nest consideration of Congress. The Sec sry of the Treasury will hay before you a ll and detailed report of the receipts and isbursements of the last fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the probable receipts and the estimates for the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might context myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decision. But the parsmount impor-tance of the subject so presses itself on my tance of the subject so presses itself on my mind, that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and, I might also say, for the existence of this people.

The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue and intelligence of its citizens, but it is equally true that a good revenue system is the life of an organized Government. I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as its amount, it fades away into nothing when compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon man by the preservation of the na-tion's life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inhas voluntarily burdened itself with a debt peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall commend itself to those who shall come after us for its continuance.

We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessarily follow a state of war.-We must endeavor to apply the carliest remedy to the derauged state of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the peopie, shall immediately begin to effect a re-duction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely fixed number of years.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever increasing evils of an irredcemable currency, without a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. For that end we must, each in our respective positions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist upon fragality in the expenditures; and a sparing economy is itself a great na-tional resource. Of the banks which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bouds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded.

We may, each one of us, counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and, by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow citizens in the prudent management of their monetary affairs, the duty devolves on us to diminish by law the amount of money now in circulation.

Five years ago the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than \$200,000,000. Now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds \$700,000,000. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redcemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secure-first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country; and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark, that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is the safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a still

more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not

Our domestic contest now happily ended, has left

Our domestic contest now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one, at least, of the great maratime Powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unpro-dented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutrality pursued by the Powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in-a great measure, from the workshops of Great British and British ships, manned by British subjects and prepared for receiving Brit-ish armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britian to make war on American commerce, under the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the yery Power whose subjects had cre-

ated the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The sincere desire for peace

These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interests of every one of them as to have insured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitrament, but, on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned should be

excluded. The proposition, in that very un-stisfactory form, has been declined. The United States did not present the subject as an impeachment of the good faith of a Power which was professing the most friendly dispositions, but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement essential to the peace of nations; and, though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object.

They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be placed before you. ground on which the British Minister Th

rests his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretations of that law, are the measure of its duty as a neutral; and I feei bound to declare my opinion before the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nationals. At the same time I do not advise to any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice. From the moment of the estalishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interests of democracy or of monarchy; but through all those revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only government suited to our condition; but we have never sought to impose it on other; and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only

by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European powers and and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, Indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America, in the interest of monarchy, have prevailed; twice my predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference.

On both occasions the remonstrance of the United and re duce the currency to its former limit, States was respected, from a deep conviction, on the part of European governments, that the system of non-interference and mutual abstinence from There is one thing certain, that the contraction from 700 millions to 200 millions, ceived of its adoption or rejection by Indiaopagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since those times we have advanced in wealth and power; but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynastics and form their own systems of governof dollars or even 400 millions, cannot be ua, California, Oregon, Florida, Mississippi accomplished without a great revulsion in dynastics and form their own systems of govern-ment. This consistent moderation may justly de-mand a corresponding moleration. We should re-gard it as a great calamity to onselves, to the cause of goal government, and to the ponce of the world, should any European power challenge the Amer-tean people, as it were, to the defense of repub-licanism against foreign interference. We cannot forese and are willing to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to proteet ourselves against designs injudied to our form of government. The the money market. The citizens of Philadelphia are considerably excited in regard to the contemplated extension of the Atlantic & Great Western Rail Road through our section of country, commencing at a point on their road at Franklin, and by constructing new contem-Esigns inimized to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they will never be driven from that course but by the agression of European Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of plated roads and consolidating with the Cattawissa & Lehigh Valley Road, reach New York, by a short route, with a broad guage road. It will be difficult to make the those Powers to respect the system of non-inter-ference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to people of the interior believe that they will be injured by the construction of new roads, both continents. The correspondence between the United States whatever effect it may have on rival or comand France. in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two tiov-ernments will, at a proper time, be laid before Conmny routes. The excitement in the religious world, gress. When, on the organization of our Government." under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two caused by the proceedings of the late Episcopal Convention, had nearly died out, Houses of Congress, he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the de tiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the American parallel." when it took a new turn on Thanksgiving Day, caused by the insane declamation of Rey, John Chauders of this city. In my adjument the Reverend gentleman was always a miserable demagogue-especially ople." And the House of Representatives answered when he endeavored to make himself con-Washington by the voice of Madison :---We adore the invisible hand which has led the American peospicuous on the Temperance question. ple, through so many difficulties, to cherish a con-scious responsibility for the destiny of republican likerty." More than severpty-six years have glided away since these words were spoken; the United Ambitious and aspiring to be a leader, but acking the abilities to occupy the position of a Beecher, he is resolved to make himself States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now, at this new epoch in our exist-ence as one nation, with our Union purified by so-rows, and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the orat least notorious, which he has certainly accomplished. by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the or-casion invites us once more to repeat, with solermi-ty. the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves inswership before our fathers to hold ourselves of the republican form of government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in pence and more republican form of government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in pence and gers and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emer-gencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the heart of the people. At the consumation of Washington the foreign re-lations of the country were few, and its trade was represed by hostile regulation: now all the civi-lized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their to vernaments profess towards us smity. Then our country fielt its way hostitulingly along an unried path, with States so little boand together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly THE PRESIDENT AND THE COLORED RACE .- The policy of the government towards the black race is treated with great Congress. The rebuke which the President gives to the intemperate haste of those who would forthwith thrust upon four millions of ignorant beings responsibilities for which they are unflued, is worthy of all commendation; "that while sincere philanthropy is by rapid means of communication as to be hard known to one another, and with historic tradition remotest aims, it must not be forgotten that | tice." extending over lew years; now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate the experience of centuries has been grow-ted into a few generations, and has created an intense, indestructible nationtime is an essential element of reform." He takes an impregnable position in asserting that the elective franchise belongs exclusive-Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the y to the several States, and that it is but inconvenient boundaries of the territory which had achieved independence; now, through cosions of lands, first colourzed by Spain and France, the counjust to wait for experience to show what use the black race will make of its freedom try has acquired a more of inplex character, and has for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the Gulf of and means of advancement in the social Mexico, and the east and the west the two great scale before the question of political privi-Other nations were wasted by civil wars for ages leges can fairly and wisely be considered. The unanimous judgment of the country

The Selinegrove Times man has de-

stores of knowledge and acquire an ever increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the carth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of government; and that form of government, by the confessions of European statesmen, "gives a power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man with the State, and arouses everything that belongs to the

soul." Where in past history does a paralell exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions he found so suited to their habits or so entitled to their love as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, then, in whatever part of the land he has by which I am animated led me to approve the pro-posst, already made, to submit the questions which and thus arisen between the two countries to arbi-tration which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguish-

ed by some token of Providential agency. Who will not join with me in the prover, that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a per-fect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance, of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through count-ANDREW JOHNSON. ess generations?

Washington, December 4, 1865. The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

E. WILVERT, Publisher. SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1865. EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1865. The business of this city is not in as prosperous a condition as appearances indicate Merchants and traders are not easy in the position they occupy. They feel that high prices cannot be maintained for an unlimited time, and that when the fall commences many must suffer and go under. That crisis I think, is now at hand. Gold is coming down and will continue to decline, gradual ly, until the difference between gold and currency will be almost nominal. The decline in cotton goods are not so great in plain muslims as in colored fabrics. The necessaries of life are also getting cheaper-Indeed provisions are cheaper in Philadelphia than Sunbury. 1 saw fine turkies, dry

picked, sold at 16 cents per pound, chickeps at 12 cents, and dressed hogs at 121 to 184. Fine peach blow potatoes at 70 to 75 cents per bushel. A large packer of pork from the West, says that dressed hogs are worth but 9 cen and they are not anxious to buy at that price. The recommendations of the Secretary of

the Treasury to contract the Bank issues

bama.

voted no less than six articles in his exceeddingly valuable columns to ourselves, for having commended the "Blacking" department to his establishment. Ever since the surrender of Lee, his friends of the Press in the North, have been in a bad way. They

had come to grief sooner than they expected, and their lamentations was long and loud, and when to this was added the woes of the execution of that saint in petticoats and accomplice of Booth, Mrs. Surratt, and the secession of any State from the Union; that pink of humanity, Capt. Wirz, their give Congress the power to collect duties on exports, and order that representation in grief knew no bounds. What to them was assassination of the President, who was only a Republican compared to the "murder," as they call, it of Capt. Wirz, a brother democrat.

MATIONAL BANKS .- Most people,

perhaps, are not aware that before a national bank receives its charter from the Treasury Department it must deposit with the United States Treasury a sum equal to the authorized circulationsof such corporation, and, therefore, if it fails to redeem its circulation the amount can be redeemed at the Treasury Department, and consequently,

THE LADY'S FRIEND .- The publishers of this beautiful magazine have issued a magnificent number for January. The lead-Chenville on Velvet," which the ladies say is magnificent. The large double colored Steel Fashion Plate is as usual superb. Another engraving, called "Stephen Wharton's Will," which illustrates a fine story, is very of Children skating, intended to illustrate the winter styles of children's clothing; with numerous other plates illustrating Hair Nets, Winter Dresses, Borders for

Jackets, various new styles of Bonnets, Winter Casaques, Paletots, Jackets, Embroidery, Chemises, Night Dress, Ancient Head-Dresses, Patchwork, &c., &c.

Price \$2.50 a year 2 copies \$4,00; 8 copies (and one gratis) \$16. Now is the time to get up clubs for 1866. Specimen numbers for this purpose will be sent for 15 cents. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums in certain cases. The Prospectus of this magazine for next year embodies a splendid list of contributors.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Constitutional Amendment. Official Information has been received at the Department of State of the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution, on the subject of slavery, by the Legislatures of the following St

owing States:	
Illinois,	Rhode Island
Michigan,	Massachusett
Ohio,	Missouri,
Maine,	Pennsylvania
Wisconsin,	Nevada,
Minnesota,	Kansas,
New York,	Connecticut,
West Virginia,	New Hamp
Maryland,	Vermont,
Louisiana,	Arkansas,
Tennessee,	South Caroli
Virginia.	

Virgi These make twenty-three States. Telegrapic information has been received of the adoption of the amendment by the three States of North Carolina, Georgia and Ala-

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS. From Washington

WASHINGTON Dec. 11, 1865.

SENATE .- A petition of two thousand five hundred colored citizens of the District of Columbia, asking for the right of suffrage, was presented. Also, a memorial from the Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania requesting that certain amendments to the Constitution be adopted. They prohibit the assumption of the rebel debt. the repudiation of the national debt, and the House of Representatives shall be based upon the number of qualified voters in the State. Among the bills introduced were the following : One to prevent the sale of

rebel bonds, notes, etc.; one to increase the pension of twenty dollars to those who have lost both feet in the United States service. and one to establish a mining bureau. Re-

solutions denouncing the French occupation of Mexico and the attempted re establishment of peonage or slavery in that country. and one requesting the President to furnish all the correspondence of the Government touching the occupation of Mexico by the French, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A resolution requesting the President to furnish information in regard to the States lately in revolt was introduced and laid over. Adjourned.

House .- A bill to reimburse the loyal States for money expended in crushing the rebellion was referred to a select committee of seven. Among the bills introduced was one repealing all laws in the District of Columbia and the Territories making politimg engraving, "The Forest Gleaner," is a cal distinctions on account of color; one degem of beauty. Then we have a gorgeous claring the views of Congress in the present condition of those States who were in rebellion; one giving bounty of land and money to all soldiers who enlisted prior to June 25, 1863, who were honorably discharged, and one to prevent the spread of foreign disease among cattle. The last one was passe l. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, affirmsuggestive. Then we have a beautiful plate ing that all laws, national and State, shall be equally applicable to every citizen, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Resolutions similar to the one of the Senate denouncing the French occupation of Mexico were referred to the Committee or Foreign Relations. The special committee to make action on the death of Mr. Lincoln was appointed: Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, is chairman, The standing committee were after wards announced. Mr. Morrill is chairman of Ways and Means; Mr. Stevens, of Appropriations; Mr. Pomeroy, of Banking and Currency; Banks, of Foreign Relations; Davis, Elections, and Moorhead, of Manufautures. Resolutions calling for Executive information relative to the French occupation of Mexico, and the introduction of paonage in that country, were adopted. Also one requesting the Committee on Commerce to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure the rafety of persons travelling upon railroads. The House refused to suspend the rules to receive a resolution granting the privilege of the floor to those members claiming to represent the rebel States, pending the examination of their claims. Ad-

journed.

G. D. Coleman, Esq., has again made the handsome contribution of five hundred dollars to be appropriated to the purchase of coal for the needy of Lebanon, through the coming winter. So says the Lebanon Cour-

VIRGINIA MANNERS.-The Richmond Times reports that at the tournament in Fredericksburg many of the sashes, horses, saddles, etc., were loaned by the United shire. States officers stationed there, and that not withstanding this kindness and civility on their part, the Committee of Assangements passed resolution excluding them from the ball given at night. The affair produced a good deal of bitterness, and the commanding officer of the garrison issued an order the next morning that no ambulance or other United States property should be used

"DON'T BE FOOLISH."-You can make Six Dollars from Fifty Cents. Call and examine an invention urgently needed by everybody. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that retails easily for \$6, by R. L. WOLCOTT. 170 Chatham Square, N Y.

Sept. 16, 1865.-17. Shamokin Coal Trade. SHAMORIN, Dec. 11, 1865. Toma. Con Sent for week ending Dec. 9. Per last report, 432.094 18 438.977 09 \$10,571 06 To same time last year. 128,406 03 Increase.

"The sweetest singer and the sweetest perfome of the day are Adelena .Patti and Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Both are American! The fair singer enraptures everybody-the perfume is in demand every-

where.

ABOUT NAPS .- A lecturer once prefaced his remarks with, "My friends, let us say a few words before we begin." This is about equal to the man who took a short map be fore he went to sleep. Speaking of a nap reminds us of the glossiness of that upon the dress coats made at the Brown-stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 ad 605 Chesnut street, above Sixth. The suits gotten up there are alike distinguished for fineness of material, excellence of cut, and general elegance.

We Clip the following from on of the Phila delphia Daily Papers. Our people visiting or send ing down to the City, would do well to make a not

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S FINE CLOTHING. This establishment, located at the Cor. of SIXTH & MARKET Street, PULLAD'A., familiarly known as & MARKET Street, POLLAD'A., familiarly known as "OAK HALL." is probably the largest and best con-ducted "Ready Made." Clothing & Merchant Tailor-ing House, in the State. Their superior styles, ex-cellent workmanship and moderation in prices, have

made their House deservedly popular In their CUSIOM DEPARTMENT, where ele-

o be well suited.

Samples will be sent by Mail, and instructions for nensuring when written for. Nov. 11, 1865.-8t

AGENTS WANTED!

\$10 A Day casy Made \$10 By selling Engraving, Card Photograghs and Sta-

By selling Engraving, Card Photographs and Sta-tionery. Our Stationery Packets excels all others; each package contains paper, envelopes penell, pene, Aec. and Jewelry worth a dollar at retail. Price only 30 Cents. We will send Agents 100 Stationery Packages and a Silver Watch for \$17. We also pub-lish splendid Steel Engravings and Portraits, Litho-graph Prints, Ae. very popular and saleable. Will send a fine assortment of 100 for \$15.00 that will realize \$30, or a \$10 lot that will sell for \$30 or over. Will send a sample lot for \$5 that will sell for \$15. Will send a sample lot for \$5 that will sell for \$15. Send Stamp for Catalogue, Terms. &c. HASKINS & CO. 36 Beekman Street, N. Y.

November 25, 1865. Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh, Treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS Oculist and Aurist. (formerly of Leyden. Holland.) No. 519 Pine street. Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Coun-try can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no se-crets in his practice. Artificial Eyes, inserted with-out pain. No charge made for examination. July 22, 1865 - 19

July 22. 1865 -1y The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men-published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

SCRATCH : SCRATCH : SCRATCH : Wheaton's Ointment

Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours. Also cures Sait Rheum, Uteers, Chilblains, and all ruptions of the Skin Price 50 cents. For sale by

all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 25, '65-6m. Invites the public to call and examine his elegand

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of certain write of Levari Fac and a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out Court of Common Pleas of Northumberla county, and to me directed, will be expose to public sale, at the Court House, in t orough of Sanbury, on Saturday, the 30

day of December, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. The following property, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of grou-situats in the town of Trevorton. Zerbe townah Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, boundet a described as follows: to wit: the ensitern half pi-of lot No. 4, and lots Noš. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block N 120, on which is created a large two story bri-dwelling house, thirty-live feet no shamola street and screnty-five feet deep, the said lots bein each twenty-five feet in width on Shamola in stree-and one hundred and fifty feet in depth. ALSO: Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in block No. 13 the said lots being cash inverty-five feet in width \sim 150 km of the said lots being and the street of the side lots No. 13 the said lots being cash inverty-five feet in width \sim day of December, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P.

Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in block No. to the said lots being each twenty-five feet in width ; Coal street and one him ired and fifty feet in dept as marked and designated in the general plan said town of Treverton ALSO : All those certain six out lots of ground, situate i the hose of Treverton.

the town of Trevorion, Northumberland count and State aforesaid, and numbered respectively out-lots Nos. 129, 139, 155, 156, 157 and 155, marked and designated in the general plan of su town of Treverton, said out-lots each containing tw

actes of ground, more or less. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as th property of Charles P. Helfenttein, Admininistrate of Edward Helfenstein, dec'd.

ALSO.

All those six certain lots, or pieces o parcels of ground, situate in the town of Trevorton, Zerbe township, Northumberland ounty, Pennsylvania, marked and designs ed in the general plan of said town of Tre vorton; as follows, to wit : In block No. 91 lots No. 2 and 3, fronting in Market street in block No. 108, lot No. 9, and in bloc

124, lots numbered 6, 7, and 8. Siezed, taken into execution, and to b sold as the property of Charles P. Helfen stein, Administrator of Edward Helfenstein dec'd.

ALSO:

Upon the following described lots or par cels of ground, situate in the borough o Mt, Carmel, Northumberland county, Penna block No. 5, as laid down in the plan o gant GARMENTS are MADE to ORDER, none but the said town, situated on the Shamokin Vallevery best Artists are employed, and the fine assort- & Pottsville Railrond, Also, block No. 10 ment of Materials to select from enables every one as laid out in said plan. Also, lot No. 8 in block No. 46. Also, lot No. 25, in bloch 55. Also, blank space of ground in bloch No. 56. Also, lot No. 15 in block No. 63 Also, upon the one undivided half part of : certain tract of well timbered land, situat in Point township, Northumberland county Penna., containing 160 acres, more or less

surveyed in the name of John Barron. Seized, taken into execution, and to be

sold as the property of Wm, L. Dewart. WM. M. WEAVER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Dec. 8, 1865.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Cour-of Northumberland county, will be exposed to pub-lie sale, at the Court House in the Borough of SUN BURY, on Saturday the 30th day of December A. D 1865, the following described real estate to wit: The undivided half part of a messuage and LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Sanhary aforessid. fronting upon Eroudway, upon the corner of Broadway and Pokeberry streets, and numbered on the general plan of said Borough as lot number si, on which are created a large double two story 54, on which are created a large double two story Brick Dwelling with frame Shot attached, a frame Stable and other outbaildings, with the appurtenances.

Also, a certain other lot or piece of Ground, situate in said Barough of Sunbury, bounded on the north by lot of John Bowen, on the east by East Alley, on the south by lot of Solomon Brosious and Alley, on the south by lot of Solemon Brosions and on the west by Fawn street, Containing forty-four feet front upon Fawn street, and being about two hundred and thirty feet deep; being one of the lot-laid out by William Wilson, Esq., in Dewar's Addit tion to the Borough of Sunbury. Late the property of George Martin, decessed. Safe to commence at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, when the terms and conditions will be made known by SaktAH BLOOM, Adm'trix. By order of the Court. J. A. J. CEMMINGS, Clk. O. C. Sunbury, December 9, 1865.

PRICES REDUCED! JOSEPH EYSTER.

(Successessor to John Boren.) Corner of Market and Fawn Street, SUNBURY, PÉNN'A.

CLOTHS &C.

merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under the impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good .-Now, in their turff, the property and income of the country should bear their just pro-portion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favoured class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of

the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is-not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged

without unnecessary delay. It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury It is estimated by the Secretary of the French y that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, still exceed the receipts \$112, 195,017. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year end-ing the 30th of Jane, 1867, will exceed the expendi-tures in the sum of \$111,652,818. This amount or ing the soun of some 1807, while exercise amount, or three in the sum of \$111.652.818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1555, was \$2.710.

854.750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further gedentions, until the whole shall be liquida-ted; and thus, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not ex-coding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that, a we have annoted the north be the submersion of a civil were all this within a reasonable time; that, a we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war, which was thought to be beyond the control of any which was thought to be beyond the control of any forernment so we shall equally show the superiori-ty of our institutions by the prompt and faithful dis-charge of our national obligations. The Department of Agriculture, under its present lirection, is accomplishing much in day its present

The Department of Agriculture, under its present lirection, is accomplishing much in developing and stillizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the bountry, and for information respecting the details if its management reference is much to the annual report of the Commissioner. I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circum-anors, our great extent of territory and variety of elimate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the com-itants of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign Powers, and protect us against very temptation to "entangling nilinnes" i while at 6s present moment the re-extinishment of informations, and forces from harmony, will be our bat security against "nations who feel power and forge right. The protoce pense and amity with all foreign

will be our bet security against "nations who feet over and forgo-right." For myself, it has been and it will be my constant min to promote pease and amity with all foreign actions and Powers? and have every reason to be friendly. Our commerce with bid dominion is rever that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the fright of China, so recess in their origin, site to find that the Government of that great Emptry matients antification with our polay, and reposed intercoarse. The throads hermion is before the United States and the Emperor of Reside is receiving a new years that the cause of the constitutions polar and the foreign and it are seen to see the working mass is should be carry telagraphic intercoarse. The throads the Emperor of Reside is receiving a new super-intercoarse. The throads the Emperor of Reside is receiving a new super-intercoarse. The throad the Emperor of Reside is receiving a new super-intercoarse. The throads the broad of the working mass is sweetened by a direct lines of main second age to obtain the first age from the first second to all the first age and a the broad of the continent of the grant the first second by a direct lines of main second age to obtain the first age from the first second to all the choices of a first first and it is defined by a direct lines of main second age of the initial second age to all the choices of a first first age of a first age of the south of the same second age of a first age of the second age of the combined influence of a first age of the proposed of and the broad of the second age of the initial second age of the same and highly first the second age of the same age of the For myself, it has been and it will be my constant num to promote pease and amily with all foreign nations and Powers; and thave every reason to be-ieve that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so receat in their origin, are nost friendly. Our commerce with his dominion is reasiving new developments; and it is very pleusing to and that the Government of that great Empire manuses antisfaction with our policy, and reposes just could ence in the futures which marks our intercourse.

and a strength of the strength of the strength of the

scope of Federal action.

country, claiming to be igents of the State

100 L

will sustain President Johnson in the declaration that this great, this momentous subject which, not ripe for judgment, is never-

147" Soldiens' Dischanges .--- We learn that various imposters are traversing the

for the purpose of collecting soldier's discharges, in order to secure additional bounties for veteran soldiers. No such agents

have been appointed. No soldier should

This are the factory and straining these figurants to an intert

No information of any kind has been re or Texas.

Official information of its rejection by the Legislatures of Kentucky, Delaware and New Jersey has also been removed. Immediately after the passage of the reso

lutions of Congress an attested copy of the amendment was forwarded by the Secretary pounds. of State to the Governors of each State, and some time ago the Secretary also sent a circular to the Governors, reminding them of the duty imposed on him by the act of Congress of April 20, 1818, to give ample notice when the amendment shall have been ratified by the requisite number of States, From this it will be seen how desirable it is that the States which have not reported or decents. cided upon the matter should lose no time

in doing so.

The Martyred President.

The last number of the London Spectator remarks as follows, in a long review of President Lincoln's life and services : "To our minds no funeral oration ever ex-

her's. eeded in pathos that spoken by the President, in dedicating as a national cemetery part of the battle-field of Gettysburg. Nor can the message in which, before the issue of the emancipation proclamation, he entered the border States to sacrifice slavery, not at their own expense, but at the expense of the nation, be casily surpassed in the depth and earnestness of its entreaty."

And, again, speaking of his religious chatacter, it says: "Perhaps Mr. Lincoln's religious faith and

simplicity are the only traits which still re-main unappreciated by the American people

at large. For ourselves we cannot read his last inaugural address, delivered only five weeks before his assassination, without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest wisdom by the President in his message to political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic authority. Surely none was ever written under a stronger sense of the reality of God's government, and certainly none written in a period of passionate conflict ever so completely excluded the partiality of victorious faction, and breathed earnest for the immediate realization of its so pure a strain of mingled mercy and jus-

THE WAY TO DO IT.-Dr. Chambers, Kingston, N. Y., was beset by two high-wayman in a lonely part of the road a few nights since, and his money demanded. The dottor said: "Well, if I must give up my money, I had better do it." So he quietly tool off his glove, and putting his hand into his pocket, he drew out-not his pocket book-but a neat revolver, and bringing it to bear in an instant, he shot one of the robbers dead. The other ruffian fired at the doctor, but the ball went harmessly through his hat. The doctor theu took ais turn again and wounded the fel-He then rode back to Kinglow severely. theless, now and at all times beyond the ston and made known the facts, but on re-

turning, the wounded man had escaped, The friends of Jeff. Davis are complain-

ing about his "annoyances." It seems that he has had his hair cut twice since his imprisonment, and they report through Northern organ that General Miles took charge of the first "shearing," but that Jeff. the last time destroyed his "capillary growth" before the officers could seize it .-Query: How did he make away with it? part with his discharge, upon any considera- As it could not be found, are we to presume be furnished which may be valuable. he swallowed it! 7 10 70

and have the second second

by the citizens.

The Louisville Journal reports that on Saturday evening some-workmen, engaged in digging a pit in New Albany, Indiaona, discovered an immense tusk, of pure ivory, seven feet three inches in length, and at the

Weeks thickest part over eight inches in diameter. The tusk is supposed to be that of a Masta February 18 1865.-1y don, and weighed nearly one hundred

The French do a great many things well among the rest feeding passengers on fast trains that cannot stop for a leisure meal. Baskets with hot food, of three dishes, half Wheat, Rye, Corn, 100 | Lard, 1 00 | Lard, 45 | Pork. 80 | Bacon, \$2 50 | Ham. \$7 00 | Shoulder, a bottle of wine, bread and dessert, are Buckwheat. furnished passengers at one station; and basket and dishes are dropped at the next Inxseed. Cloverseed. half an hour after-and all for about fifty

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. A chemist was called up at two o'clock the other morning by the ringing of the night bell. On opening the door he found a damsal, who told him that she was going Auditor's Notice. A LL persons are hereby notified that the under-signed Auditor, appointed by the Orphans Coart of Northumberland county to saddi the excep-tions filed to the account of P. W. Gray, Excustor White to a pic-nic that morning and was out of rouge. The impudent druggist turned her off with the assurance that he hadn't in of William M. Gray, decensed, will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office, in the borough of Sanbury, on Wednesday, the 27th day at December, A. D., 1995, at 10 o'doek of said day at which time and place all persons interested may attend stock as much as would cover a cheek like

Over \$20,000,000 worth of railroad property, belonging to the Government, has attend. Sunbury, Dec. 16, 1865. een sold to southern railroads on credit, and their notes taken, some of them to run two years.

The United States Treasury was enriched by conscience money during the year ending June 30, to the amount of \$20,876. The most of this sum came from Catholic confessionals.

1 WANTED .- Information is wanted of the hereabout of Samuel F. Savery, who left Eloonas" burg in the cars on the 22d Nov., last, to go to Philadelphia, since which he has not been herrd from. He is adout 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high light complexion, blue eyes dark hair with whisker, and moustache, and by occupation a shoemaker. A iberal reward will be paid for any information of his whereabouts, whether living or dead.

Address Mrs. Mary S. Savery, Bloomsburg, Pa.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES .- We would call the special attention of clergymen and teachers to "Brown's Bronchial Troches." It is well known to our readers that we do not admit medicines to our columns. We advertise these Troches, because, after a trial of them, we are satisfied that they are the best thing of the kind extant .--Chicago School Journal.

The Cincinnati police report that there are seventeen hundred drinking saloons within the limits of that city.

Jaundice, of the yellow and black type, prevails to a fatal and alarming extent in Indiana county.

The Hatien rebellion against President Geffrard has been suppressed, by the aid of the British men of war.

The New Orleans Picayune says that city is full of people, and that there is a cataract or rather water fall of beauty on Caual street every day.

The New Bedford Standard esimates the damage to whaling interests by the Shenandoah at \$1,650,000.

"ATTENTION, SOLDIERS OF OUR LATE ARMY."- Many Discharged Soldiers have claims of which they have no knowedge. By sending for a Circular to L. Brown & Co., of No. 2 Park Place, N. Y., information will his said appointment. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH, Sunbury, Dec. 7, 1865. Auditor Oct. 91, 1968 .--- 8t.

to Angeling 1. That shat to the Parametrik and their cards and

WINTER GOODS! WHISKERS ! WHISKERS ! which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. Ilis stock consists in part of Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches ! Our Gre-

cian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest free or chin, or hair on hald heads, in Six CASSIMERES. Vecks. Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, losely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO, Box 135, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HO ! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Presents for the Holidays!

would respectfully call the attention of the cit zens of SUNBURY and vicinity to my Stock of

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ks. Writing Desks, Gold Pens. Ladies Companions, Picture Frames,

CONSISTING OF

GAMES FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Picture Books, Transparent Slates, Alphabet Biocks,

A Fine Selection of Choice TOYS, American and

Dissecting Pictures, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

TOYS!

Harper's, Godey's, Atlantic and Electic Monthly Magazines, Harper's Wickly, Frank Leslie,

New York Loger, &c., at my Counter

COAL OIL LAMPS, AND FIXTURES.

Of these I have a large stock-Cheaper than can

CALL AND EXAMINE

N. F. LIGHTNER. Market Square, Sunbury, Pa. Eunbury, Dec. 16, 1863.

JOHN WILVER.

BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTURER,

One door East of Friling's Store, Market Square SUNBURY, PENN'A.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

APPENDIX THE APPENDIX

Apuilter.

ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sanbur

Imported.

obtained elsewhere.

Silks, Delaines, Lawns, Ginghama, Calicoes, Muslins, Sheering, Tickings, Jeans, and a full assortment of Cotton and Woolen goods generally. NOTIONS, SUNBURY MARKET. \$13 00 | Eggs, 2 40 | Butter, 100 | Tallow, 25 Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts. Also Handkershiefs, Brushes, Combs.

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

His assortment of goods will not, he is are sure, fail to please the fancy and suit the wants of any de-sirous of purchasing. His stock of 28 HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE.

IIARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE, and Groceries is large in quantity and choice in quality, comprising generally everything needed in the boasehold either for use or ornament. He is always ready and glad to see his friends and takes pleasure in showing them his gools own though no sales are made. He only asks a call, and is sure that the stock will compare favorably in price and quality with the cheapest. JOSEPH EYSTER. Sunbury, Dec. 9, 1865.

PRACTICAL DRESS CUTTER. Mrs. A. TWEED,

North Fawn Street, SUNBURY, Penn'a.,

Informs her friends of this and adjuicing counties, that she is prepared to teach DRESHCUTTING on an entirely NEW SYSTEM, which will ensure a perfect fit in all cases. She will be pleased to have Ladies call and examine the System. Agents want-ed to teach this System, by which a lady may realize from SPA to S200 services by which a lady may realize from \$150 to \$200 per month. Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1885.

BREAD & FANCY CAKES. DAVID FRY,

Two doors west of the Post Office, SUNBURY, Pa RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sun-all kinds of

Cakes for Balls, Parties, &c.

Families are sapplied with FRESH BREAD, Twist Rolls, Rusks, Tea Buns, &c., and also kept on hand manafactured out of the best materials. All orders will meet with prompt attention

Having had large experience I hope to give general satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. DAVID FRY. Sanbary, Dec. 9, 1865.

LICENSES.

THE following persons have made application to the Prothonotory of Morthumberland county, for license to be granted at the next term of Court. W. Hoover, Sanbury, New Stand, by the quart, J. J. REIMENSNYDER, Prothonotory, Proth y's office, Sanbury, Dec. 1855.

FOR SALE.

TWELVE (12) valuable building lots in Sunbury. on Blackberry street, containing sixt, (50) feet in front, in said street, and two hundred and thirty (230) feet in depth. All necessary information can be had by calling on the subscriber, at his office on Blackborry street, nearly opposite the residence of Judge Jordan. Terms of purchase, easy LLOYD T. ROHRBACH. Sunhury, December 2, 1955.

BURDEP'S SALE.

 The print of contrain write of Leveri Facies. Issued with of the Court of Common Pleas of Northamber further and the court House in the Borough of the Court of Courter House in the Borough of the Court of the Court House in the Borough of the Court of the Court House in the Borough of the Court of the Court House in the Borough of the Court of the Court House in the Borough of the Court of the Court House in the Borough of the Court House in the Borough of the Court of the Court House in the Borough of the Court of the Court House in the Borough of the Court of the Court House in the Borough of the Borough of the Court of the Borough of the Court of the Borough of t AUDITORS' NOTICE: NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned heaving been duly appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County. Auditor to dis-tribute the balance of monies in the hands of Wil-liam Starr, Administrator of the estate of Andrew Klinger, deconsed, to and among those legally enti-tled therete, will meet all parties interested in said distribution, at the office of Hockefeller and Rohr-bach, in Hiackberry strest, in the Borough of Sun-bury, on Monday, December 20, 1825, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of attending to the duties of his aid appointment.

R and visionity, that having early returned from the army, will again resume his business, and manu-incture, to order. Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, of the best material, and at the lowest rates for cash. He hopes to receive a full share of patronage. Sunbury, Dec. 16, 1865.

Sunbury, December 2, 1865. SHERIFF'S SALE.