

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1867.
Business prospects in Philadelphia are not flattering, and business men do not calculate making much, if any, money. This opinion is prevalent and universal among all classes. Yet the spirit of improvement is not dead. Houses are in great demand, and rents necessarily very high. It would be, perhaps, difficult to assign a proper or sufficient cause for this apparent discrepancy. After one of the most tremendous and expensive struggles in warfare the world ever knew, it should not be surprising that a depression should naturally follow, and the wonder is that it is not greater, and did not come sooner.

If you ask business men the cause of the present stagnation they merely attribute it to the uncertainty in regard to the action of Congress on some bills, now before that body, which are of vital importance to the commercial community, and business men generally.

The hotels in this city, though not crowded at present, are, nevertheless, doing well. This is the case at least among the leading hotels, and the Bingham House is among that class. For excellent accommodations, quiet and comfort, it stands second to no hotel in this city. Being well kept and entirely new, with all the modern improvements, it ranks as a first-class hotel.

The tariff bill before Congress is of the greatest importance to our industrial interests, but our interests are so diversified and sometimes conflicting, that it is difficult to reconcile these differences. The Currency bill, which hangs in Congress like an incubus, is perhaps the greatest disturbing element that now cripples the industrial interests of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury is determined on contracting the volume of currency, in order to bring about a resumption of specie payments, while Congress, on the other hand, though not in favor of expanding the currency, is, nevertheless, opposed to its contraction.

Most of these bills will, no doubt, be decided upon before the expiration of the 39th Congress, which expires on the 4th of March, and the 40th Congress assembles on the 5th, or next day, all important unfinished business will be taken up and determined. One of the exciting questions of the city, at present, is the Sunday car bill, now before the Legislature. A large majority of the citizens, it is said, are in favor of this measure. But many who entertain different views think the question should be decided by the majority of the citizens, and who are most interested.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.—An esteemed friend, connected with the ministry, writes to us, finding fault with some editorial articles in regard to the running of street passenger cars in Philadelphia, on Sunday, and thinks the first was intended as a "thrust at the Christian Ministry and Churches, who believe in the sanctity of God's Sabbath." If he will carefully read that article he will find that we expressly stated that some of the best and most enlightened men of the ministry, here and in England, entertained views similar to our own, in regard to this subject. We believe in a proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest, &c. We think the laws of God and nature both require it—and as the Christian world has adopted Sunday, instead of Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath of the Bible, it is right and proper to observe its requirements. But what these requirements are, exactly, is a matter of difference of opinion, not with infidels or irreligious men, but with many of the best members of society, in point of morals and religion. In such a case, we say, unquestionably, that the majority should rule. This is not only good Republican doctrine, but ought to find favor with every true Democrat, if any such are left. It is only a few days since that we had a conversation in Philadelphia, with a clergyman of high character and standing, on this very subject. He admitted that much could be said in favor of both sides, but on the whole he was opposed to this measure, but as good men differed on this subject, he was decidedly in favor of leaving it to the decision of the majority.

We agree with our correspondent that this is a question which should be left to Philadelphia to decide. It was only when outsiders interfered, that we interposed the little we said on the subject. No paper in the State has more faithfully and honestly defended the action of our ministers, of all denominations, than the AMERICAN, but we are decidedly opposed to intolerance, in any form, civil or religious. Where there is an honest difference of opinion among good men, the majority must rule. Any other doctrine is repugnant to civil and religious liberty, which we all profess to worship.

LOTTERIES AND GIFT ENTERPRISES.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature, last week, to correct the evil of dealing in lottery tickets and to put an end to gift enterprise schemes. The people have suffered from these frauds, and desire protection therefrom. The schemes known as gift enterprises afford dishonest parties many opportunities to rob the people. It is a fact that more money has been wasted in a year by the people of Pennsylvania in gambling in this manner, than would have supported the public schools in many districts. The swindle has become so popular as to be resorted to by parties engaged in seemingly proper projects. This, of course, adds to the influence of the evil. When lotteries are openly encouraged in favor of church purposes, outside barbarians consider that they have a moral right to resort to the same schemes to fill their pockets.

If the Legislature can pass a stringent law to reform this evil a great good will be accomplished. The class of men who are robbed by these gift enterprises and lottery policies are generally in a condition rendering them fitly able to stand their losses. Some stern action on the part of the Legislature should be taken to put a stop to these lotteries.

CONGRESS.

FEBRUARY 21st.—SENATE.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Poland, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the bill for the enforcement of the bill providing for the colored children from being held for service against their will or the consent of their parents or guardians. Mr. Poland said the committee were of opinion that the Civil Rights bill amply provided for all such cases. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill was placed on the calendar, and will be called up at any time. Mr. Poland asked and obtained leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of inquiry as to whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent persons from being sold into a state of slavery by the decree of any civil court. The Clerk of the House, at this stage of the proceedings, appeared in the Senate and announced the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendments to the reconstruction bill, with sundry amendments thereto. Mr. Williams at once moved that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. Discussion then took place on the bill, and the Senate concurred in the amendments of the House, with sundry amendments thereto. Mr. Williams at once moved that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. Discussion then took place on the bill, and the Senate concurred in the amendments of the House, with sundry amendments thereto.

Evening Session.—The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to direct the construction of a new steamer, and sundry amendments thereto, were taken up and passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the reconstruction bill, when Mr. Doolittle moved an amendment, that no persons who have received pardon and amnesty shall be prohibited from voting or holding office, but the motion was disagreed to by yeas eight, nays thirty-two. The amendment of the House was then concurred in by yeas thirty-five, nays seven. Johnson and Crewell voting in the affirmative. The bill now goes to the President.

House.—The most important business transacted in the House yesterday was the passage of the bill, after amendment, for the reconstruction of the State of Tennessee. The amendment added by the House, provides that "until the people of the rebellious States shall by due point of law be admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist there shall be deemed to be provisional only, and in all respects subject to the powers and authority of the United States, at any time to be abolished, modified or superseded, and all elections for officers of such provisional government shall be conducted only by persons named in the 5th section of this act, and no person shall be eligible to office under such provisional government who would be disqualified from holding office under the provision of the 3d section of the Constitutional Amendment of last session." The bill as amended was passed by a vote of 125 yeas to 46 nays.

FEBRUARY 22nd.—SENATE.—The first business transacted in the Senate yesterday was the election of John D. Defrees as Congressional printer. Several private relief bills were presented to the Senate, and the Department of Education was taken up, and was then taken up. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Education with a salary of \$4,000, with one clerk at \$2,000, one at \$1,800, and one at \$1,600, and makes it the duty of the department to collect such educational statistics as will show the condition and progress of education, and of different grades, and of different school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people in the establishment of efficient school systems, &c. The bill met with great favor, and was being discussed when the morning hour expired and it went over, and the army appropriation bill was taken up. After inserting an amendment that the Quartermaster of the General of the army shall be at Washington, and that he shall not be removed, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the consent of the Senate, &c., and "disbanding all the militia organizations in the States lately in rebellion, and forthwith disbanding all the militia organizations in the States lately in rebellion without the consent of Congress," pending for one year the appointment of Cadets at West Point," the bill was passed. The bill to provide ways and means for the payment of compound interest notes was then taken up, and pending its consideration the Senate took a recess until 7 P. M.

Evening Session.—The bill to provide for the payment of compound interest notes was taken up, and upon Mr. Sherman's motion was made the special order for today at one o'clock. The civil appropriation bill and a large number of private pension bills were passed, as was also the bill relative to courts-martial in the army. A joint resolution providing for the exchange of certain public debt certificates for foreign governments was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—In the House yesterday the committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption between the President and certain members of Congress, made a report, stating that they had failed to find any evidence to sustain the preamble and resolution of the House on this subject. The reading of the report was received with laughter by the House. The House then took up the bill to increase the compensation of clerks in the civil service in Washington, and after amendment passed it, and it now goes back to the Senate. The bill making appropriation for the repair of certain fortifications was also taken up. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Schenck and Mr. Brandegee relative to the removal of the Naval Academy, and after a somewhat lively discussion, in which Mr. Phelps, Mr. Frank Thomas and Mr. John L. Thomas all participated, the House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 23rd.—SENATE.—In the Senate on Saturday the House joint resolution to prohibit any officer of the Government from paying any claim accruing prior to the 18th of April, 1861, in favor of any person who was promoted or in any manner sustained in the rebellion, or in favor of any person who during the rebellion was not known to be opposed thereto, came up, and the Judiciary Committee recommended striking out all after the word rebellion, where it first occurred. Some discussion took place on the amendment. Mr. Johnson speaking in favor of the House amendment, and Mr. Howard offering an amendment to add after the word rebellion, where it first occurred, the following words: "or in favor of any person who does not prove to the satisfaction of the proper accounting officer that he was opposed to the rebellion and in favor of its suppression," which was agreed to. The joint resolution as amended was then passed. The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up, the reading of which consumed the remaining hours of the session, and at an evening session was slightly amended and passed.

House.—The day session of the House on Saturday was almost exclusively devoted to the consideration of the civil appropriation bill, and a great deal of time was wasted by members offering impracticable and sometimes ridiculous amendments, for the purpose of staving off action on the bill. An evening session was held on 7 o'clock, P. M., when the bill was again under discussion, and was finally passed after having been materially amended. A bill which legalizes all the acts of the President of the

United States from March 4, 1861, to 1st July 1867, respectively, martial law, military trials by court-martial or commissions, or the arrest and imprisonment of any person for treasonable practices, and denying the right of any civil court of the United States to reverse the decisions in such cases made, was also taken up during the evening session, and was passed by yeas 87, nays 37. The House at 10 P. M. adjourned.

FEB. 26th.—SENATE.—In the Senate yesterday the Committee on Printing made a report in relation to the memorial of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union, of the city of Washington, charging a discrimination against the interests of the soldiers and sailors in the management of the Government printing office; the committee say that there is no foundation for the charges made, and that there has been as much liberality shown to the soldiers and sailors as to the civilians in the management of the office. The bill to amend the organic act of the Territory of Montana was then taken up, and after being amended in several important particulars was passed. The bill to fix the compensation of officers of the revenue cutter service then came up, and after a slight amendment was also passed.

HARRISBURG, February 14th, 1867.
The undersigned, a committee appointed under a joint resolution by the Legislature, passed January 8, A. D. 1867, and charged with the duty of investigating alleged improper influences in connection with the election of a United States Senator on the 15th ult., report the following as the result of their investigation in the premises:—On the day upon which the committee was appointed they met and organized, and at once proceeded to the examination of the witnesses. The committee continued to meet from day to day, until all the witnesses suggested to them had been examined.—They then gave a general invitation to any person to appear before the committee and give such information as he might possess touching the subject under inquiry, and after waiting some ten days or more (no one appearing), the committee closed their labors.

No evidence was produced to implicate any member of this Legislature in the alleged corruption, nor were any of the distinguished members of the United States Senators, in any manner therein involved. The evidence in detail, taken by the committee, is herewith presented for the information of the two Houses. All of which is respectfully submitted.

FROM MARYLAND.
GOV. SWANN REFUSES TO RESIGN.—DISAPPOINTMENT IN ANNAPOLIS TO-DAY IN CONSEQUENCE OF GOV. SWANN'S REFUSAL TO RESIGN HIS PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT. An immense throng of persons from Baltimore and elsewhere were present to participate in Gov. Cox's inauguration, many of his personal and political friends. The time for the inauguration ceremonies had nearly arrived; Gov. Cox had his inaugural address all prepared, and the people were gathering to hear him pronounce it.

He expected, in a brief hour more, to be Governor, and in possession of the State's great seal, gratefully lauded over by his predecessor; but how annoying his disappointment, when informed by special note from Governor Swann, that he had concluded to hold on, and give the important step mature deliberation, and communicate said fact to the Legislature. The intelligence came like a thunder-clap, and spread like wildfire, causing great indignation and a world of trouble. Rumor was soon busy, however, regarding the cause. Some asserted there was a misunderstanding between the outgoing and incoming functionaries; that Cox had designed withdrawing all Swann's nominations who are still unconfirmed, and appointing others of his own choice; also, that Cox was giving place to a more liberal Republican, and that the Democratic members and Conservatives, who are Swann's friends, demand of him not to resign until their friends nominated to office were confirmed and made secure beyond all contingency.

The dissatisfied members also threaten to defeat certain important measures if Swann resigns before their wishes were granted. The most ostensible reason, however, is the fact that Governor Swann, when in Washington last Saturday, was very clearly informed that great doubt still existed of his being able to retain his seat as United States Senator. In this event, Governor Cox might appoint Mr. Crosswell, or some special friend of his own, to fill the vacancy, or that the Legislature might elect some straight out Democrat.

It is surmised certain pledges are to be exacted and contingencies averted, so as to render Mr. Swann's seat secure in the United States Senate; otherwise he will hold on to the Governorship and let Governor Cox's inaugural address, now in type, remain for some time in the hands of the printer. Three to one that Mr. Swann will not resign at all, or if so, not until the last hour, when he will make his communication promised in his note to-day, to the General Assembly or Senate. The affair causes great excitement here.

THE ELECTION IN GEORGETOWN, D. C.
A Radical Mayor Chosen.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—An election took place to-day in Georgetown for Mayor and Common Council, it being the first election in the District of Columbia in which the colored vote is counted. The registry showed 971 negroes and 1,350 white. A detail of 145 men for duty was made, including the police force of the town and the mounted force, in order to preserve the peace. At nine o'clock the polls of voters, without distinction of color, commenced.—The votes of several colored men were rejected because they could not be identified, and a few on the ground of minority. This action of the judges of election delayed the colored voters somewhat, requiring them to make an oath to their identity and age.—Great excitement was manifested by each party to bring voters to the polls. During the entire day there was less drunkenness and disorderly conduct than usual upon the streets, though from an early hour the streets and corners in the vicinity of the polls were occupied by groups of citizens without distinction of color, who were evidently deeply interested in the result of the election. The restaurants and tipping houses were closed all day, and the metropolitan police continually patrolling the town. Charles D. Welsh, Radical, is elected by a majority of 96 over Henry Addison, the conservative or white man's candidate, but the large number of councilmen on the Addison ticket are elected. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The official returns of the Georgetown election show that not only was the radical candidate for Mayor, elected by 96 majority, but also seven radical councilmen to four of the conservative party. It is said that the negro vote was solidly cast for the successful candidates.

two would have power to take any action they desired upon any part section of the bill. Mr. Morrill in vain tried to make himself heard over the House in his announcement that if this motion failed the bill was lost for this session, as there would not be time to consider the difference in the House. The noise and confusion was so great that the Speaker kept continually rapping for order, and finally the roll was called, showing 89 yeas and 84 yeas. Lost by a majority vote, although it would have required a two-third vote to suspend the rules and make such reference.

Considerable canvassing was going on all the afternoon to try and conciliate some of the conflicting interests, especially the coal, salt, leather and stone, with an intention of making an effort to-morrow, after one amendment is made in Committee of the Whole, and to report the bill to the House, and then to try for a compromise committee. A majority can do this, but the prospect is very faint for securing that majority. Should, however, it get to the committee, it is not at all certain that they can agree to such a report as would be acceptable to both houses.

Senatorial Investigating Committee.
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HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT.
Is a certain cure for disease of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, OR GONORRHOEA, and all other complaints of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter HOW LONG STANDING. Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Inflammation may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upwards of 15 years, prepared by H. T. HELMHOLD, 204 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. March 2, 1867.—1y

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES FOR BRUISES AND SWELLINGS.
HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH, March 2, 1867.—1y

S100 REWARD
For a medicine that will cure COUGHS, INFLUENZA, TICKLING IN THE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, or relieve CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS, as quick as COE'S COUGH BALSAM!

TO BUILDERS.
PROPOSALS will be received at the office of L. T. ROHRBACH, Esq., in Sunbury, for the erection of TWO NEW BRICK BUILDINGS in the City of West District and one in the South District, in the Borough of Sunbury, Pa., until 12 M., on Saturday the 3rd of March, 1867. Plans and specifications of the buildings can be seen at the Law Office of Mr. ROHRBACH.

COMMISSIONERS' Sale
Seated and Unseated Lands.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following tracts of Unseated Lands and Lots of Ground will be sold at public sale at the office of the County Commissioners in the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland County, on MONDAY, the 5th day of APRIL, A. D. 1867, which said tracts of land and lots of ground have heretofore been purchased at the Sheriff's sale, for the use of the County of Northumberland in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly, passed on the 15th of March, 1855, entitled an Act to amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, the said tracts having been purchased as aforesaid by the County Commissioners and have remained unredempted for five years and upwards, this sale to be in pursuance of and in accordance with the powers given in the said Act, and in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly, passed the 29th day of March, 1854, section 1.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Robbins, late of the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa., deceased, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, JOHN G. MARKLE, Executor. Sunbury, Feb. 16, 1867.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.
ONE CARRIAGE, may be used with one or two horses. Inquire at this office. March 2, 1867.

To Jurymen & Others.
ATTENDING next term of Court, are hereby informed that BOARDING can be had at Mrs. THOMPSON'S BOARDING HOUSE, Near the Northern Central Railroad Depot, SUNBURY, PA., at the most reasonable rates, and for transient and permanent boarders, and that this is a first class house. Thankful for past patronage, and by strict attention in the future I hope to continue the same. M. THOMPSON. Sunbury, March 2, 1867.

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DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA. (BETWEEN MARKET & CHESTNUT.)

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
7-30, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, CONVERTED INTO 5-20s

Without charge, and at present with a PROFIT to the HOLDER, GOLD, SILVER, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. WANTED. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission in New York. Orders solicited. February 23, 1867.—3y

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH. Is the discovery of a new and reliable Cough Balm, while experimenting for his own Cough Cure in the stomach for him which had before yielded to a disordered condition of the stomach. The almost daily testimony from various parts of the country encourage us to believe there is no disease caused by a disordered condition of the stomach which will not be cured. Physicians endorse and use it! Ministers give testimony of its efficacy. And from all directions we receive tidings of cures performed.

COE'S PERIODICAL DROPS.
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. I have tested these Drops in my own case, over ten years, and do not hesitate to say that nothing has yet been developed by medical research, that acts so powerfully, positively and harmlessly in cases of female irregularity, as these. In all recent cases it never fails, while thousands who have long suffered, are indebted to it for the boon of health. Philadelphia, Pa. February 23, 1867.—1y

FEMALE COLLEGE.
BORDENTOWN, N. J. PLEASANTLY LOCATED ON THE DELAWARE RIVER. Two and three-quarter hour ride by railroad from New York, and one and a quarter from Philadelphia. SUMMER SESSION COMMENCES MARCH 6th. For Catalogues, containing terms, etc., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKLEY, A. M., President, Bordentown, N. J. February 23, 1867.—1m

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Is a certain cure for disease of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, OR GONORRHOEA, and all other complaints of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter HOW LONG STANDING. Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Inflammation may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upwards of 15 years, prepared by H. T. HELMHOLD, 204 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. March 2, 1867.—1y

HELMHOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
Is a certain cure for disease of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, OR GONORRHOEA, and all other complaints of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter HOW LONG STANDING. Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Inflammation may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy. HELMHOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upwards of 15 years, prepared by H. T. HELMHOLD, 204 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. March 2, 1867.—1y

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