Sunbury American.

N. B. MASSER, E. WILVERT. } Editors.

SUNBURY, MARCH 5, 1875.

THE TARIFF RESTORATION BILL.—We received a telegram from Washington yesterday, announcing the important fact that the bill had passed, restoring the tariff duties on certain manufactured articles as it was before 1872, when a reduction of ten per cent. was made by an act of Congress. The friends of the restoration of this ten per cent. duty, had a closely contested fight with the free traders, but came off victorious. The House bill passed the Senate on Tuesday night by a close vote, (30 yeas to 29 nays). This is a great and important victory for our workingmen and mechanics over the free traders of the South and West, who assisted by Democratic Northern dough-faces, made a strong effort to prostrate and ruin the great industries that give life and prosperity to our great State. In this contest no one has manifested greater interest than our worthy member of Congress, Hon. John B. Packer. There has been no act of Congress this session so important to the interests of Pennsylvania as this, and its passage cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon all kinds of business.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.—In 1862, when there were no adequate means, or facilities for public defense, and Congress had adjourned for an indefinite period, President Lincoln directed the Secretary of War, Gen. Cameron, and Mr. Wells Secretary of the Navy, to arrange for organizing troops, and providing the necessary supplies, and transportation, which was accordingly done by those officers. For this act a resolution of censure was passed upon those officers at the next session of Congress. On Tuesday last, the House, by a unanimous vote, directed that the resolution of censure passed in 1862, upon Simon Cameron, be rescinded. This was but a simple act of justice to an honorable and patriotic statesman. The high tribute paid Gen. Cameron by all the members of both parties, from all parts of the Union, on the passage of the resolution, to his integrity and worth, is a severe rebuke to those who dare not face him, but cowardly and assassin-like are constantly trying to stab him in the dark. It must certainly be very gratifying to the venerable and patriotic stateman to see that he has "overwhelmed" his enemies, and in his declining years is supported and respected by friends of all parties from every part of the Union.

THE Local Option met with a Waterloo defeat last week in the House at Harrisburg, by a vote of 128 to 56, for its repeal. The reason assigned for the repeal is, that the law proved ineffectual, that it did not lesson drunkenness, nor reduce crime in the localities where the law was adopted. In fact in many instances liquor was sold in violation of the law with impunity, and no attempt made by any one to punish the offenders. For this the advocates of temperance are in a measure responsible. Their neglect in not inforcing the law has given many a bad opinion of its merit. Unless a law is enforced there is no use for its enactment. But in this case there were perhaps some reasons why some of the leaders of the temperance cause refused to bring violators of the law to justice. The fear of exposure of their inconsistency, in advocating the temperance cause when they are interested in the traffic of liquor, is undoubtedly putting a death blow to the temperance cause. When men profer love for a cause, and it is found that its only a hypocritical pretext for personal interest, it will sooner or later fail. This has been too much the case in the temperance cause. Men have worked themselves to the front rank for personal interest, who are known in private to be in more need of reform than those they try to persuade to turn away from the evil. Such men are an obstacle to the cause, and do more injury than the sellers of rum. If some of these wolves in sheep's clothing were cast off, the temperance party would no doubt receive additions of men with more sincerity to accomplish the good object wished for, without expecting to profit themselves. So long as the temperance party is lead by men devoid of principle themselves, and who do not open their mouths to enforce restraining laws that are on the statute books, we cannot hope for any improvement in the temperance cause, nor will there be any use of the passage of laws to prevent the liquor traffic.

THAT MULE APPEARS AGAIN!—We notice by the *Daily* of Wednesday that Mr. Chas. Hottenstein, County Auditor, and who was playing "mule" while the accounts of the Commissioners and County Treasurer were being audited by the board of Auditors, has filed a minority report. If Mr. Hottenstein's report is not got up in better shape than his statements in the *Democrat* last summer, it will greatly puzzle the Court to understand it. As he is one of the "pure" Democratic officers of the county, we presume that he will ask that his report be also published in connection with the majority report, to help swell the expenses, and that he be allowed extra compensation for his labors and clerk hire in getting it up. Mr. H. is, however, entitled to some credit for his persistency in showing himself a blockhead, with the determination that the county should pay for his mulish obstinacy and conceit. Mr. Hottenstein has no right to present a minority report. If the Auditor's Report, which is the report of the majority, is not correct, his proper course is to file exceptions to it when presented for confirmation in court.

The Legislature never seems happier than when it is tinkering with the liquor laws. The latest proposed amendment is one offered by Mr. Lusk, which provides for a fine of $10 or five day's imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court, upon any person who is found intoxicated. In case the liquor is purchased on Sunday, the defendant can secure his release by testifying where he secured it, and the party selling it is then to be prosecuted. If the laws already on the statute books were inforced, perhaps the Legislature could be relieved of the labor of enacting any more on this subject.

LATEST NEWS.—The 43d Congress adjourned *sine die* yesterday. The "Force Bill," which passed the House, failed in the Senate. The Bounty bill was defeated in the Senate. All appropriation bills passed.

The Republican State Central Committee decided yesterday, to hold the next State Convention at Lancaster, on the 26th of May next.

THE action of the House of Congress, on Monday, in adopting the two resolutions on affairs in Louisiana, the one recognizing the Kellogg government and the other admitting a majority of Conservatives in the Legislature, will help in subsiding the turbulent element in that State.

WE last week published the reports of the majority and minority of the Congressional Investigation Committee in the Louisiana case. The minority, Messrs Hoar, Wheeler and Frye are Republicans, the majority, Messrs Phelps and Foster are Liberals, and Messrs Marshell and Potter are Democrats. The majority report is brief and inconclusive except that it declares that no intimidation of voters was practical at the election of 1874, and that the action of the Returning Board in declaring certain conservative candidates for the Legislature illgally elected, and in refusing them certificates of election was an usurpation. There is no statement of the anarchy which exists in Louisiana; no causes assigned that led to it nor any suggestion of a remedy save the withdrawal of troops. The minority committee appear to have done better, and given us an analysis of the causes of the complications existing in that State, which is corroborated by the Southern members of Congress, issuing an address counseling their people to abstain hereafter, from the acts of blood and cruelty which have produced a reign of terror in nearly every Southen State. The majority committee's report only goes as far as lopping off the branches, while the minority dug to the root of the tree. Their report will probably stand as the ablest and complete analysis ever made of the social and political disorders of the South. This admission of the violence, bloodshed and lawlessness which had been prevailing at the South, is contained in the appeal to the White Leagues and Ku-Klux to keep quiet for a while. It means this:

"Gentlemen, there are two very important elections just about to come off in New Hampshire and Connecticut. Our Democratic friends in those States are not very fastidious, nor very easily moved; but they do not like to be met, every morning, while prosecuting a canvass, with reports of Coushatta massacres and Vicksburg slaughters. It is advisable, therefore, that you should sheathe your glittering bowie knives and pocket your revolvers for a little while. There will be just as many niggers to shoot at, after those elections, as now; therefore, put a present restraint upon your cut-throat proclivities, and after the Connecticut election is over, you can make up for lost time and bag all the human game you want. We can face it out, after that, and heap ridicule upon the "outrage" business, as we have done heretofore." This is the sum total of what the Southern address really means; but it is none the less a confession, as we have said, that the "outrage" stories were records of actual facts."

WHILE at Harrisburg lately we were glad to find that Northumberland county, for once in a long period, was ably represented by her members of the Legislature. Dr. J. J. John the Republican member is represented to us as one of the most industrious and energetic members of the House, and by his exemplary deportment has won the esteem of the members among whom he exercises considerable influence. Being a man of ability and integrity, he was placed upon several important committees in which he is an ardent worker. It was remarked to us by a gentleman well acquainted with our legislatures for years past, that Northumberland county had a member in Dr. John, who was destined to make his mark.

The Democratic member W. P. Withington, Esq., is one of the foremost on the Democratic side of the House, and is looked up to as a leader among the Democracy. Looking over that side of the House we confess, that by appearance, the material that body is composed of, the Democracy of Northumberland can well be proud of their member.

THE letter of our Washington correspondent was received too late for publication this week. We publish the following extract therefrom in reference to a gallant officer in the late war, and a popular gentleman in his section of the State (3d):

"I had the pleasure of meeting Colonel Andrew Stewart, the Republican candidate in the 21st District at the last election. The District is largely Democratic but his personal popularity made him many votes, although beaten, he reduced the Democratic majority nearly one half. The Colonel is a fine looking, congenial, and intelligent gentleman, and the son of the old 'Tariff war horse,' Andrew Stewart, Sr. I have heard his name mentioned for the nomination of the Republican party for State Treasurer, and if the candidate is to be chosen from the western part of the State, I know of no one who would be more popular. His fine military record, his pluck and ability, gifted with the energy he inherits from his father, and the prestige his father's name gives him, would make him a popular candidate."

The Senate having passed the House bill for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States, with some immaterial amendments, it is almost certain that the anxious people of those Territories will have their wishes gratified. Colorado has a population of 140,000, with 735 miles of completed railroads constructed, at a cost of $30,000,000. New Mexico has also grown rapidly in wealth and population since 1870. The conditions annexed to the privilege are that the proposed State Constitutions are not to be voted on until July, 1876, and that those instruments shall secure perfect political and civil equality to all the people of the new Commonwealths. These conditions are just to the people of the United States as well as to the petitioners.

THE House Civil Rights Bill passed the Senate on Saturday, and has been approved by the President. The act has no reference to schools, but secures to colored people the right to enter public resorts railway cars and the jury box. For refusal of these rights the fine is five hundred dollars for each offence, and suits under the act can be instituted in the United States courts. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 38 yeas to 26 nays.

There is a general opinion in Austria that a war with Germany is imminent, and that Bismark was maneuvring to arrange matters so that Austria may seem to be the aggressor. The Emperor Francis Joseph is very desirous that peace should continue and avers to the discussion of the war question. It having pleased the Archduke Johann Salvator of Austria to write a pamphlet declaring that an Austro-German war was imminent, his Imperial relative, the Emperor Francis Joseph, placed him under arrest and degraded him from military rank. If there be any faith in treaties, Russia is bound to assist Austria in the event of Germany forcing the latter into the field.

It is said that "straws show which way the wind blows," and judging from the straws set in motion by the breeze started by the late municipal elections in Pennsylvania, the Baltimore *American* has this to say of the prospects next November: "The result of the Pennsylvania local elections makes it pretty plain that the Republicans have a large majority in the State, and will carry it as usual this year. Governor Hartranft will undoubtedly be renominated, and from the indications as thus given will certainly be re-elected."

"THE FORCE BILL."—The Republican majority in the House of Representatives at Washington, passed the "force bill" on Saturday last, and it will, most probably, pass the Senate before the close of the session. It is a desperate remedy for a desperate disease. It is called the "force bill" because it proposes to empower the President to use forcible means to put down White League outrages, and other acts of violence against the laws and the public safety, and to protect the weak and despised from the persecution of the intolerant and strong. This is probably the last act of legislation of the kind that will ever pass. The Philadelphia *Press* says "all other means for the pacification of the South and the protection of the newly-enfranchised citizens having failed, armed insurrections still being in existence, and the authorities of the several States being harmless to suppress them, the bill, objectionable as it is in many respects, was an imperative necessity, which could not be evaded. As Mr. Hoar's committee in its report on Lousiana said: 'Some of the occurrences which we are constrained to report are of a nature so cruel and barbarous as to excite astonishment in any people making the least pretence to civilization. But bloodshed, lawlessness, attempts by minorities to gain political power by force, delusions inflaming great bodies of people, unrelenting hatred of opponents and the use of these as instruments by designing and unprincipled leaders—all these things were almost inevitable. We find them existing to an extent which has almost overthrown republican government in one State, and, if not checked, are a dangerous menace to the peace of the whole country.' These things must be stopped. The Southern people refuse to do it, and compulsion is necessary.

Many of the features of the bill are harsh, and were only accepted by Republican members because there was no alternative. As it was, thirty-three recorded themselves against it. The conferring of the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus upon the President, to be used at his discretion, is a warrant repugnant to every American President; the extension of the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the United States courts to cover the offences enumerated in the bill is also an unpleasant innovation, while the immense number of Federal officials which the bill permits to be appointed, the army of supervisors, marshals, and deputy marshals, increases its unpopularity, and is certain to be the cause of complaint against the Republican party.

However, the bill was inevitable. Without it the Government is impotent. The great power it creates, dangerous as they seem, can, we believe, be safely entrusted to the President. Their use depends upon the Southern people themselves. They can avoid the necessity of their exercise. As Mr. Burrows in his eloquent speech on Saturday advised them: 'Strip the hideous masks from your outlaw Kuklux, disband your White Leagues, visit swift and condign punishment on your unarrested and untried felons, enforce State and United States laws with a firm hand; give to human life security, and to property protection; recognize the equality of all men before the law, and their right the fullest guardianship; put out the fires of your burning churches and school-houses; make the freedom of the ballot so secure that voters shall not be intimidated; let free speech reign; let ostracism be unknown; renew your allegiance to the Government; extend a generous welcome to Northern labor and Northern capital; abandon all hope of the lost cause; in a word, accept the situation in good faith, and you will have a peace that will reign supreme."

The Northern Central Railroad.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and the board of directors of the Northern Central Railroad Company was held in Baltimore on Thursday. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, the newly-elected president, submitted the annual report of the condition of the road. The report states the revenue of the main line, with its leased and controlling roads, was $4,076,500.45, and the expenses were $3,383,553.95, leaving as net earnings $1,292,946.50.

In comparison with the year 1873, there was a decrease in gross earnings of $354,865.15, equal to 7 per cent., and a decrease in the opperating expenses of $387,881.30, equal to 10 3-10 per cent. The increase in the net earnings was $33,016.15, or 2 6-10 per cent. In the expenses for maintenance of way is included the cost of steel rails, purchased at an increased price over that of iron of $40,000. The operating expenses were 72 4-10 per cent. of gross earnings, which, in comparison with 1873, shows a reduction of 2 5-10 per cent. The coal tonnage of the Northern Central Railroad in 1873 was 795,449 tons, and in 1874, 762,023 tons.

The following improvements recommended to be undertaken during the current year: A grain elevator at Canton, with a storage capacity of 500,000 bushels and a total transfer capacity of 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels per annum; a warehouse for rolling freight at Canton, 500 feet by 60, and a coal wharf and trestle at Canton, 600 feet long and 60 feet wide, over which 500,000 tons per annum can be transferred.

In order to meet the construction expenditures necessary during the current year for terminal facilities and to place the company in funds to retire its floating debt, it is proposed to ask the stockholders to give authority to sell $1,000,000 of the reserved consolidated general mortgage bonds, and also to give the board a further authority to sell the real estate not required for railroad purposes, and so many of the assets of the company as in the judgment of the board can be sold without detriment to the interests of the shareholders.

With regard to the freight war now waging between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with which latter this road is associated in interest, the report makes this allusion:

Within the past few weeks severe competition for through traffic has been inaugurated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, perhaps with the view of deterring this company from proceeding with its proposed terminal facilities at the city of Baltimore. It will not have that effect. The policy of destroying the best interests of the shareholders of the roads without ultimate advantage to the public who patronize them must produce such results as will in due time secure the adoption of a wiser and more conservative course, and thus correct the evils referred to.

The ice on the Schuylkill at Manayunk broke up on Thursday last. The water during the night rose rapidly to twenty feet above its usual height, and only four feet below the highest point ever reached, submerging all the houses in the lower part of the town and forcing the occupants to abandon them and their contents. The gas works were overflowed, and the streets were in darkness. All the mills, except one, had suspended, throwing at least 2,000 persons out of employment.

DEMOCRATIC PRETENSIONS. — That staunch Republican journal, the Philadelphia *North American*, in an able article on the absurd pretensions of the Democratic party, utters sentiments with which loyal men in every part of the country heartily agree. It says the Democrats for several years have been hinting at, suggesting, asking and demanding the surrender of the Government into their keeping. During the war they stood afar off and cursed, or argued to prove the South in the right and the nation in the wrong, or actively intrigued through rebel emissaries in Canada to frustrate the efforts of the nation to preserve free government, or secretly sought to hand the nation and its destinies over to foreign arbitration. Never, at any time during that struggle, did a leading journal of that party heartily second the people in their great endeavor to prove that free government is invincible to assaults from the sword from within. Never, during that period of up-heaval, did any leading Democratic journal chronicle a Union victory without employing qualifying phrases intended to dampen the enthusiasm of the people and weaken their confidence in the men who directed our armies and provided for their re-enforcement. Every leading journal of that party, when it became necessary to choose where it would stand when the rebels lowered the national flag and plundered the national arsenals and Custom-houses, qualified its condemnation of the acts with so many ifs and buts that the condemnation lost its point. To the inhuman barbarities practiced upon helpless prisoners of war at Libby, at Belle Isle, at Andersonville, and at Salisbury, no leading Democratic paper entered its protest. If they noticed these barbarities at all it was only to doubt their existence or to excuse them by counter charges of hardships put upon rebel prisoners of war in northern prison camps. The party and its press were essentially and heartily, though in a cowardly way, rebel in all their sympathies and rebel in their tactics. And so pronounced was this sympathy that a stranger had no difficulty in singling out every Democrat in the crowds that gathered around the bulletin boards and in the post offices throughout the country on the arrival of stirring news from the seat of war. Every Republican who reads this can to-day identify hundreds of Democrats who more or less openly rejoiced when our arms suffered defeat, or mourned when the forces of rebellion and treason were driven back. These things are not forgotten. They will never be forgotton.

All this went to prove, and did prove, that the rebellion was not merely a revolt of the South against the North. It was a rebellion of the people. That party had demanded a continuance of their lease of power, and the people refused the demand. Then the bold leaders, who were always located in the slave States, raised the standard of revolt. They did not rebel against injustice oppression, for they had occupied the seats of power for a quarter of a century and more, and still sat in them when they lowered the flag and plundered the custom-houses, navy-yards, and arsenals. They had their way and undisputed sway. They had every branch of the Government in their control. But the people decided to change servants, and the servants in possession endeavored to become masters. The bold leaders in this attempt to overthrow popular government did not intend to reckon without their host. They had been feeling the pulse of Democratic politicians in the North for years. They found that pulse beating in harmony with their own. They were fully assured of the moral support of the Northern leaders, in every essential respect inferior to the Southern leaders of the party. The latter had the assent of the former to any action that might elect to take. They hoped for more. They expected that the Northern leaders would be able to co-operate with them by a counter-revolt in the supreme moment. They had been assured that the Northern masses would never consent to draw the sword against the South. Had they understood the situation at the North, they would have rushed into revolt without deliberation; and had they paused to deliberate they would not have revolted at all. They did not know, what was evident enough to observing people here, that the only strength of the Democratic party in the free North corresponded very nearly to that which Great Britain brought against her colonies. The moral uprising all over the North from 1855 down to 1860 had subtracted the bone and sinew of the Democratic party from the organization, leaving a mass of flabbiness.

It became evident from the very outbreak of the rebellion that the Southern leaders of the party had been deceived. They had the sympathy of the Northern leaders, and have had it from that hour to this. But these Northern leaders were and are a set of emasculated politicians, professionals, who babble about statesmanship and wisdom just as shams ever babble much about that of which they know least. They sympathized with the rebellion, but the Northern masses did not sympathize with them. Their mercenaries were a mere drop in the bucket, and the enthusiasm of patriotic devotion licked them as a devouring flame. The Democratic house of cards crumbled into ruins at the very onset. And the leaders found themselves without a following. They failed to teach them wisdom. What they had promised to do, could not be done, and so they did what they could. They held back, they offered objections to what others proposed, they excused, they palliated, they falsified both history and current fact; and then they intrigued against the nation and encouraged division. Finally they applied to an ambassador of a foreign Power, by one of their chiefs, to invoke foreign interference in the settlement of a quarrel they had themselves inaugurated. They faught the people inch by inch down to the close of the war. They denounced emancipation as a violation of the Constitution, yet exercised and defended their Southern colleagues who had repudiated the instrument altogether. They are still groaning over alleged violations of the Constitution, and those who groan the loudest are such as repudiated it in 1861, and following. These Democratic leaders set up as defenders of the Constitution, whereas but the other day they were in full accord, and are still in accord, with men who sought to destroy it and all the rights and benefits of its guarantees. Such is the record, which was not wiped out in 1872, and which cannot be wiped out while the world stands. Such as it is, that party must stand or fall by it,

Six years ago last October, the rebellion now existing in Cuba, broke out. In that time eight Captain Generals have wrestled with it. The eighth, Concha, now retires and is succeeded by the brutal and bloody Valmaseda; the murderer of school boys; the author of the most infamous edict of rapine and murder issued in modern times; the choice of the boy King Alfonso, who, by this selection, shows his nature and what he means by pacification.

[From Pittsburg Commercial, Feb. 26.]

The Democratic State Treasurer of Georgia is short in his accounts about a million of dollars. As he is a blue-blooded native Georgian, says "whar" for where, drinks whisky, and swears by Toombs and Gordon, and is neither a negro, a Republican nor a carpet-bagger, the difficulty is to comprehend how a high toned native, believing in "home rule" and detesting Grant and all his "minions," could possibly be guilty of such a thing. The Democrats of Georgia, as of all the other States, being the foes of corruption in office, and being committed to the doctrine that the Democracy is the only party that can honestly administer the Government, it behooves them to explain how this big steal came about. It cannot be blamed upon Grant; nor upon the Republicans; for, thanks to the Ku Klux, no Republican is allowed to hold office in Georgia. Democracy has full sway there, uncontrolled and uninfluenced by any minority party. The blessed reign of the bowie knife and pistol is unbroken throughout the length and breadth of the State. If we are to look for the pure and unadulterated article of Democracy anywhere, surely it must be in Georgia.

The *Miners' Journal*, February 56, says the quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the last week was 11,946 tons, against 12,646 tons for the corresponding week last year. The supply sent from all the regions for the last week was 123,724 tons anthracite, and 37,095 tons bituminous; for the week 160,819 tons, against 225,096 tons for the corresponding week last year. Decrease, 64,277 tons. The whole supply sent so far this year is 1,802,786 tons, against 2,227,860 tons to corresponding week last year; decrease so far 425,074 tons, of which 417,698 tons are anthracite.

As an illustration of the universality of the tendency of modern commercial thought it is an interesting fact that almost everywhere in civilized Christendom the speculative mind has undergone a change with reference to values, and is guided by greater caution than ever in the selection of investment schemes. In France, the total investments of capital, last year, for railroads, were $466,000,000, against $964,000,000 in 1873, a decline of more than one-half; while in England, where, during the same period, the railroad enterprises were offered capital to the amount of £21,194,000, the new railroads attracted only £4,010,000, the older companies receiving £17,184,300. These figures tell their own story. We shall all start afresh, presently, but it will be on a lower pressure, and a sounder basis.

Scranton, Mauch Chunk and Allentown are the three most important points for Boston to reach the anthracite coal fields of this State, and the papers of the latter city are disputing over the question of the shortest route. But they will not build a bridge across the Hudson. In this connection we observe that the Lehigh and Easton Railroad Company has presented a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature, setting forth the advantages to that State of better connections with that road and thereby with the coal-fields, and pledging the road to carry all coal destined for Massachusetts will guarantee its first mortgage bonds to the amount of five million dollars.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Democrats can't swallow that tax on whiskey—but they don't make wry faces over the article itself.

The accumulation of specie in the Bank of France has reached the enormous sum of 1,350,000,000 francs, or near $270,000,000.

"Teeth in exchange for wheat, pork or potatoes," is what an enterprising Oregon dentist advertises. He'll pull through.

A new process of sugar making was successfully introduced in Louisiana last year, which, it is said, bids fair to revolutionize that industry.

It is estimated that Chicago will handle a hundred million bushels of grain this year. Last year the quantity was nearly ninety-six million.

The plan of scaling prices of hotel fare according to the floor to which a guest is assigned has been successfully inaugurated by a leading hotel in New York city. The higher you roost the lower your bill.

New England seems to be drying up. In some places water costs thirty cents a barrel, and at one point a man asks five hundred dollars for the privilege of drawing water from his well.

The roof of a church in Duane street, New York city, was crushed in on Thursday, by a wall of a house burned out a couple of days before falling on it. The fragments of wall and roof descended on the gallery of the church, which was filled with people, of whom six were killed and several injured. Had the gallery given way under the debris, much greater damage would have resulted.

The stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad met in Baltimore on Friday, when the annual report was read, showing the total receipts for 1874 to be $4,646,540; expenses, $3,338,553, net earnings, $1,292,496. The entire Board of Directors was re-elected, and they re-elected Col. Thomas Scott President.

Nine thousand dollars has been received for the monument to be erected by teachers in memory of Agassiz. South Carolina has contributed twenty-five cents of the amount, and Massachusetts over $2,000.

The distruction of forests in the Northwest is working a vast injury to that country

"The mice did it." This is the explanation of the recent fires in the departments at Washington.

By a new invention it is claimed that glass can be made into building material for house fronts, floors, or pavements, superior to marble in durability and economy.

A field of cryolite has lately been discovered in Nevada. This valuable mineral, which has become an important source of sodium and its compound, and metallic aluminum, has heretofore only been found, in considerable quantities, in Greenland.

A slaughtered chicken, with a lump of gold in its gizzard has set the people of Belle Plaine, Iowa, to hunting for the spot on which the gluttonous fowl took its final meal.

Sewing schools were established in Providence, Rhode Island, seven years ago. Within that period 1,120 girls, gathered from the streets have attended it, 700 of whom are now employed as seamstresses at good wages.

John Goss, a well-to-do farmer, residing three miles west of Tyrone, hung himself in his barn, Thursday of last week. Religious affairs had been troubling him for some time past. He leaves a wife and five children.

The reduction of the public debt during the month of February, amounted to $6,660,000.

The municipal government of New Orleans is in the hands of Democrats, and has been for a number of years. Yet we learn from the Nashville *Banner* that the city is bankrupt, and has not paid the last instalment on its bonds. These are the results of Democratic corruption and misrule.

Bowman's rolling mill, at Lebanon, Pa., is making fine sheet iron at the rate of forty five tons per week, and employing sixty workingmen. On Monday the force will be increased to one hundred men, and about eighty-five tons manufactured weekly.

The walking match between Edward Payson Weston and John R. Judd, at Barnum's hippodrome, New York, for a purse of $5,000, to be paid to the one walking the greatest number of miles in six consecutive days, began at thirteen minutes after 12 o'clock on Monday morning, March 1st.

The Russian *Invalide* states that England has supplied 60,000 rifles to the East Turcoman tribes, and that one of Major Napier's projects in traveling north of Mesched probably was to instruct the Turcomans in the use of the new weapon

An ambitious Texan having read somewhere about the Pope's "bull," anounces in one of the papers published in the interior of the State, that he has "a three-year-old brindle steer, blind of one eye," that he will match to whip any bull the Pope can produce.

A Rhode Island paper says that a man was fined five dollars and costs in Providence last week, "for indecent intoxication." What is the punishment for the other kind of drunkenness?

A Kentucky young lady who promised her grandfather never to marry a certain young man on the face of the earth, went through the interesting ceremony in the Mammoth Cave.

Out in Nebraska, it is said, there are hundreds of tons of buffalo meat left by the hunters upon the prairies, in a frozen condition, and which for fifty cents per cwt. could be put upon the cars and transported to the grasshopper sufferers.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad company have reduced the freight on coal from all points in the Schuylkill region at from 10 to 18 cent per ton. This reduction having been in contemplation certainly justifies the managers of the road in the late reduction of employees' wages.

The President has approved the act making an appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1876; an act fixing the number of paymasters in the army, and an act to authorize the promulgation of general regulations for the government of the army

Jeff Davis, it is said, has counseled the Garland Government in Arkansas to offer an armed resistance to President Grant in case he attempts to reinstate Brooks without the authorization of Congress. The rumor is a likely one to come from the friends of Brooks. It is ingeniously calculated to injure Garland. Jeff. Davis was so unsuccessful in his own rebellious enterprize that his advice is not now held in high repute.

The scarcity of coal in the interior of Massachusetts is so great, owing to the ice blockade, as to amount to almost a famine.

About a dozen of the water mains in the city of Boston froze this winter; an occurrence unprecedented in the history of that city.

Miss Kellogg, is making $2,500 a week, and doesn't care for men. She didn't come of a very romantic family, and never could see any poetry in skirmishing with a thread and needly around the ragged edges of a husband's shirt button-holes.

The bill to pay to each person $3 annually or deduct that amount from his road tax, who maintains a watering trough by the roadside for the use of animals, has passed the State Senate, and it is thought will get through both Houses.

The North Carolina Legislature expels a member because he is not orthodox in his faith, and pardons a lot of KuKlux murderers who had slain inoffensive citizens. That Legislature evidently takes more stock in Christian faith than in Christian works.

Professor D. C. Gilman, of the University of California, has accepted the Presidency of the Johns Hopkins University, for the establishment of which the late Johns Hopkins, of Baltimore, made a bequest of $2,500,000.

The handsome diamonds presented by the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Fitch are still in the New York Custom House awaiting the payment of duty upon them, amounting to nearly $75,000. The jewels will, in all probability, be sent to Europe, where the fair owner will take possession and return with them to the United States, when they will be admitted duty free as personal effects.

Telegraphic News.

Desperate Fighting in Spain.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Seven battalions of Carlists attacked Bilbao on Friday. After a vigorous bombardment they made an assault on Forts Puente Nuevo and Arbalancha, which were taken and retaken three times. The fighting was desperate on both sides, but the Carlists were finally repulsed. The Alfonsists lost one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The Alfonsists subsequently attacked the Carlists in their intrenchments and were in turn repulsed with a loss of two hundred killed and wounded.

Advices from Santander revive the report that General Conoha is to be appointed to the command of the Army of the North. Generals Moriones, Lama, and Blanco have resigned. The Carlists are preparing for a grand effort against Puycerda.

Outrages by Striking Coal Miners.

HAZLETON, Pa., February 27. This morning the miners, who are on a strike, about 300, drew the fire from under boilers, stopped all the pumps, set fire to the engine house and shot the engineer at Buck Mountain, eleven miles from here. The man is not seriously wounded. It is almost impossible to get men to keep the pumps going. The police, assisting, do so at Eckley and the upper Lehigh. There are apprehensions of rough times around here. Men are gathered in large numbers. At the Highlands, three miles from here, a serious disturbance took place. Two men were badly beaten. A report says one of them cannot live. Police were sent to Buck Mountain to start the pumps.

For the past week three hundred armed striking miners have been marching through the country, intimidating the men at work, breaking into houses, and wrecking them, and this evening shot one anti-striker.

POTTSVILLE, PA., February 28.—The troubles with the miners at Hazleton are increasing in violence. Inquiries were made here to-day for fifteen picked men to go there immediately to guard and act as policemen at the works.

Incendiary Fire at Muncy—Loss $15,000.

MUNCY, Pa., March 2.

Fire was discovered in the brick building belonging to the heirs of Joshua Bowman, and occupied as a store room by J. Taggart & Co., at a little after one o'clock this A. M., and before the flames could be arrested the stock and building were entirely consumed.

The brick residence of Balser Langenke, Esq., on the opposite side of an alley, was so badly injured that it is thought it will have to be rebuilt. The loss is about fifteen thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance. It was the work of an incendiary.

Incendiarism at Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, PA., February 28.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have again had a loss by fire through incendiarism. Dispatches received from Glen Carbon yesterday state that several miners' houses, unoccupied, and owned by the P. & R. Co. were set on fire twice last week, but were each time put out, by the firemen and the watchman on duty at the mines close by. A third time it had gained such headway that they were unable to subdue the flames. Several men were seen running from the building by the watchman, but owing to the darkness he was unable to identify them. The loss is small. It showed an increased bitter feeling toward the company.

New Advertisments.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE undersigned, one of the former partners, hereby gives notice that the partnership formerly existing between David Seiler, Wilson Erd and Daniel D. Snyder, doing business in the firm name of Seiler, Erd & Snyder, at Georgetown, Northumberland county, Penna., has been dissolved.

Mar 5 3t. DAVID SEILER.

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March 5, 1875.-1y.

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To the Editor of American,

ESTEEMED FRIEND:

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for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a SAMPLE, FREE, to any sufferer addressing me.

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Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT,
69 William St., New York.

March 5, 1875.-6m.

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March 5, 1875. 599 Broadway, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Will be sold at the late residence of Elisha Kline, deceased, in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

The following Personal Property to wit:

1 Yearling Colt, two Milch Cows, a two-Horse Wagon, one Fanning Mill, Plow, Harrow and Cultivator, one Sleigh, one Sled, one Log Chain, one Sett Double Harness, Bells, a lot of Chickens, Hay by the Ton, Wheat, Oats and Potatoes by the bushel.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Beds and Bedding, Blankets, Coverlits, Sheets, Feather Bed, Bureau, Tables, Cupboards, Settee, Clock, Chests, Carpets, one Cook Stove, Tubs, Cider Vinegar, Lard, and other articles too numerous to mention. Late the property of Elisha Kline, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o