Daniel Hilbish, Adam Vandling. Chittapanque—Soloman Deutler, Thomas Allen. Milton—Samuel D. Jordan, John Houtz, Jacob Wheeler. Lewis—David Montgomery, John Frymiller, John Klapp, Robert Montgomery, Samuel Shadle. Turbot—David Marr, Charles Follmer. Delaware—James Durham, H. J. Keefer, Jacob Brown, Daniel McKean. Lower Augusta—Casper St.Clair. Upper Augusta—Charles Gawinger. Shamokin—John Cameron, Wm. Shall, Daniel Hummel, W. B. Fering, Wm. Farley, Daniel Curral. Conz—Henry VanGastin, John Caldwell. Zerbe—Andrew A. Heim, Jacob Gass. Cameron—John Heim. Jordan—George CHUBBLES ADAMS. Jackson—John Galen Smith, Henry Hoff, Samuel Malick, Jacob Hilsh. Lower Mahanoy—Michael Leuker, Jacob Spotts. Little Mahanoy—Isaac D. Baker. PETIT JURORS. Sunbury—Francis Bucher, Peter Hilman, Geo. C. Walker, Philip Rein. Northumberland—David Hilbert. Chittapanque—J. M. Noshit. Milton—Charles Stout, David Grouser. Lewis—David B. Montgomery, Samuel Mungis, Daniel Keller, Ferdinand Piper, John F. Derr, Adam Shoyer, Jr. Delaware—Amos Anderson, Comly E. Vincock. Lower Augusta—George Fausbold, John Zimmerman, Wm. Resner, Henry Ship, Upper Augusta—Peter Gable, Jacob Shesholtz. Rush—James Bryson. Shamokin—Soloman Fagely, Simon Behner, Wm. H. Mauch. Conz—Daniel Ephlin, Wm. Cherrington. Mt. Carmel—John H. Yarrall, Peter Stroff, Felix Lerch. Jordan—Wm. Shrade. Cameron—Wm. Krauer. Upper Mahanoy—Philip Reitz. Lower Mahanoy—John Bulker. Lower Mahanoy—John Boganman.