### SUNBURY, JANUARY 9, 1874.

MR, KILLINGER, member of Congress from the Lebanan district, introduced a bill on Monday last, to repeal the second section of the act of June, 1872, which made a reduced within the past year the sum of reduction of ten per cent. on cotton goods, wools and manufactures of wool, iron and steel, except cotton machinery and paper.

motion of repeal, the very excellent reason that the removal of the duty of ten per centhas not only lost twenty million dollars annually to the Treasury through the custom house, but it has seriously interfered with the interests of American producers.

If ever the time was when our inductries demanded the fostering care of Congress, it is now. The stoppage of the manufacturing establishments of the country is inducing, leading British houses to flood this market with their productions under the reduced duties on the above named goods. And should they be successful in their places, it will keep closed many of our shops and factories for an indefinite time.

The places of the above in the receipts, and increase in expenditures, it is hoped and believed that by the most rigid economy in every branch of the government, and moderate appro-Mr. Killinger's bill is a practical one, and if passed will at once set going our idle be sufficient to meet all the demands on causes have combined to prostrate them, and none more than the want of a proper and none more than the want of a proper those who believe as the debt decreases Congressional financial policy, the tinker-there should be a corresponding relief aforbitant taxation. As the prosperity of den of taxation; but at this juncture I he is almost as culpable as the other who our manufactures has been mained by would regard any further reduction of the deliberately violate, the law. With this our manufactures has been maimed by Congressional action, it should be mended by Congress, and this measure of relief contained in the bill of Mr. Killinger is one that will in every way meet the wishes of tion, and I think, therefore, a revision of the country.

The first question for Congress to consider is how it may revive the nation's industries, and the answer to it is for Congress to protect them against the cheap labor of Europe. It is only a step in the right direction, but it certainly is that, and should be made preparatory to a thorough settlement of the troubles which have paralyzed all business in this country, and which hold the capital of the country as in a vise.

THE RETIRING TREASURER. - On Monday last, Albert Cadwallader Esq., late county Treasurer, retired from office and the newly elected Treasurer Mr. John Haag entered upon the duties in his stead. The contrast with the outgoing Treasurer of two years ago and the one who has just retired, is remarkable. When Mr. Cadwallader entered upon the duties of the office, the treasury was bankrupt, not a cent being turned over to him, and all was doubt and confusion, a county debt hanging over us of some twenty-seven thousand dollars, and the outgoing treasurer a defaulter of some eight thousand dollars, of which he was no doubt robbed. The provider such a state Ofthings does not now exist. The outgoing treasurer Mr. Cadwallader, retires with and a handsome surplus in the Treasury. For this he will receive the thanks of every well thinking man in the county. This shows the neasonty of electing good honest mon to office who will manage affairs to the interest of their constituents. On the retiring of Mr. Cadwallader the county loses islature to relieve them. the office he held.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE. - Both Houses of the Legislature met at Harrisburg, Tuesday last, and organized. In the Senate the following officers were elected. Speaker—B. B. Strang, of Tioga. Chief Clerk—Russell Errett, of Alleghe-

Assistant Clerks—Thomas Cochran of Lancaster, and Joseph M'Afee, of Westmoreland.

Transcribling Clerks John D. Flemming. of Allegheny; W. A. Rupart, of Crawford; Samuel E. Nyce, of Montgomery; E. Cowan, of Warren, and J. S. Kneezelle, of

Sergeant-at-Arms-H. S. Thomas.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms-R. S. P. M'Call, of Allegheny, and John Tomlinson. of Philadelphia.

Doorkeeper—J. Cromer, of Fulton. Assistant Doorkeeper-Was. Coats,

Allegheny. Postmaster-Lewis B. Richimeyer,

Wayne, Messenger—Samuel Cliff, of Philadel Assistant Messengers—J. W. M'Kinley, of Lawrence, and Thomas Roberts, of Bea-

Chaplain—J. W. Sayres.
In the House the following were elected
Speaker—H. H. M'Cormick, of Alle

chief Clerk -- W. C. Shurlock, of Beaver.

Assistant Clerk-Hugh A. Morrison, of

Resident Clerk-John A. Smull. OUR ARMY. - The regular army of the United States, according to the late showing of the War Department, aggregates 29,505 men, apportioned as follows: Ten regiments of cavalry, 8,747 men and officers; five regiments of artillery, 3,206: twenty-five of infantr, y 13,572; engineer, battalion and other non-combatants and recruits, 3, 970. This number can be swelled indefinitely, at short notice, whenever the exigency requires an increase in the force.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Saturday says: The act entitled "A further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Harrisburg," approved the 2d day of January, 1871, was declared unconstitutional by his Honor, Judge Pearson, this morning. The question of the constitutionality of this act was brought before the court by this act was brought before the court by Mr. S. H. Simon, who objected to the opening of State street through his brick yard. A large amount has been expended on this street, for which bonds have been issued. They are now, by this decision, all declared illegal, and some provison has to be made to make them valied.

Timothy Topping, living at Ingersoll, Ontario, on Sunday killed his wife and four children by cutting their throats with a butcher knife. He also attempted the lives of his two sons, and then cut his own

A Washington correspondent says of Mrs. Logan, wife of the Senator, that when in that city "she is one of the most charm-ing and intelligent women." What is she when out of it?

The plate puddlers of Harrisburg have gone to work at the reduced rates—five dollars per tons.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's Message was delivered to both houses, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last. We are unable to publish it in this issue, owing to the crowded state of our columns. The document itself is short and gives a full and concise statement of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. which we find in the most flourishing condition, the debt of the State baving been one million five hundred and four thousand and six hundred and seventy-two dollars and screnty cents, and in addition to this Mr. Killinger advances, in support of his large reduction of the debt a balance of \$1.825.151.24 is still in the treasury.

In regard to the finances, he says: In 1874 the receipts from all sources will be \$1,500,000 less than the receipts of 1873, while the expenditures will not be diminished. This loss of revenue is largely du

to the repeal of taxes bearing heavily upon the industrial interests of the Commonthe industrial interests of the Common-wealth, and partly to the prostration of business. The receipts in 1875 may be about the same as those of 1874, but the expenditures will be greater, owing to the additional outlay necessary for schools, additional outlay necessary for schools, Legislature and Judiciary, under the new Constitution, which will then be in full force. Notwithstanding this enormous spindles, looms and hammers. Many the treasury, and leave a balance to reduce the indebtedness of the State, as required by the Constitution. I am in accord with ing at the tariff by the free traders and ex- forded to those interests that bear the bur-

SINKING FUND.

In compliance with the constitutional amendment of 1857, the Legislature in 1858 created a sinking fund for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and for an annual reduction of the principal in a sum not less than \$250,000 per annum. In addition to the securities designated by the amendment, the revenues arising from certain taxes were assigned to this fund. From that time, each succeeding year, the interest on the debt has been punctually paid, and the portion of principal redeemed, instead of amounting to \$250,000, has grown to the immense sum of one to two millions per year. The reason is a simple one. The revenues set apart for the sink- and symmetrical system of laws, and let us ing fund, by the natural growth of these special taxes, have become annually much larger, while the amount required to be on account of interest, by reason of the rapid decrease of the public debt, has every year become smaller, and in this attention. All special enactments are not way the annual credits to the sinking fund have swollen to proportions never contem-plated by the original friends of the measure. As an illustration, it is simply nesure. As an interration, it is slowing to cossary to say that the revenues flowing to this fund were last year over half the entire income of the State, or \$3,500,000 pages through the instructive income of the State, or \$3,500,000 pages through the instructive income of the State, or \$3,500,000 pages through the instructive income of the State, or \$3,500,000 pages through the instruction in their watch over all legislation. Attempts will doubtless be made to obtain species through the instruction in the cost of the cost of the instruction in the cost of the instruction in the cost of the cost o while only 1 500 the debt. In the meantime, the annual revenues allotted for gentime, the annual revenues allotted for gen-eral purposes have been less than the amount of the annual appropriations of the Legislature, and the Legislature never by a reconstruction of the revenues. It has came necessary for the Treasure to pay the deficiencies of appropriations out of the funds properly due to the sinking fund or suspend payment. This condition of affairs places the Sinking Fund Commissioners in an anomalous position, from which it is manifestly the duty of the Leg-

The progress of the work of preparation for the centennial is realizing fully the expectations of our people. He urges all to lend their aid to make it a success and

Pennsylvania must not neglect this opportunity for the display of her rich, varied and inexhaustible products, nor relax her efforts to rescue the chibition from every mischance to which indifference or distrust may expose it. It istrue her contribution, have been large, butshe must not forget that the nation has ignally honored her people by designating her metropolis as the place for the proposel celebration, and she must show by renewed exertions that she appreciates the distriction. We give the Govenor's views on the new

Constitution entire.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Pursuant to an act of the General Asembly, approved June 1, A. D. 1871, the people, by a large majority, voted in favor of calling a Convention to amend the Con-stitution of this Comnonwealth, and the General Assembly, by an act approved April 11, 1872, provided for the calling of the same, and in compliance with its provisions the delegates elected thereto assem-bled at the State Capital, at Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of November, 1872, and adjourned sine die or Saturday, December 27, 1873. The Constitution adopted by the Convention was submitted to the qualified electors of the Com nonwealth, on the third Tuesday of December, 1873, and by a certificate of the said Convention, on file in the office of the Secretary of this Com-monwealth, it appears 253,560 votes were given for, and 109,198 votes against the

New Constitution.
In the schedule of the new Constitution it is provided that it shall take effect on the first day of January, 1874. In the act call-ing the Convention, it is provided that the returns of votes cast for and against the new Constitution, "shall be opened, counted and published as the returns for Governor are now by law counted and published," and when so ascertained and certified, "the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election." The Constitution of 1838, as the new Constitution, provides "that the returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General As-

The Constitutional Convention, the last

day of its session, passed the following preamble and resolution:
"WHEREAS, It appears by the returns of election in the several counties of the State, held on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1873, that the New Constitution has been adopted by a major-ity of one hundred and forty-four thousand hree hundred and sixty-two; therefore.

"Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be informed by the President of the Convention, of the result, and that he be State banks, savings funds and trust comrespectfully requested to issue his proclam-ation thereof without delay."

I respectfully call your attention thereto, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the counting of the vote cast for and against

people, it is expected that all citizens will yield cheerful obedience to its behests, and units to strictly and faithfully enforce its

As each day's experience reveals the as each day's experience reveals the methods of administration, the conviction grows stronger in my mind that good government depends not so much upon written laws as upon the disposition of the people to comply with the demands of the laws, and the determination of those delegated to execute them, to see that their mandates cannot be maintained by mere constitutional enactment, nor by surrounding offices and trusts with additional restraints.

The world's history from the earliest ages has shown that no code of laws, however comprehensive or restructive, will evade man's ingenuity if bent upon over-stepping their bounds, and wise and necessary as the provisions of the new Con-stitution may be they will never secure the ends designed unless sustained by a strong active, healthful and intelligent sentiment that will interest itself in public affairs. It will not suffice to enact that integrity and fitness are essential qualifications for office, unless the people see to it that none with-out these qualifications are selected. It is the indifference and inattention of electors to their primary political duties, connected with nominations and elections, that despoil the law of its sanctity, and afford security to those who willfully disobey its

requirements.

Men do not fulfill the obligations of citizenship by merely enjoying the protec-tection our institutions afford. To perform his whole duty to the State every citizen should actively engage in political concerns when the recurring elections invoke his attention and interference. In our system of government every man entitled to vote is invested with a grave public trust, and if through indifference or neglect, he fails to discharge the sacred duties it imposes, selection of men for office whose dignity of our tax laws is now desirable if not neces- character and intellect will be an adequate guaranty that the new Constitution will be

safe in their keeping.
Upon the present Legislature devolves a duty involving great care and labor, and which if discharged, as I believe it will be, with a proper regard for the public interest, will redound to its credit and honor. To you is committed the important trust of moulding existing regulations into conformity with the change about to be inaugurated in the fundamental law of the State. Bring to the performance of this high and responsible duty all the wisdom you possess, divest yourselves of all seltish considerations, devote time and thought to the work, and with the New Constitution as your constant guide, build up a good so far as it lies in our ability start the State forward upon her future career, clothed with ample powers to extend her enter-prise, and julfill her great destiny. To another consideration I invite public

necessarily bad laws, while it may be equally accepted as true that all general enactments are not good laws. I enjoin upon the people of the whole State increasthey may benefit one interest or locality, might prove very oppressive to others. Let every citizens who has the interest of the State at heart lend his assistance to the Legislature and Executive, to detect and frustrate such schemes.

port of the State superintendent of common schools, and recommends action upon some mode to compel the attendance of those children whose parents are unwilling to allow their offspring to avail themselves of the benefit our school system afford. He approves of the superintendent's views, to adopt some plan to secure the attandance at school of every child in the State. In regard to soldiers' orphans, he recommends some measure to furnish them with trades. In reference to State Banks, saving funds,

and trust companies he says:

I have always entertained serious doubts, as to the propriety of banks of discount paying interest on deposits, and am now convinced that this pernicious practice should be prohibited. Money will always flow to banks paying interest on deposits, and the large surplus thus aggregated, seduced by attractive offers, is sent to the great money centres, where it gives more impulse to speculation, while the sections from which it is drawn suffer in all their enteprises from the higher rates they are compelled to pay for the money remaining at home. This system of purchasing deposits was undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the financial crisis of 1857, and of this year. When banks have large desosits on call and have their loans on time, n the event of any great stringency in the noney market, disaster is almost inevita-

Within a few years many State banks have been chartered, with the captivating names of saving banks, designed to attract deposits. These banks and savings funds are entirely distinct in organization and purpose, and should never be associated in their management. The one is a bank of discount intended to supply the wants of business, the other is simply a repository for people's money, limited to small amounts to each individual, the aggregate of the amounts thus received to be in mortgages on unincumbered property worth double the amount of the mortgage, and in secure public stock, in safe propor-

ings fund is presumed to be managed entirely in the interest of depositors among the laboring classes, or those of limited means and business qualifications, and the essential requisites of which are such prudence and safety in the disposition of the funds as will best enhance their value for the benefit of these classes of depositors. Men in charge of savings funds should have no personal ends to serve; should be above temptation, and receive their highest reward in the good accomplished by inducing a saving habit which, once fixed, leads

The objects of trust companies should be equally specific and well defined. Some of these companies are invested with very extensive powers, are the depositories of immense sums of money and charged with the keeping and management of vast and important trusts. It should be the duty of the State to see that their affairs are administered with fidelity, not only to the in-dividuals who confide in their management, but to the public who are interested in the security and stability of these companies

panies be made subject to the examination of a committee appointed by proper au-thority; that these institutions be required to publish quarterly statements, under June oath, of the amount of their assets and July the counting of the vote cast for and against the New Constitution; that I may in conformity with the provisions of the act calling the Convention, and in compliance with the resolution of the Convention, promptly issue the proper proclamation.

The New Constitution having been approved by a very decided majority of the

tions, reports and restrictions cannot b hurtful to institutions of established credi and high character, while they will disclos

hose that ought not to exist. The Governor does not approve of the present system of conducting insurance companies, and recommends steps towards placing insurance, in this State, upon a firm and enduring foundation, and to nact a law providing for the organization and regulation of insurance companies, both fire and life, which shall require a certain amount of capital as a pre-requi-site to commence business, and designate the kind of investment to be made, so as to

guard against worthlessness and fraud. He says the Fish Commissioners have excited a lively interest among our people, on account of the novelty of the enterprise and the benefits to arise from the success-

ful prosecution of their labors.

Fish culture, it is now conceded, has passed beyond the realms of experiment. and its success in the future is only to be measured by the wants of our peop e and the capacity of the streams, rivers and lakes of the country.

Pennsylvania is singularly blessed in the

superior advantages she possesses for the cultivation of fish. Abounding in waters admirably adapted to their needs, in the insect and other food they supply, there is no reasonable obstacle to stocking our rivers and streams with innumerable and delicious tish of various and even rare

The work assigned to the commission has been dilligently pursued and promises substantial results. Availing themselves of the use of Mr. Seth Green's patent, the Commissioners succeeded in hatching, at Newport, Perry county, where the water is peculiarly litted for the purpose, about 2,700,000 shad, which were turned into the Juniata river at that point. Two thousand six hundred black bass were also distrib-uted in the Susquehanna, Lehigh and Juniata rivers during the months of July and August lest, and through the kindness of Prof. Speacer F. Baird, United States Fish commissioner, 27,000 California salmon have been planted in the Susquehanna and its tributcries. The bass are not migratory fish and tre very prolific. Two or three hundred vere placed in the Susquehanna, near Harrisburg, in 1870, and the rapidity with which they multiply is manifest in the great numbers of this beautiful and choice fish that now are found in the river in that

The law of 1873 authorizing the Fish Commisson, directed that four fish-ways should be constructed at different dams on the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, so as to enable shad, on their spring incursions from the sea, to make the ascent of the streams The question whether shad will ascend in artificial way is still, however, a mooted one, and encountering this doubt, the commission, in the exercise of what will be deemed a sound discretion, concluded to erect but one lish-way, and that at the Columbia dam. This way is 120 feet long by 60 feet wide, is very gradual in the incine, and made as nearly conforma-ble as possible to natural ways over which shad de undoubtedly pass, and will afford a practical test of this experiment. If in the spring it is found shad do pass up this fish-way, the others required by law will

be constructed without delay.

The hatching house ereteed by the Commissioners, near Marietta, and supplied with water from an inexhaustible spring, is said by those familiar with the subject to be complete in its arrangements and furnished with all the necessary appliances for the propagation of fish. The capacity of the house is equal to the proper care of 700,000 young fish, and is susceptible of enlargement, if required. The Fish Commissioners of New Jersey recently had a conference with a view to obtain from their respective States such concurrent legislation as will best promote the shad and other fisheries in the Delaware river, and to so harmonize the laws of the two States as to prevent a fully considered.

A supplement to the exemption Act of 1849 is recommended, that will forbid a debtor, having a family, waiving the benefit of the exemption, so that a household may not be shorn in an instant of all the company of the exemption of the exemption

Items from the Watsontown Record ian between Watsontown borough and

Delaware township, died in the hands of the township on Friday last, and was bu-ried at McEwensville. Last fall the court granted an order for her removal from Watsontown to the township. The loss of property by fire at Uniontown ast week, belonging to Messrs Cambell &

Hagenbuch, was on building, \$200; goods

A bank is conducted with the avowed object of benefit to its stockholders; a savings fund is presumed to be managed en-

The Forseman House in this place was cased this week by Mr. John B. Gilbert, of Landsdale, Montgomery county, for a term of three years, at \$750 a year, with the privilege of keeping it five years, providing the property is not sold. The new landlord will take possession on the first of April, and will make extentive improve-

Simon Opp has rented his hotel in Turbutville to Mr. Wetzel, of Milton, who will take charge of it on the first of April. A keg of powder exploded while John Morgan, of Schnylkill county, was carrying it under his arm, a spark having fallen into it. The man was seriously injured.

READING COMPANY'S PAYMENT. - Mr. D. E. Stout, Paymaster of the Roading Railroad Company paid out to the emplayees of the Transportation Department, during the year ending November 30, 1873 the large sum of four millions two bundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$4,205,488,37) in monthly payments as follows : December 1879.

January 1873

March

April

365,204.82

Another Theatre in Ruins.

WILKESBARRE'S PLACE OF AMUSEMENT WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 2 .- Frauenthal's Opera House, in this city, was destroyed by fire. It was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in the basement, which was occupied by John Lynn as a restauant. The first floor was occupied by rauenthal as a boot and shoe store, and by Mr. Lengfeld's dry goods and millinery store. The rest of the building was fitted up as an opera houss, and a large audience was present to witness the performance of a variety trope when the nlarm was sounded. The smoke rose so thick and fast that some persons were nearly sufficiated before they could get out. The utm-st efforts failed to stay the progress of the fire. At 10·30 o'clock the flames burst through the roof, and at 11.30 the walls fell with a great crash. Fears were entertained that the fames would spread to the old wooden dwellings on the public square, but renewed efforts by the firemen, assised by the snow on the housetops, prevented any further destruction. Frauenthal's loss is \$60.-900; insured for \$10,000. Mr. Lengfeld's los is 25,000; insured for \$20,000. John Lynn's loss is \$3,000; uninsured.

# IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

MONARCHY TO BE RESTORED.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—It is positively stated this morning that the Serrano cabinet has determined upon an early restoration of the monarchy. Affairs in the city continue quiet. No unusual demonstrations have taken place. The Serratio capinet issued an order deposing General Morriones from the command of the army of the north. General Dominguez will probably be appointed to the vacancy. Castelar, after denouncing military violence, left the city for Paris, where it is his intention to cooperate with the French republicans.

WORTHY OF NOTE .- An exchange says there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of Joinson's Anodyne Liniment in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about

town just now.

If we can benefit the readers of the AME-RICAN, any by recommending Parsons' Purgative Pills to be the best anti-billious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Philadelphia Letter. PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1874.

Estered Wilhert : 'Tis said this is the season for forming good esolutions, and whether it be one or not, I have esolved that my long silence must be broken, and once more "take my pen in hand to write you a few lines." Before proceeding further al-low me to wish yourself and your readers a hap-py New Year; and that the improvements you are about to make upon the American may make it more than ever a public good, and a source of

pecuniary profit to its proprietor.

The year just passed will long be remembered as a time that "tried men's souls," and 'tis to be as a time that "tree men's some, and its to be hoped we will not soon experience such another—and that by wise legislation, the possibility of such an occurrence may be for ever done away with. I believe that very generally this one has been regarded as a "panie" re-lly; that it was purely such, without any real cause, as always preceded other similar times, as failures of crops, the without any real cause, as how the control of the similar times, as failures of crops, the control of the similar times, as failures of crops, the control of the similar times, as failures of crops, the control of the similar times, as failures of crops, the control of the similar times are similar times, as failures of crops, the control of the similar times, as failures of crops, the similar times are similar times, as failures of crops, the similar times are similar times, as failures of crops, the similar times are similar times, as failures of crops, the similar times are similar times are similar times. the worthlessness of "wild cat" money, &c., but

another, and when one great firm succumbed, all another, and when one great firm succumbed, all were panie-stricker. Since the advent of the new year a more comit, table feeling seemed to prevail, and money seems to its usual channels. What the by the ye does our city and of New York would he was unad it not been for the wise liberality of our banks, ed the crisis was alone stayed, and well was it for us that the counsel of some sayed. ed the crisis was alone stayed, and well was it for us that the counsel of some such eiseacres as I could name, was not acted upon, but was received with the slight attention due their antiquated and contracted ideas of the subject!

The remarkable mildness of the winter so far has been a blession to our traces.

conflict of authority. Any suggestions re-sulting from this conference, and submitted for your action, will. I trust, be respectfully considered.

It is also recommended to take measures to prevent the wholesale destruction of forests, and stripping of our mountains and hills of their trees.

Sumed to some extent, but still very, very many are still out of employment. Baldwin's locomotive works, which have been for two months on half time, now run three-quarter, but only about half their original number of men employed. About Manayurk and the Falls, a number of idle

may not be shorn in an instant of all the necessaries of life, to satisfy the greed of a grasping creditor.

Some days past the mercury has remained steadily among the sixties, and in the country, in protected places especially, show green grass, violets and dandeloin, and the trees show their protected places. Reference is also made to the destruction of the State Printing Office by fire, the Vicona Commission, and to the deaths of Ex-Gov. Geary, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, President of the Constitutional Convention, and Dr. Wilmer Worthington, Secretary of the Board of Public Charities.

Violets and dandeloin, and the trees show their buds quite plainly, justly causing us to fear a fruit famine if it continues long, and the frost and cold succeed, as they must with considerable certainty. For over 24 hours we have had an almost steady rain, mild and warm as summer showers, and as I write my windows are open. The rain has been heavy enough in portions of the city to cause the caving in of culverts.

the city to cause the caving in of cuiverts.

For over a year past a very fine equestrian statue of Gen. Scott has been upon exhibition at 12th and Spring Garden, and has been very greatly admired for its perfect workmanship, and the township on Friday last, and was busied at McEwensville. Last fall the court granted an order for her removal from Watsontown to the township.

The loss of property by fire at Uniontown sition there. I noticed a few days ago that it was being removed, and it is now no doubt in its place among the many beautiful improvements of

Hagenbuch, was on building, \$260; goods
561. It was insured in three companies—
the Aetna, Laucaster and American. The shares of the two former were promptly paid by their agent, J. L. Shooley, of the place.

The annual meeting of the "Old Turbut Horse Protective Company" took place at Dreisbach's Hotel in Turbutville, on Saturday. There was a full attendance and a jovial meeting. The dinner served on the occasion is spoten of as being grand in the local and that the horse of weint for more respects good than bad. I am in hopes we may be more prosperous than under the short in the same time heartily believing it to be in more respects good than bad. I am in hopes we may be more prosperous than under the short in the same time heartily believing it to be in more respects good than bad. I am in hopes we may be more prosperous than under the short in the same time heartily believing it to be in more respects good than bad. I am in hopes we may be more prosperous than under the short in the same time heartily believing its the long and that the hopes of relief for maken. be in more respects good than bad. I am in hopes we may be more prosperous than under the old, and that the hopes of relief from the evils of special legislation, &c., may be realized. I am free to say, however, that I fear the hope is addenies, and will not be realized. The Constitution was in the whole, I think, not up to the standard of which our good old State should have afforded. Too many political backneys form both parties. Culy yesterday in conversation with a gentleman whose partner had been a member and had resigned, I asked why he had done so, and he replied it was because he considone so, and he replied it was because he consi-dered the Convention would not reflect any cre-dit upon itself, and he thought he would get out. I am justly entitled to my sobraquet, and will sign myself

Yours, Truly, OCCASIONAL.

### KIND WORDS.

The Associated Reformed Presbyterian says-For years Perry Davis' Pain-Killer has been known as a most useful family medicine. For pains and aches we know nothing so good as the Pain-Killer. For many internal diseases it is equally good. We speak from experience, and testify to what we know. No family ought to be without a bottle of Davis' Pain-Killer. Messus. Perry Davis & Son, Prov. R. I.

Gents:—Although a stranger to you I am not to your invaluable medicine, Pain-Killer. I formed its acquaintance in 1847 and I am on most intimate terms with it still; experience in its use confirms my belief that there is no medicine equal to Pain-Killer for the quick and sure cure of Sum-370,698.82 mer Complaints, Sore, Throat, Croup. 361,155.98 Bruises and Cuts. I have used it in all

and found a speedy cure in every case.
Yours Truly, T. J. GARDINER, M. D.
Judging by our own experience whoever
once makes a trial of Perry Davis' Pain-

The efficacy of Perry Davis' world-re-towned Pain-Killer in all diseases of the

bowels, even in that terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholem, has been amply attested by the most convincing authority. Missionaries in China and India have written home in commendation of this remedy in terms that should carry conviction to the most skeptical, while its popularity in comthe virtues claimed for it are real and tangible. Among family medicines it stands

The Saturday Evening Gazette of Boston.

It is impossible to find a place on broad land where Perry Davis' Pain-Killer is not known as a most valuable remedy for physical pain. In the country, mile

"Perry Davis Pain-Killer is really a valuable medicament, and, unlike most of the article of the day, is used by many physi-cians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near; and, by keeping it as hand, families will often save the necessity of sending out at mid-night for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house."—Boston Traveller.

"We have tested the Pain-Killer, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known."—Herald of Gospel Lib-

Jan. 2, 1874.—1m.

## Deb Adbertisments.

Dissolution of Partnership. NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between W. H. Lamb and John Wert, trading under the firm name of Lamb & Wert, in the coal business, near Herndon, Jackson township, Northumberland co.. Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent on the

ra., has been dissolved by mutual consent on the the 3d day of January, 1874. The notes, book accounts, &c., are left in the hands of Wm. H. Lamb, for immediate collection and settlement. Those knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment to save costs.

WM. H. LAMB. JOHN WERT. Herndon, Jan. 9, 1874 .- 4t.

Talmage, Spurgeon. T. De Witt Taimage is editor of The Christian Work; C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three nagnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper. No Sectarianism. No sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

Chromos all ready.—AGENTS WANTED. H. W. Adams Publisher 102 Chambers street, Ne

#### THE TRIBUNE FOR 1874.

A year ago the editor of the Tribune promised to make this journal during 1873 a much more valuable and complete newspaper than it had ever been before. Its facilities for the collection and transmission of intelligence from all parts of the world had been largely increased; its staff of editors, correspondents and reporters, had been strengthened by the engagement of some of the abiest men in the profession; and the editor was resolved to spare neither pains nor money in the effort to make The Tribune the very first newspaper in the world.

It points to the achievements of the last

twelve months with pardonable pride. While THE TRIBUNE has retained all the excellent features that made it such a favorite in former days it has exhibited an enterprise and an acutenesin its news department which have been the wonder of all its old friends. Remembering that the chief function of a daily journal is to give its teaders the fullest, the best arranged, the most attractive, and the most readable historoccurrences of the time. it

occurrences of the time, it is devoted its best been we seem outsiness, and its success has been we seem of outsiness, and its success has been we seem of outsiness, and its success has suversally recognized and applauded. The year has been fruitful of startling events, and every incident has found in The Tribune its promptest, most accurate, and most perfectly equipped mesorem. A tribune correspondent was the only civilian who witnessed the surrender of the Virginius, and his picturesque description of that transaction, transmitted by telegraph, is the only account the public has yet seen an incident upon which depended for many weeks the question of peace or war. The Tribune count by Atlantic telegraph of the terrible Villed du Havre disaster, giving all the incidents of that catastrophe ten days before other journals received them we have that catastrophe ten days before other journals received them by the slow course of the mails. that catastrophe ten days before other journals received them by the slow course of the mails. It distanced all competitors in its thrilling story by cable of the adventures of the Polaris castaways. It anticipated every other paper in the country, and even the Government itself, by its graphic narratives of Custar's battles on the Yellowstone. The claborate and deeply interesting letters of its special correspondent in the West gave the only complete account of the Farmers' Movement ever physical in an Eastern paper. The reports of The Tainune presented the important proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in this cut with a fullness and accuracy everywhere the subject of enthusiastic praise. During the panic its daily history of Wall street made it absociately indispensable to business men; and its special correspondents afterward described the condition of affairs in the manufacturing districts with an ability which no other paper seriously rivaled.

turing districts with an ability which no other paper seriously rivaled.

While it never can be a neutral in politics, THE TRIBUNE is entirely independent of all parties and partisans. It believes that the mere organ of a clique cannot be a thoroughly good newspaper, and cannot be trusted for impartial and just comment upon current events. It maintains with the old fervor and will always defend the Republican principles of causality and justice. the Republican principles of equality and justice with which, under the control of its illustrious founder, Horace Greeker, it was for over thirty years identified. But it values parties solely as means for procuring honest government on sound

means for procuring honest government on sound principles.

That there is a popular appreciation of that sort of independent, vicorous, enterprising, and high-toned journalism of which THE TRIBUNE is now the chief representative in this or any other country, is sufficiently proved by the results of the past twelve months. The close of 1873 finds this paper more prosperous than it has been at any previous period of its history, and the new year opens for it with the most brilliant prosyear opens for it with the most brilliant pros-pects. In a short time its mechanical facilities will surpass those of any other journal in the world; and on the completion of its new and magnificent building it will be enabled to introluce various improvements of the most important character

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. The Semi-Weekly ThibUNE has grown very ra pidly in public favor of late. In addition to a caref; sammary of the news it contains all the best of the fareign and domestic correspondence and leading articles of the Daily:—It gives specially the scientific intelligence (including the proceedings of all American scientific societies,) with the best of the book reviews, and the misself appears matter rejuting to education, the attention cellaneous matter relating to education, the arts, religion, &c. It has all the commercial news Still with all reasonable men I hope for success.

By long silence, caused by a press of business, of the Weekly, and silence of the weekly and silence. and market reports; all the agricultural articles of the Weekly; and gives, moreover, regularly a serial work of fiction, presenting in the course of the year three or four of the productions of the most popular novelists. As it takes only a few select advertisements, it is enabled to give an unusually large proportion of reading matter, and may be called, considering the extent and variety of its contents, the cheapest newspaper in the aworld. It is published every Tuesday and Friday, and reaches nearly every post office cust of the Mississippi within one or two days of its issue.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The Weekly TRIBUNE has been for the space of The Weekly Turnung has been for the space of a generation the Farmer's favorite paper. Besides a complete condensation of the news of the week, a selection of literary and miscellaneous reading, and a full page of the best editorials from the Daily, it contains in every number a greater amount of agricultural matter than is farnished by any distinctively agricultural paper. This is prepared expressly for its columns by the best agricultural writers and practical farmers in the United States; and as its contributors are in every part of the country it will be found equally valuable in New-England, in the South, or the Pacific slope, or in the Mississippi Valley. Great attention is paid to all subjects connected with the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, and some of the original articles every week are illustrated with wood-cuts. The market quotations of farm produce, cattle, provisions, breadstaff, dre greate. 377,765.34
362,137.05
329,704.78

S4,205,488.37

Yours Truly, T. J. GARDINER, M. D. Judging by our own experience whoever once makes a trial of Perry Davis' Pain-Kiler, will not fail to recommend it widely as and unequalled liniment, and valuable internal remedy for colds and various other complants.—Every Month.

THE TRIBUNE EXTRAS.

A new feature has been added to American ournalism by the valuable Thinking Extra sheets A new reature has been added to American journalism by the valuable Tribung Extra sheets which have attained such an extraordinary popularity during the past year. They present the fresh fruits of the best intellects of this and other countries, the most remarkable lectures, the most valuable scientific and geographical researches, at a merely nominal price. In the series of 14 Extras already published will be found, reprinted for the most patt from the columns of the daily Tribung, some of the latest lectures of Agassiz, Tyndail, and Beecher; the explorations of Prof. Hayden, the full history and description of the Farmers' Movement, the Seat lessons of the great Vienna Exposition, and the compete report of the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance. Half a million of the Extras have already been sold, and the demand for them is steadily increasing.

v increasing TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. from physician or apothecary, the PainKiller is cherished as the exculsive panacea, and it never degives.

"Parry Dayle Pain Killer is really a val."

"Parry Dayle Pain Killer is really a val."

"Parry Dayle Pain Killer is really a val." Weekly, I year Ten copies, 1 year ... Twenty copies, 1 year... Thirty copies ......

Each person procuring a club of ten or more subscribers is entitled to one extra WEERLY, and of fifty or more to a Semi-WEERLY. Papers addressed separately to each member of Clubs will be charged ten cents additional to he above rates. the above rates.

Specimen copies of either edition of THE TRIBUNE and circulars giving full details of the contents of each Extra sheet, sent free to any ad-

diess in the United States. まる All remittances at sender's risk, unless by draft on New-York, postai order, or in register-

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

#### Executors Notice. ESTATE OF GEORGE WAGENSELLER,

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of George Wagenseller, late of the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and these having claims to present them duly antheoriested for settlement.

GEORGE HILL,

Sunbury Dec. 26, 1873 .- 6t.

Administrator's Notice. ESTATE OF SUSAN FERTENBACH. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of admin-istration have been granted on the estate of Susan Fertenbach, late of Jackson township, Northumberland County, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted are requested to make imme-diate payment and those having claims to pre-

sent them for settlement.

AB'M BLASSER, Adm'r.
Lower Mahanoy twp., Dec. 26, '73.-6t. The First National Bank of Supbury, Penn'a.

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular annual election of Directors of "The First National Bank of Sunbure, Pa.," will be held on Tuesday the 27th day of January, A. D., 1874, at the Banking House, in the borough of Sunbury, Pa., between the hours of 10 a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m., of said day, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress.

Supplying Pa., Dec. 26, 1873.

Sunbury, Pa., Dec. 26, 1873. DEPOT EATING HOUSE. [8. E. Corner of Arch and Third Streets,]

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT, SUNBURY, PENN'A Tomas McGaw, Proprietor. O'STERS, Hot Coffee, Sandwitches, Bread & Butter, Ham, &c., served up in the best

Passengers leaving in the early farnished with refreshments, hot coffee, &c. accurate room will be conducted on strictly temperance principles, and every effort made to keep it neat and attractive. LADIES are invited to call.

Refreshments and hot meals furnished to resi-The patronage of the public is respectfully so-Sunbury, Dec. 19, 1873.—4t. THOS. McGAW.

POSTPONEMENT!

Ith Grand Gift Concert! FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF

OVER A MILLION IN BANK! SUCCESS ASSURED. A Full Drawing Certain On TUESDAY, 31st of MARCH next,

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket holds s, for the full 1 syment of their magnificent gifts, smounced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Con-cert and Drawing until

Tuesday the 31st of March, 1874. OVER A MILLION DOLLARS.

And have a great many egents yet to hear 110. No doubt is entertained of the sale of every Ticket before the drawing, but whether all are sold or not the Concert and Drawing will positively and unequivocally take pince on the day now fixed, and if any remain un-sold they will be cancelled, and the prizes will be reduc-ed in proportion to the unsold Tickets.

#### 12,000 Cash Gifts \$1,500,000

will be distributed among the ticket holders.

The tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are. List of Gifts.

325 Cash Gifts, 11,000 Cash Gifts,

Total, 12,000 Gifts, All Cash, amounting to \$1,500,000 The chances for a gift are as one to five. PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets, \$50; Haives, \$25; Tenths, or each coupon, \$5; Eleven Whole Teckets for \$500; 22% Tickets for \$1,000; 113 Whole Teckets for \$50,000; 227 Whole Trickets for \$10,000; 113 Whole Tickets for \$50,000; 227 Whole of Tickets for \$10,000. No discount on less than \$500 worth of Tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted, in all respects, like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them. will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and simplications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are pe-remptorely required to settle up their accounts and to re-turn all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THO, R. BRAMLETTE.

THO, E. BRAMLETTE. Agent Public Library Kentucky, and Manager Gift Soncert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

GREAT ATTRACTION. Toys, Contectioneries Oysters, &c. Everybody is invited to come and buy of the

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TOYS AND CONFECTIONERIES SAMUEL F. NEVIN'S STORE, in frame building, adjoining Moore & Dissinger's building, THIRD STREET, SUNBURY, PA. Just opened a fresh supply of Confectioneries of

every description. TOYS OF ALL KINDS

currently on hand. The best RAISINS, FIGS, PURE RIO COFFEE, TEA & SPICES, fresh Bread, Buns & Cakes, every morning. FANCY CAKES, BISCUITS, CRACKERS, &c. OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Having fitted up a room expressly for serving up Oysters in every style, Ladies and Geutlemen will be accommodated with the best bivalves in market, at all hours during the day and evening. Families will be as willed at their residence with the best Shell or ranned Oysters, as is desirable, at the very low-st prices.

Call and somy excellent assortment of goods and asceroon the prices.

S. F. NEVIN.

S. F. NEVIN.