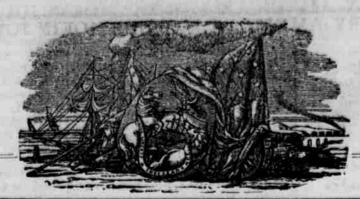
SUNBURY

H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



AMERICAN.

OFFICE, MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

A Family Dewspaper-Devoted to Politics, Literature, Morality, Foreign and Domestic Dews, Science and the Arts, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c

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SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 8,

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN.

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'hree copies to one address, \$5.00 even Do Do 10.00 'ifteen Do Do 20.00 Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's sub-tription to the American. ne Source of 16 lines, 3 times,

ne Smarc of to times, 3 comes, very subsequent insertion, ver Square, 3 months, i.e. Square, 3 months, i.e. year, makes Cards of Five lines, per annum, ferehants and others, advertising by the year, with the privilege of inserting different advertusements weekly.

Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW SUNBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Norumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.

Refer to: P. & A. Rovoudt, Lower & Barron, Somers & Snodgrass, Reynolds, McFarland & Co., Philad. Spering, Good & Co.,

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WM. M. ROCKEFELLER, TTORNEY AT LAW SUNBURY, PA. Dec. 13, 1851 .- tf.

M. L. SHINDEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SUNBURY, PA. Jecember 4, 1852 .- tf. OCTOR I. W. HUGHES,

FFICE on Broadway, near the Episcopal Church, Sunbury. Junbury, May 14, 1853,—tf. SLAYMAKER & HASLETT.

olumbia Wouse, Chestunt Street below 7th, PHILADELPHIA. toard \$1.50 per day.

hila., May 28. 1853 .-

Dilworth, Branson & Co. IMPORTERS OF & DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic RDWARE, CUTLERY, &C. No. 59 Market St., 1 door below 2d St,

PHILADELPHIA. every variety of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. . Didworth. ctober 16, 1852,-1y.

HE DEAD BROUGHT TO LIFE!

years. se Iron horse sporting and blowing has arouser sleeping energies and infused new vigor her prostrate system. One of its first effects in the vast amount of new and fashionaoods, just now arrived at

W. TENER & CO'S STORE. stock is elegant and varied and well worth g: aye, and buying too at the prices they them; all are respectively invited to inspect nbury, Sept. 10, 1853.

WM. M'CARTY, BOOKSELLER, Market Street. SUNBURY, PA.

EVANGELICAL MUSIC tinging Schools. He is also opening at h of Literature, consisting of

ST received and for sale, a fresh supply

erry, History, Novels, Romances, Scientific r. Bibles; School, Pocket and Family, both and without Engravings,-and every of vari-Binding. Prayer Books, of all kinds. o just received and for sale, Purdons Di-f the laws of Pennsylvania, edition of 1851,

ge Reads edition of Blackstones Commenin 3 vols. 8 vo. formerly sold at \$10,00, ow offered (in fresh binding) at the low of \$6,00. Creatise on the laws of Pennsylvania re-

ig the estates of Decedents, by Thomas F. n, price only \$4,00. vels, Voyages and Adventures,-all of will be sold low, either for cash, or coun-

ruary, 21, 1852.—tt.

NOTICE,

BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Northumberland, June 25, 1853. Directors of the Bank of Northumberland otice that they intend to apply to the next ature of this Commonwealth, for a renewts charter with the same capital, and with sent title, location and privileges. By JNO. TAGGART, Prest.

e 25, 1853 .-- 6m.

NOTICE.

rice is hereby given, that application ill be made to the next Legislature of ylvania. for the incorporation of a company, h of Sunbury, is the county of Northum-l, with a capital of One hundred thousand , to be called the "Susquehanna Savings"

bury, June 25, 1853 .- 6ml.

LEATHER.

RITZ & HENDRY, Store, 29 N. 3d street. PHILADELPHIA

occo Manufacturers, Curriers, Importers, ision and General Leuthor Business. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Manufactory 15 Margaretta Street. a., August 20, 1853 .- ly.

ELRY .- A nice assortment of Gold and ver Pencils and Pens, for sale cheap by G, ELSBERG & CO., Market street, opposite the Post Office bury, Oct. 8, 1853.-

SELECT POETRY.

THE FARMERS DAUGHTER.

She may not in the mazy dance With jewell'd maidens vie; She may not smile on courtly swain With soft bewitching eye; She cannot boast a form and mein

That lavish all about her; But ah! she has much fairer charms, The farmer's peerless daughter. The rose and lily on her cheek Together love to dwell;

Her laughing blue eyes wreathe around The heart a witching spell; Her smile is bright as morning's glow Upon the dewy plain; And listening to her voice we dream That spring has come again.

The timid fawn is not more wild, Nor yet more gay and free; The lily's cop is not more pure In all its purity;
Of all the wild flowers in the wood, Or by the crystal water, There's none more pure or fair than she The farmer's peerless daughter.

The haughty belle whom all adore, On downy pillows lies, While forth upon the dewy lawn The merry maiden hies; And with the lark's oprising song, Her own clear voice is heard; Ye may not tell which sweetest sings, The maiden or the bird.

Then tell me not of jewelled fair The brightest jewel yet Is the true heart where virtue dwells, And innocence is set ! The glow of health upon her cheek, The grace no rule hath taught her-The fairest wreath that beauty twines Is for the farmer's daughter.

The Wilderness.

From Clamber's Pocket Miscelliny. ELEPHANT KRAAL IN CEYLON.

One hot morning in November, 18-, we set off from Kandy, for the purpose of seeing that interesting sight, an elephant place, however, was eight miles beyond; heat was very great, we had not the direct head against a tree, so as to bring the whole

the poor brutes were entrapped. It was suit again, which is sure to be successful in covered by a few green boughs, and is gen- the end. about two miles. Whenever they altempt cable-ropes.

branches fastened together by what is call- | the tame ones turn in their direction. make the best of our way to the tree, which and charged in great style. a fine view of them, as they came rushing | country is laid more open. towards us, crushing the jungle in every It is dangerous to meet a single elephant. direction. The posts were immediately He is almost sure to attack you, but a herd put down at the entrance, and the natives will allow you to come very close to them, stationed themselves all around the tence; without attempting to touch you, unless and whenever the animals came near it, they are irritated by being hunted or fired they were driven back by howling and at; but it is a hopeless case if you meet a that the elephant particularly dislikes Ceylon. People tell you that they have flourished; but perhaps it is that white is duct, and that that is the reason why they more conspicuous than anything else among are always so furious. There is a little the dark green. They were driven back stream near the kraal at Cospeltic, where, several times till they had half exhausted some years ago, the toppul man (as the themselves, and were then comparatively postman is called) was killed by a rogue quiet in the thickest cover they could find. | elephant early in the morning. The poor and all we saw was an occasional shower tellow was told that an elephant was on of earth that they tossed over their bodies | the road, but he did not like to delay, and | try-and have given your readers bona fide regrets that they had not then been driven found crushed in a frightful manner, but few moments, in the correction of errors, goin. I was very glad this had not been his death must have been instantaneous.

yet in a tropical climate it was rather an into the kraal. Six very large ones were tunately rather cloudy, and although the them flat. They sometimes pushed their hid not reach Kornegalle till six in the it came; as for the brushwood, part of evening, as we rested half-way for some which was upwards of six feet high, they hours, during the hottest part of the day. really mowed it down with their trunks. that the kraal was not to take place the comparatively speaking, clear, and the next day, but on the one after. It was a poor herd had no longer any hiding-place, very pretty as well as an amusing ride; but stood all huddled close together in a whole country seemed in motion : ele- little thicket, about the middle of the kraal. phant-carts and bullock-bandies, loaded There was one very little thing among with furniture and eatables, on their way them, not much bigger than a large pig, to Cospeletic Orii, where several tents and they seemed to take the greatest care

were pitched; and for some miles near the of him, keeping him in the centre of them. intended scene of action, the remains of Each tame elephant had two men on fires, broken branches of trees, &c., gave it his back-one to guide him, and the other the appearance of having recently been a to noose the wild ones, which did not seem to be much afraid of them, as they allowed On the morning of the kraal, our party them to come very near, and then walked started at daylight, some on horseback, rather slowly away. One of the tame ones and the rest in an elephant-cart, in which then followed, in the most stealthy and we got over the ground pretty well, with- treacherous manner possible; and when he out the pace being unpleasant. The greater came close enough to the wild one, he bepart of the gentlemen arrived at Cospeltie gan coaxing and tickling him with his the day before, as it was intended to drive trunk, whilst the man with the noose, the elephants into the enclosure in the which is fastened round the tame one's evening, and take them prisoners next day, neck, slipped off his back with it, and which would have been done easily, as in watched his opportunity to throw it over the afternoon the herd had come very near the hind-leg of the other. He soon did the entrance. With respect to the kraal, this, as apparently the tame one gave the it was nothing more than an enclosure wild elephant a poke with his tusk, which about 200 yards long, and nearly square made him lift his leg to move on; and in a in form, made with very strong posts, or moment he was prisoner. While the man rather, small trees, stuck in the ground, was thus employed, it was curious to see and bound together. The inside was a the care which the tame elephant took of thick jungle, with large trees in it, and the him, interposing his huge head in such a outside the same, excepting where it was manner that the wild one could not touch cleared sufficiently to admit of the fence him; and if he should fail of securing the and a path round it. The entrance was wild elephant, which sometimes happens, about ten feet wide, with deep holes ready the tame one puts out his leg for the man for the stakes to be driven in, the moment to mount on his back, and sets off in pur-

erally so contrived as to be in a track the When the poor animal was noosed, he elephants are in the habit of following. I set up a dreadful yell, and tried to escape; saw several of these paths, and very curi- but that was impossible, for the other tame ous they were : some appeared like covered elephants came up and headed him, whicharchways, where the jungle was high, and ever way he attempted to go; whilst the were so thick, that I could think nothing one to which he was fastened bent his body but an elephant could make its way through. the way he wished to take him, and pulled Kraals are only constructed in parts of the him along with all his strength to the tree it is known that there is a herd in the was dragged close to it, the tame one walked is finished, the elephants are surrounded till he was quite secure. Another came by a crowd of peeple, who form a circle to his other side, and thus he was wedged from the entrance of the kraal, and enclose so closely between them that he could them within it. This circle of course is not make much resistance; and if he did, very large and varies according to circum- he was immediately thrust at with the tusks and after that there was no difficulty. stances; in this instance, when we arrived, of both of them. In this way, his legs the animals were enclosed in a circle of were all firmly tied to two trees by great

to break through, they are driven back by When the tume ones left him to go in their might, beat the tom-toms, discharge most furiously, and moaned and bellowed guns, and at night fires are lighted at every in a very melancholy manner, frequently

which, about one-third of the height up, looked at him through the bushes, but did | very well, drank twelve bottles of buffalo | being freer from the obstruction by ice ear- that competition, even by those who claim clowas laid a platform, capable of holding not attempt a rescue, which they often do, milk in the day, besides eating a quantity lier in the spring and later in the fall than ser proximity to the west, will be found an upthirty or forty people, and formed of small but took to their heels whenever they saw of rice and plantains; he was very far any other point-is but 269 miles from Sha- hill sort of business. An idea of the relative

English rope. A very large party of us ephant is, I think, the drollest-looking course that was not the same as roaming sat down to an excellent breakfast in the creature possible. This one was supposed about in his native jungle. tents; and the yelling appearing to come to be about three months old, but it made nearer and nearer, we were advised to more noise than all the rest, and trumpeted

it very comfortable, as we were completely Ceylon than they used to be. Some years rare; and though they are always males, From Scranton to Boffalo. 277 miles, at a charge for shaded from the sun by an awning of cocoa- ago, there was one in the town of Kandy, still very few have tusks, whole herds benut leaves. Having gained this command- in which a good many elephants were ta- ing frequently encountered without one ing point, our patience was tried for sever- ken; and a gentleman told me he was pre- tusker amongst them. When they do al hours; for though the elephants were sent at one in Tangalle, where 270 were happen to have one, the others seem to be often so near the entrance that we could enclosed, which no doubt must have been very proud of him; he is taken the greatsee the bushes move, and sometimes their a very fine sight; but of course only a few, est care of, and always kept in the centre, ears flapping, they always broke away comparatively speaking, could have been so that it is very difficult to get a shot at again, till at last, about three o'clock, eight taken, the rest must have been killed .- him. In no other respects but his tusks elephants were driven into the kraal .- There are now immense numbers in that can be be distinguished from other ele-Then the noise of the people became deaf- part of the island, but still they are decreas- phants, and he is to be met with of all sizes. ening, and their shouts and yells of triumph ling everywhere, and must continue to do To shoot a tusker is, consequently, the amdrove the poor creatures on; and we had so as the population increases, and the bition of all sportsmen in Ceylon.

kraal, which was to take place the next done, as I think the rush of the elephants | There were temporary stables near Korday, eighteen miles distant. Our resting into the kraal was the finest thing we saw. negalie, where the elephants were kept Having thus so far succeeded, the next till tame enough to be made useful. We and although in this country twenty-six thing was to secure them; and for this went and saw them. There were ten elemiles would be no great ride for a lady, purpose the tame elephants were introduced phants in the stalls, which had been taken at a kraal in the neighborhood a month undertaking. However, I must either have brought in, just under our tree, and began before. Some of them were very wild and done so, or given up what I was most de- breaking down the jungle, and clearing a furious looking, one little one, as usual, sirous to witness, as we could not secure space round the large trees to which it was making more noise than all the rest; and named on Lake Erie, and the advantage is any coolies, or palanquin-bearers, at that intended to tie the wild ones. It was real- as he was strong enough to knock a man given to the Wyoming region by the writer time in Kandy, they being all engaged to ly wonderful to see them twining their carry down tents, &c., to the kraal, for the general and his party. The day was for- and with two or three good shakes laying

The situation of the elephant in his power of the sun to contend with. We force of their body upon it, and then down stall must be both painful and uncomfortable, and there is often great difficulty in fastening him in it; it is made just wide enough to admit him, but not sufficiently Sunbury rising out of her sleep of many I was dreadfully tired, so was glad to find In about an hour's time, the whole was, so as to allow of his turning round. There is a wide stall on each side, into which two tame ones go, dragging their prisoner into

the middle one, and remain beside him until he is secured to posts by each of his legs. He therefore can do no injury but with his trunk, and not much with that, as his neck is also fastened to a beam abo 'e. In this irksome position he is kept for torty days, without the power of turning round or lying down; the only change permitted is when he is taken down to the water to wash, which is done every day; and that cannot be much pleasure to him, as he walks between his two tame friends, which keep so close to him, that he has very little power to move or look about him. Each lephant has three men to wait upon him; nd a native doctor is always in attendance. After forty days, he is gradually allowed more liberty, and generally in three months Colombo to be educated. The most cruel part of the business is, that he is tied so ightly, his legs are full of sores, and quite I think this might be obviated with a little more care; but as it does not injure his value, the people do not much concern themselves about his sufferings .-Sometimes they feel their captivity so much, that they will neither eat nor drink, and actually die of a broken heart; and give it any nourishment. They are fond of their young ones, and often the mother does not survive the separation, but pines

away by degrees. Two of those we saw captured were prought into Kornegalle the next evening; they were very quietly walking each be tween two tame ones, to which they were fastened by strong ropes, which were first thrown round the necks of the tame ones, and then round those of the wild; their country frequented by elephants, and when to which he was to be tied. When he hind-legs were also loosely tied together, so as to allow of their walking, and it was neighborhood. As soon as the enclusure round it two or three times with the rope, really surprising to see how easily they went along. Once only one of them tried to lie down, and would not move for some time; but his companions at last roused him, by poking him well with their tusks,

We stopped at the kraal the next day on our way home, and saw the rest of the animals still tied to their trees. One of them was remarkably fierce, he trumpeted the people, who shout and yell with all search of the others, he began struggling and lashed his trunk about, and tried to charge at us as far as the ropes would allow him. We heard afterwards that he broke ten or twelve yards' distance round the throwing himself on the ground, and dig- his neck on his way to Kornegalle, from circle, and this always frightens the ele- ging his teeth into the earth, while the his violent efforts to break loose; and a phants. The natives are most anxious to tears were rolling down his face. Al- few days after, the mother of the little one have them destroyed, as they do much though I came on purpose to see all this, was found strangled in her stall, probably mischief, particularly to their paddy-fields; and should have been much disappointed with her exertions to get at her young one, so that at all the kraals the natives in hun- if I had not, still I could not help teeling for she was the tamest and gentlest of them dreds volunteer their services, which of very sorry to see the noble animal suffering all. The little thing was brought into course are gladly accepted. Government so acutely. My consolation was, that some Kandy in a bullock-cart, and required no gives a premium of £3 for every elephant day he would have the pleasure of doing fewer than fifty men (not Europeans) to

than the creepers which are twisted round excepting the little one, as be could not do hours' illness, without any cause that could every tree and bush. It is very tough and much harm, and always kept close to his be assigned, but probably from overfeeding strong, as may be supposed; but I confess mother, which was very quiet, and there- and want of exercise. He did take a walk I should have felt safer with a piece of fore only tied by three legs. A young el- with two attendants every morning, but of

There is one thing about the elephants in Coylon that puzzles every one, and that is, whether those with tusks are a distinct brend or not. Tusked elephants are very make the best of our way to the tree, which we ascended by a steep ladder, and found Kraals are now much less frequent in breed or not. Tusked elephants are very

From the North American and U. S. Gazette. PENNSYLVANIA COAL FIELDS AND THE LAKE TRADE.

SHAMOKIN, Nov. 1, 1853. Messes. Editors :- It is to those of our city brethren whose knowledge of our boundless waving white sticks at them. It is said rogue elephant, as a single one is called in resources has been gained more from personal observation than mere representation. white, which is the reason the wands are been dismissed from the herd for miscon- that we sude denizens of the interior must look for aid when unfairly dealt with You have ventured among us-have seen, with your own eyes, our vast mineral and agricultural wealth, our projected improvements, which are designed to place us in communication with the leading markets of the counwith their trunks. In the course of the pushed on. Some people, who were not impressions instead of the ficticious emanapreceeding night, the rest of the herd had far off, just heard the animal roar, and a tions, oftentimes set affoat by persons wholly broken through the watch, and got clear sort of moan followed. When it was day- neaequainted with what they write about .off, and the gentlemen were loud in their light, the unfortunate man's body was Your indulgence, therefore, is claimed, for a ing the rounds of papers, that are calculated to do this section of the State injustice.

It is assumed, in a comparison between the Northern, or Wyoming, coal region and the Middle, or Shamokin, region, that the former is 57 miles nearer Buffalo than the latter is to Erie. Upon this hypothesis is based the cost of coal at the two points

81 03 Price of which it can be furnished at Buffalo The distance from Shamokin, vin Suntury, Williams-et, and the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, to Eric city, is urge for transportation at 1; cent per ton per

branch will finally be deemed impracticable, carrying coal," for the very good reason that it will be able to obtain but a meagre portion of the coal he is perfectly tamed, and sent down to Canal, you are aware, runs from Pittston to kin region, adds the usual allowance for that the question used only to be understood ficient to carry all the coal that that section of the region can send to western New York. while the Lackawana and Western railway -10 miles higher up the valley -- with its connexions to Buffalo, already in operation will rendered the more certain, from the fact that the coal operations of that locality are when a very young one is caught, it must owned and operated by the capitalists of be seperated from his mother, as after the New York, who also own and control the edly upon this point, gives it as his opinion everywhere will concur in the views herein first day or two the poor thing can never Lackawana and Western Road. It is not reasonable to suppose that a company thus situated could, in any contingency, notwithstanding it may be a few miles farther from a given point on Lake Erie, be effected by a rival interest such as is proposed. Besides, the Lackawana road is of uniform gauge with the Buffalo railway, while, for aught that is known to the contrary-if the branch from Pittston to Waverly is to be a continuation of the North Pennsylvanja road-there would be a change in the guage at Waverly, and consequently make transhipment necessary. The proper point, therefore, to start from, it must forcibly strike every one, in measuring the distance to Buffalo, is Scranton, the beginning of the Lackawana and Western railway. Taking this for granted Buffalo is just thirty miles further from the Wyoming mine, or, as it may be called, the Lackawana region, than is shown by the figures quoted. The following table of distances satisfactorily demonstrates this:

From Scranton to Great Bend Great Bend to Hinghampton Binghampton to Edmira Edmira to Hornethville Hornethville to Attica Attica to Boffulo

Total miles to Buffulo natend of 247 miles incorrectly set down.

gions, on lake Erie.

transportation of 11 cent per ton per mile, the cost is Cost of coal at mines, say Total cost at Buffelo from Wyoming Total cost at Eric from Shamokla

Difference in favor of Shamokin 102 Instead of the 72 cents per ton against the region, while in actual distance there is 8 never be supplanted, in the transportation of

This changes somewhat the complexion of

the writers's figures-sufficiently so to give a nice advantage to the middle Regionthough it is far less that is claimed, with great plausibility, by those who are presumed to be well versed in the various routes leading to the Lakes of the Northwest. Mr. LONGENECKER, President of the Philadelphia and Sunbury road, in a late report, not only shows that the Sonbury and Erie route has an advantage, in distance of 35 miles over the route from Scranton to Bufialo, over the route from Scranton to Dunkirk. 28 miles, and over the route from Pittston to Dunkirk, 66 miles; but takes the position that the Sunbury and Erie railway can deliver coal at Erie at \$4 per ton, with a profit of \$1 50; at which rates 10 per cent, on a capital of \$15,000,000, would be yielded the Company for the transportation of one million tons coal alone. This, it must be borne in mind, is simply the revenue derivable from back freight, the same cars bringing to the east the products of the Lake country, as well as the productions of the belt of country through which the road passes, some eghty miles wide, and carrying to the West, in return, the coal of the Middle Region. Such, Mr. L. shows very plainly, cannot be the case with the return cars on the New York and Erie road, a portion of which railway is used by Wyoming region to reach Buffalo --

t-The Lackawana Coal region is not in reached by the road of the Lackawana Railroad Company, 48 miles in length, and run. the whole foreign commerce of the country, ning off in a westerly direction from New This immence and opulent trade; Mr. T. says; York. The return cars of the New York and is impatiently waiting for a transit. New Charge for transportation at 1; east per ton per so so Erie road could not reach the Lackawana York, at an expense of \$24,000,000, and Balcoat of coal per ton, in the cars at the mines, say 100 coal fields without going and returning a dis-Total cost at Erie City, from Shamokin - - St 80 tance of 48 miles, equal to a deflection of 96 struggling to participate in its inappreciable Though it does not appear from this what miles. If, therefore the cars or boats carrypoint the writer started at, in the Wyoming ing coal from the Lackawana region go west region, to reach Buffalo in 247 miles, still it loaded and return to their coal fields empty is fair to presume that his calculation was the consequence is that the distances are founded upon the construction of a branch nearly doubled upon them, as compared with road from Pittston to Waverly, in continua- cars carrying coal over the Sunbury and Erie, tion of the contemplated North Pennsylvania, which go out loaded, and return not only with or Easton and water Gap Railway. If there cargoes paying expenses, but freighted with were no barriers in the way of the comple- such goods as will pay a more profitable remution of this road, it might be made appear neration than the coal carried westward. I that the Wyoming region is a few miles think it clear, therefore, that in regarding nearer to Buffalo than the Shamokin region your extraordinary advantages in distance is to Erie; but not by a difference of 57 and carrying coal as back freight, that your miles, as is contended. The building of this | road will outrival all possible competition for

It is proper to remark here that Mr. Longenecker, in his estimate of distances from the long a time, exhibited so much apathy about tonnage of that region. The North Branch Wyoming region, compared with the Shame- this important work, and is of the opinion Athens, close by Waverly, with capacity suf- transhipment at different places. This will properly to divest your citizens of the indifaccount for the discrepancy between his fig- ference they have heretofore manifested toares and those upon which the preceding cal, wards the enterprise. culation is based. Of the two, his is nearest | The judgment of these gentlemen, all of the mark in the shipment of coal, but either whom are Philadelphians, cannot fail to implaces the Sunbury and Erie far enough in press your people favorably with the proposabsorb all the trade in its vicinity. This is the foreground to be out of the reach of the ed road. Notwithstanding the diversity of roote from the Wyoming. It will be seen, too, opinion about the propriety of the County that Mr. L., whose close connexion with the Middle Region coables him to speak pilvis, the Company, the sentiment of the informed that coal can be delivered at Erie, over the expressed. Soubury and Erie toute, for \$4 per ton .-Now, even admitting that the assumption with regard to the Wyoming region be corstill at less cost.

In addition to all this-and which is of paramount importance to our Porladelphia riends-the terminus of the Sunbury and Erie Railway, at Erie, is in the neighborhood of one hundred miles farther west on the Lake than Buffale. This great advantage cannot fail to attract the bulk of travel from our cities of the Lake country. It is a feature in the route unapproachable by any other line, whether leading through our own state or

But, in the comparison of distance between the two regions, it will be observed, no note is made of a difference in grades. The acthat number of miles is alone considered. It should not be understood from this that the rantes from Shamokin to Erie, and from Scranton to Buffalo, are on like footing in this respect. Such would be a highly erroneous impression. The fact of the case is, that the Sunbury and Erie route enjoys greater advantage over its rival, in favorable grades, than it does in distance. This will buckwheat, &c., expressly to feed his bees, In regard to the distance from Shamokin- be admitted when it is known that the as- of which he has five hundred hives. He goes the heart of the middle region-to Erie, by cending grades of the route by Scranton are among the bees without fear of being stung, the Sunbury and Eric Railway, the writer is somewhere about one-third more feet than and he says they all know him. He takes even more out of the way. Late surveys of the Sunbury and Erie coute. This superiori- them up by the handful, but yet is never the Sunbury and Erie route show that the 1y places the Middle Region in a position to stung. Mr Gender sold near seven tons of the same to others, for it really seemed a lift him in. He was given to the general, harber of Erie-pronounced the best on the command a large, if not the lion's, share of honey during 1852, at an average of 135 A very large tree at one end of the enpleasure to the tame ones. His cries who was very anxious to rear him; and lakes, having an average depth of 20 feet the coal trade of the Lakes. The cost of cents a pound. This is beautiful white closure was selected for the spectators, on brought back the rest of the herd, which for a week or two he seemed to get on transportation is so much lessoned thereby heavy.

from being tame, and was obliged to be mikir, instead of 304 miles-making a differ- expense of carrying freight over different ed jungle-rope, which is nothing more In this manner they were all secured, tied. However, he died after eight or ten ence of 35 miles. With these corrected distances, and without taking into account the ble. It is the estimate of a chief engineer superiority of grade of the Sunbury and Erie, on one of the Southern mads. It shows the which would, of course, greatly lessen ex- nett weight (in tons of 2200 lbs) which can pense of transportation, let us see how stands be drawn by a 24 ton engine with eight drithe relative cost of coal, from the two re- ving wheels, on grades from a level to 120

PEET PER MILE.

Level 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 50 00100 110 120 616 408 307 218 302 168 114 126 112 100 90 82 74

The rapid decrease of the effective power of a locomotive, as the grade increases, it was be seen is so great, that the selection routes for railways with comparatively live

or no ascent is a matter of primary importance. The roads thus tavorably located can miles in favor of the Sunbury and Erie freight, by those that are obliged to overcome heavier grades. Much less are they able to do it, when to this is added an advantage in actual distance; in both of which features the Sunbory and Erie takes the lead of the route from Scranton.

Without reference to the other contemplated roads, it is admitted on all hands that the Sunbury and Erie commands itself strongly to the favor of capitalists-especially to Phildelphians. And it is gratifying to know that it has enlisted in its interest some of your best informed and most reliable citizens,

Mr. FERNON, whose views on this and other routes have been published in pamphlet form, says that if Philadelphians build this road, as they will, besides carrying thither a proportion of the Lake trade that now enriches other markets, it will attach to Philadelphia a large and influential portion of the State to be traversed by it, which else will be estranged from her forever. As a State work, encompassed with local considerations, he regards its importance to Philadalphia of that grave and lasting character which cannot be measured by the dollars and cents required to insure its completion as a Philadelphia

Jon. R. Tyson, Esq , in his letters on the commerce of Philadelphia, is equally explicit and strong in his support of this enterprise. He looks upon its completion, in connexion with the present railway communication to Pittsburg, as the "era when Philadelphia will commence her precedence of New York in the line or in the course of the New York the commerce of the Lakes, which is now and Erie from Dankirk to New York-but is assertained to amount to two hundred millions benefi's. The prize is really within the grasp of our great emporium.

JOHN TUCKER, Esq., than whom no one is better prepared to speak upon a subject of the kind, in a letter written some time since, demonstrates the following facts:

1st. That the Sunbury and Erie route is the shortest, in actual distance, between the Lakes and the Atlantic. gd. That it crosses the Allegheny moun-

tains with better grades than any other line now completed or projected. 3d. That in equated distance it exhibits

advantages which defy competition. He says it has been a matter of astonish-

ment to him that Philadelphians have, for so

Board subscribing \$2,000,000 to the stock of

ANCIENT SILVER MINES.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Whig gives a long and interesting account of the recent opening rect, the Shamokin region reaches the Lake and exploration of a mine of argentiferous galena in Pequea valley, Lancaster county, which was known and worked prior to the revolutionary war. The old shafts have been cleaned out by direction of some Phildelphia capitalists, and the ore assayed by Dr. Fahnestock, of Lancaster, who pronounces it to contain upwards of five hundred dollars worth of silver to the ton of lead. Professor Booth and other Chemists have also made assays, it is sinted, and with similar results. The ore yields about eighty per cent, of lead. Copper and zine ores are also found in the same place, which contains a considerable amount of silver, though the exact quantity has not yet been ascertained. At the brenking out of the revolutionary war. shafts and tunnels were carefully closed up, and all operations ceased; and subsequently all traces of the mine were lost and forgot-

Taming BEEs -There is a man in Elimois camed Gender, who cultivates white clover,