

# California News.

**LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.**  
ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.  
Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, United States Marshal, for the Northern District of California, was announced at San Francisco on the night of the 17th of November, by an Italian gambler, named Cora.

Isaac B. Wall, Collector of the Port of Monterey, had been murdered near San Luis Obispo, together with a companion, named Theo. Williamson.  
The murder of Gen. Richardson had caused intense excitement at San Francisco, and strenuous efforts were being made, by certain parties, to get the assassin out of the hands of the authorities, for the purpose of lynching him, but these attempts had been frustrated by the firmness of the Sheriff.

Mr. Williamson, who was killed in company with Collector Wall, was the Assessor of Monterey county. The murderers of the latter gentleman were supposed to be a party of Mexicans, and a trader, named Garcia. Pursuit was made by a party of Americans, under the Sheriff of the county, and the murderers overtaken at Salina, when a fight ensued, during which two of the Sheriff's party were killed.

The Indian difficulties in the North continued. A battle had been fought on Hogue River between 200 Indians and 400 Regulars, under Capt. Smith, of Fort Lane. The fight lasted nine hours, when the troops were obliged to retreat, with a loss of 16 killed and 25 wounded. Gen. Wool had proceeded to the scene of trouble.

The dates from Salt Lake are to the 11th of October. Difficulties had occurred between the Mormons and the Utah Indians. Several Mormon men had been murdered, and the miners are awaiting the rainy season, but not much gold is coming in.

**FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.**  
*Horrible Murder of the United States Marshal*  
*—Intense Excitement in San Francisco—*  
*Threats of the Populace to Lynch the Murderer.*

From the San Francisco Herald.  
One of the most cowardly and heartless acts of murder that we have been called upon to record was committed on Saturday evening in a public thoroughfare in one of the most frequented sections of the city. The victim, William H. Richardson, was a gentleman highly esteemed by a large circle of friends in this city, and occupied a high official position in the State. From all we are able to gather, it appears that Mr. Richardson had some trifling difficulty with a man named Charles Cora. Mutual friends interfered in the matter, and it was supposed that the difficulty had been amicably adjusted.

About 6 1/2 o'clock last evening Messrs. Richardson and Cora were noticed standing in front of McAllister's building on Clay street, below Montgomery street. Several persons to whom both parties were known were standing near by, and presently Mr. Richardson was heard to remark: "Well it is all right" Cora replied: "Yes." They continued to converse in a low tone some minutes, and by the time Cora had taken hold of the collar of the other with his left hand, Richardson suddenly exclaimed: "What are you going to do? Don't shoot me; I am unarmed!" At this Cora produced a small single barreled pistol, and before he could be prevented, shot Richardson through the lungs, between the shoulder blades. The action was so sudden and unexpected, that the witnesses were for a moment paralyzed, and Cora held his victim against the wall of the house for the space of a few seconds, and then suddenly released his grasp, walked away, leaving Richardson in the custody of officer Russell, who hastened with him to the Police station. Richardson was taken into the drug store of Messrs. Keith & Co., at the corner of Montgomery and Clay streets, where he expired almost immediately. An immense crowd had congregated in that vicinity, and it was found necessary to take the body of the murdered man to some more secluded place, and it was finally taken to the private office of the Clerk of the United States District Court. By this time Cora had been surrounded by a large crowd, completely blocking up the passage of Montgomery street, for a distance of two blocks.

At this time there could not be less than three thousand persons present. The utmost excitement prevailed. The fact that Cora had "hang him" hang him was raised. The public pulse beat at a feverish rate, and it is more than probable that if the culprit had been within reach, he would have been executed on the spot. Several persons addressed the assembly in favor of hanging Cora, and at once, while others counseled submission to the laws, and spoke in favor of the maintenance of law and order. It was finally put to vote—a storm of ayes and noes followed. It was found impossible to decide whether there had been a majority in favor or against hanging without recourse to lot. The assembly shortly after broke up into little knots, in which the enormity of the crime which had just been committed was discussed in a very excited manner. Others rushed to the station-house in order to ascertain what disposition had been made of the prisoner.

In the meantime Cora was conveyed to the Station house, and on being searched, two Derringers were found on his person, one of which had but recently been discharged. When the crowd began to gather about the Station house, his officers became alarmed for the safety of his prisoner, and determined upon placing him in the county jail for greater security. He was accordingly removed there. During the whole of these proceedings, Cora displayed the utmost coolness and seemed never to have lost his presence of mind. During the walk from the station-house to the County Jail, he appeared somewhat agitated, and apprehended that he might be taken out of the hands of the officers by the excited people, frequently looking back to ascertain if he had any pursuers. The Coroner's Jury which subsequently sat upon the body, returned a verdict of premeditated murder against Cora.

REV. DR. BULLARD.—The sudden death of Dr. Bullard, on the Pacific Railroad, at the Gaucounee Bridge, was the subject of a discourse by Rev. Dr. Roman, at his church in Troy, N. Y. It will be recalled that he was present at the dedication of Dr. Bullard's Church, in St. Louis, on the Sunday before the accident occurred. He remained some days afterwards, and received, as did many other distinguished strangers, an invitation to participate in the excursion. Both Dr. Roman and Dr. Bullard accepted, but a correspondence, writing to the Boston Journal, says:

"The daughter of Mr. Roman refused to go as was anxious to return home, and to her earnest solicitations her father yielded, and on the morning of the fatal excursion he and his daughter took the conveyance for the East. At the cars he took leave of Dr. Bullard, who said to Dr. Roman, 'Farewell, we shall never meet again in this world.' 'Oh yes, we shall,' said Roman, 'I may visit the West again, or you may visit the East.' With great solemnity Dr. Bullard replied, 'I have a strong presentiment, Brother Roman, that we shall never meet again—farewell.' And so they separated—the one to his home and parish, the other to the awful death awaiting him only a few hours ahead. Death swung his red lantern on the track, and destruction waited at noon-day."

A SAFE RULE.—When a young man confidently tells you that such and such a young lady "has no heart," you may be sure that he has been trying it on, and has failed in making a favorable impression.



## THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SAURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor

NOTICE.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

Business Notices.

GEORGEY MONITOR: or, the Faithful Guardian.—By Mrs. Moulde.—Price \$1.—This clever author, was first introduced to American readers through the medium of her highly popular work, "Fighting it in the Bush," which was speedily followed by "Life in the Clearing" and "The Libby's."—These three volumes forming one course, were published in fact, an autobiography of the libby herself. Messrs. De Witt & Davenport, of New York, finding that these works excited considerable interest, opened negotiations with the writer, and secured, by a liberal arrangement, a priority of right over her future works, and under this arrangement we are now favored with the admirable work before us.

The plot of the book, while it has no claim to exclusive novelty, has certainly been treated in an admirable, and, in many respects, a novel manner. The incidents, natural and artificial, are graphically pointed—the characters, and portraits, are drawn to the life. The moral of the book is good, it teaches that "the way of the transgressor is hard," it also proves that, "no virtuous is to be happy."

DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers,  
100 & 102 Nassau Street, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Divine Service to-morrow (Sunday), evening in St. Matthew's Church, at quarter before seven o'clock.

Rev. Gen. A. Peltz will preach in the Baptist church next Sunday morning, at half past 10 o'clock.

The Literary Society will meet at the Court House, on Wednesday evening next. A lecture will be delivered on the occasion by Henry Donnell, Esq., the subject, "Laziness," a fruitful theme for thought, and one that will, no doubt, be made highly interesting by the lecturer.

We were not present at the last meeting, but understand that H. J. Wolvorton, Esq., delivered an address.

The opening of the Sunbury and Erie road, did not take place on the 18th, as was stated in some of the papers it would be. The time fixed upon for the opening of the road, was the 24th inst.—at which time, if nothing occurs, the road will be completed. The road will be opened on the 25th inst.—Ex-Governor Bigler, the President, and others from the City, will be present on the occasion.

CONGRESS IS still busily engaged in doing nothing, or in other words, voting occasionally without any prospect of an election. A friend, one of the members, in a letter, says that there is no prospect of the election of Mr. Banks. That the successful man will be Mr. Campbell, or some new man, and that the northern men refuse to support Mr. Fuller. The coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania will be taken care of. The Secretary of the Treasury will not recommend any change in the duty on coal and iron.

OUR neighbor of the Gazette, last week, copied the silly article from the *Millionaire*, into that paper, charging us with being in favor of a division of this county, without notice or comment. We are, of course, bound to presume that the editor religiously believed the ridiculous story, in order to relieve him from the imputation of aiding in the circulation of a slander against his neighbor. Yet we would be exceedingly obliged to our neighbor who, we know, scrutinizes our editorial, very closely, if he would point out a single line or paragraph, indicating the remoter affinity to such a project.

MUSICAL.—We were agreeably entertained on Friday evening last, in listening to the rehearsals of a new string band organized under the instruction of Mr. Rice, who is now a resident of this place. Most of the members belonging to the new band, also belong to the brass band. Although this was only the third evening of their rehearsals, their performances were highly creditable. We listened with much pleasure to some of the beautiful compositions of Strauss, polkas, waltzes, and selections from the operas of the most eminent masters. The instruments used are the violin, or bass viol, three violins, two flutes, and a guitar. We understand that a concert will be given on Monday evening, January 7th, on the first night of the court, for the benefit of Mr. Rice, the instructor and leader of the Bands. Both bands will perform alternately. It will afford a rich treat for those who are fond of music, and we know no more worthy recipient of public favor, than Mr. Rice. We trust that all who can possibly attend, will be there. The ladies, particularly, are seldom wanting in musical taste, and will be sure to be in attendance, and where they are the gentlemen must come of course.

THE FIRST COURT since the division of Union County, and the removal of the seat of Justice from New Berlin to Lewisburg, was commenced at the latter place, on Monday last. The town was thronged with visitors, and men on business. The room temporarily occupied, until the completion of the new building, is the basement of one of the churches. The room is rather deficient in light, but otherwise comfortable, and capable of accommodating more persons than the court room at New Berlin.

The citizens of Lewisburg and those present, pretty generally, were delighted with the new state of affairs, and those with whom we conversed, seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the present limits of the new county. There are, it is true, a few zealots in that county as well as this, who favor the annexation of the upper end of this county to Union, but the mass of the people do not favor or encourage the project.

THE *Montreal American* is the title of a new paper just started at Danville, by D. H. B. Brower. It advocates the principles of the American party.

## THE CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.

The convention for the organization of a Teachers' Institute, composed of teachers of Public Schools in this county, was held at the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Mr. Reimensnyder, the County Superintendent, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Weeks, of Delaware, was appointed Secretary. There was quite a respectable number of teachers present, although we regret to say that the representation was not full. We have not received the proceedings, and as we could not be personally present, except at intervals, we are not able to give a full statement of the proceedings. On the first day a constitution was discussed and adopted. In the evening an address was delivered by Mr. Reimensnyder, the President, and also by his son.

On Wednesday various matters were discussed, and in the evening addresses were delivered by Mr. Titsworth and Mr. Taggart, of Shamokin, Mr. Reimensnyder, and Professor Bush, who is an agent for the sale of Pelton's Outline Maps, for the study of Geography. The maps are six in number, and have been got up by Mr. Pelton, formerly, for several years, a teacher of a Select School in this place, and whose place it would be difficult to supply. The address of Mr. Taggart, the only one we heard, was a highly creditable effort.

The Court House was crowded both evenings, quite a number of ladies being in attendance. The performances during the two evenings, were enlivened by music from the Sunbury Brass Band, who generally proffered their services for the occasion.

## CHRISTMAS.

Tuesday next will be Christmas, the very name of which brings up associations and recollections of the most pleasing character, to millions of the human race. Christmas, which denotes the feast of the birth of Christ, was not generally celebrated until the 4th century, the custom being, in the first centuries of the Christian Church, to celebrate the death, rather than the birth of remarkable persons. During the 5th century, the Western Church ordered the day to be celebrated forever on the 25th of December, it being the day of the old Roman feast of the birth of Sol, one of the heathen deities of the ancients. Romans, though no information respecting the day of the birth of Christ existed. According to St. Luke, Christ was born in the night, hence, the origin of divine service on the night of the 24th, extending beyond 12 o'clock to the morning hours. In the East, Christmas was celebrated on the 6th of January. Christmas is a great day among the Roman Catholics. In their churches, three masses are performed, at midnight, at day-break and in the morning. In the Greek and Roman Churches in Europe, it is customary to represent the Manger, Holy Family, &c. The custom of making presents on that day, is of heathen origin, and one, we trust, that will never be forgotten. The observance of Christmas is much less regarded in this country than in Europe, unless it is perhaps by the Episcopalians. In conclusion we wish our readers all, without exception, a happy Christmas.

## ROBBERY OF THE STATE ARSENAL.

IT IS nothing new to hear of the State being robbed by public plunderers in financial and other operations, but that they should rob the State Arsenal of its entire contents, caps the climax of all previous operations. If we mistake not, there is a keeper of the State Arsenal at Harrisburg, who receives a salary for taking care of the muskets and other property in the building, but it appears that the plunderers have made a clean sweep. Six of the boxes of the missing arms were traced to New York and recovered. They had been purchased by Mr. A. Coburn, of Philadelphia, from the keeper of the Arsenal, as condemned arms. The Harrisburg Herald says: "An official examination of the Arsenal was made a few days ago by the Sheriff and others, when it was found that the entire contents, with the exception of fifteen or twenty muskets, had been removed. The value of the property taken is estimated at two or three thousand dollars. In addition to the boxes of muskets and rifles shipped to Philadelphia and New York, it is said that large quantities of arms, powder flasks, sabres, &c., have been sold to individuals in this place, and that a certain store has been dealing in the same articles.

This system of rascality and plunder has been carried on successfully for years, and there is no calculating the extent to which the Government has been robbed. Public suspicion points to various individuals, here and elsewhere, in connection with this matter, and a legal investigation will no doubt lead to some interesting developments. There are evident manifestations of uneasiness exhibited in certain quarters, and if current rumors be true, not without good reason. The principals in this affair have not yet been caught, and the officers of justice are "on their track," and will no doubt succeed in "spotting" them.

## CHANGE OF TIME.

From and after the 19th inst., the passenger trains on the Sunbury and Erie road will leave Northumberland for Williamsport, at 7.30 in the evening, in order to connect with the train that arrives at this place in the evening from Mt. Carmel, over the Philadelphia and Sunbury road. The second train will leave Northumberland, as usual, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Returning from Williamsport, the trains will leave at 7 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, arriving at Northumberland at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

The road between this place and Northumberland will be completed in a few days, when the cars will run in connection with the cars of the Philadelphia and Sunbury Road. The cars, for the present, will connect at the junction of the two roads.

## FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS-PAPER.

We have received the first and second numbers of this new and elegant pictorial, from the publishers at New York. It is published in a style similar to Gleason's Pictorial, and will prove a powerful competitor with that publication, for popular favor. If anything it has more freshness and vigor—and will, of course, prove more interesting. The paper is excellent, and the engravings are skillfully and artistically designed.

The Jerome Clock Manufacturing Company, whose principal works are at New Haven, Conn., with a branch at East Bridgeport, have been appointed to make an extension. Their indebtedness is said to be some \$300,000.—Their assets are also large.

## AN AMPLIFIED BEREAVEMENT.

The Reading Gazette records the death, by cholera, of Dr. Chas. A. Deninger, at Simperopol, in the Crimea, after 11 hours illness. Dr. Deninger was a grandson of the late Henry A. Mahlenburg, of Reading. He was not 22 years of age, and had recently graduated with much promise. He and a young friend from Baltimore, had accepted the appointment of Surgeon in the Russian service, and both fell victims to the same fatal malady. Dr. Deninger had scarcely closed the eyes of his friend, when he himself was taken.

## DISCONTINUED.—The Sunday Trains of cars on the Catawissa and Erie Railroad have been discontinued, and there will, therefore, be no connection, during the winter season, on Sabbath days, with Philadelphia.

## Congressional News.

### THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

#### First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said there was only one true national party, and that party is the Democratic party, which is in favor of the Nebraska Kansas bill, and makes every thing subservient to the extension and perpetuation of the divinity of human bondage. The galleries of the House were crowded, and much interest was manifested concerning the debate.

Mr. Orr—asked Mr. Washburn when he was elected to Congress.

Mr. Washburn—Year before last.

Mr. Orr—Has not your party been since defeated and the Democrats triumphed?

Mr. Washburn explained the position of parties in Maine, declaring that the leading issue there was the liquor bill. [Laughter.] Mr. Orr—I understand, then, the people of Maine like whiskey better than freedom. [Applaud and wild outbursts of laughter.] [Ask another question. Were you elected by the Know Nothings?]

Mr. Washburn—I am not aware that I was—not being a member of the Order.

After further colloquy between these gentlemen, Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania said he could tell his colleague (Mr. Jones) that some of his friends were now voting for Banks for Speaker, because no man stands fairer on the American than he. They consider Kansas Nebraska as an open question.

Messrs. Jones and Campbell of Pennsylvania then had a long dialogue about that State's politics, keeping up a rapid and involving explanation.

Mr. Jones—The Democrats will meet in caucus with none but those standing out that party's well settled principles.

Mr. Allison participating in the controversy raised by his two colleagues, said that majority of the members of Congress from Pennsylvania were elected as opponents of the Nebraska Bill, that being the great issue in the late election.

Mr. Etheridge thought that the House needed repose after the intellectual exertions of the morning; as much had been said as the country could digest in two days; [laughter] and he trusted the House would now adjourn.

Cries of "No!" and "Call the roll!" Mr. Smith of Va., asked Mr. Campbell, of Pa., whether Mr. Banks had not cut himself aloof from the American party. Mr. Campbell—I do not know.

Mr. Danrell denied that Mr. Banks had withdrawn from that party. The Convention which nominated Mr. Rockwell was called by the American party.

Mr. Smith defined his position, condemning Free-Soilism, approving of the foreign feature of Americanism, and declaring himself a National man.

Mr. Giddings, placing himself in front of the Clerk's desk, declined speaking in favor of Mr. Jones, but he did not think of leaving a rock, so that the waves of hell cannot prevail against it.

## IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN TUOLUMNE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Great excitement has been created in Tuolumne county, by the discovery of a large amount of very rich and extensive auriferous deposits under "Table Mountain," in that county. Table Mountain is a hill of basalt, varying from 100 to 700 feet in height, with precipitous sides, and some times the rocks are in Februaire, last it was discovered that under the basalt was a layer of gravel and clay, which had evidently once been a river bed. These ancient (perhaps antediluvian) river beds are not uncommon in California, are frequently covered by boulders, and are high and long ranges of mountains, and are generally very rich in gold.

The knowledge that there was an ancient river bed under Table Mountain was sufficient to induce desperate ventures, which were accordingly made, but having no success, the prospectors were discouraged. The knowledge that there was an ancient river bed under Table Mountain was sufficient to induce desperate ventures, which were accordingly made, but having no success, the prospectors were discouraged.

## Foreign News.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

### THE WAR.

The news by this arrival consists mainly of peace rumors, but the public had no means of estimating their truth, and they are probably of little value.

The London Times, and D'Ireland's organ, the London Press, are prominent in asserting that peace is near at hand, and that Austria is about to address an ultimatum, summoning Russia, under the threat of breaking off negotiations with her, to accept those conditions of peace which the Western Powers can admit at present, but which they will not assent to after another successful campaign.

The Berlin correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle, under date of the 4th inst., says:

"It is impossible to separate what is true from what is false in the peace rumors. It is no doubt true that all the Cabinets are anxious for peace; but it is equally true that it cannot be said that negotiations are going forward—at the utmost, preparatory steps only are being made. Austria maintains the validity of the treaty of December 24, and all the attempts of other German States to exercise a pressure on the Western Powers, with a view to pacification, have been completely paralyzed. Austria, moreover, is now ready to accept the interpretation given by the third of the Vienna Congress.

Prussia has urgently demanded that St. Petersburg should name the conditions to which she is ready to submit. Russia's reply to this demand of Prussia is affirmed to be conciliatory but vague. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg shirks from the duty of making proposals that may have the mortification to see rejected. The Cabinets of Munich and Dresden, promoted to a more influential position by the policy of France, have also essayed to influence Russia. The meeting at Paris, but it remains to be seen whether they will be successful. Our best politicians are evenly divided—some think peace near, and others distant.

Private letters from St. Petersburg indicate a pressure on peace. The profits of the overland trade keeps business generally up to a more favorable point than anticipated. Government stock has not much deteriorated, and money is abundant at Moscow at seven per cent.

St. Petersburg Northern Bee has an editorial headed "The war is only beginning," and declares that Russia has ample resources to continue the war for years.

The London Times has a reply to the Bee asserting that this boasting merely betrays weakness.

### PREPARATIONS OF POSTAGE.

Mr. Piny Miles, in his recently published work on "Postal Reform," takes strong ground against the system of compulsory prepayments. He contends that it is an illogical and unprofitable, in a financial point of view, and is inconsistent with the rights of citizens. Government, he affirms, actually loses by it, nearly ten million per annum. In 1852, the only year for which we have a Report, on the subject of paid and unpaid letters, there were over 50,000,000 of letters prepaid, and a little over 32,000,000 of letters sent unpaid. The difference between the average postage, was about two cents and three mills per letter; and the extra charge brought no less than \$857,000. Mr. Miles says:

"This law of compulsory prepayment has not been passed, the postal revenue next year, the fiscal year ending July 1, 1856—would have been much larger; the receipts would inevitably have been more than they will be under the present regulation. The postage on 1,259,250 letters—the number 'detained for postage' in a year, at the rate they are now coming in—would be over \$70,000; a sum that would be nearly sufficient to defray the expense of sending back all our dead letters. Had the English law been in force here—that of returning all dead letters, and collecting all the postage due on them—our Dead Letter office for years past might have more than supported itself. The number of 'unpaid dead letters' reported in the official Report of 1852, was 2,658,909. The postage on these averaged nearly six cents each, and amounted in the aggregate to \$150,216, a sum far more than sufficient to defray the expense of returning all the dead letters to the writers. (See p. 92.)

We chose to burn them up, to destroy their value—all that there might be to the writer, and sink the entire amount of postage that should have been paid on them. If there is any show of justice in seizing and destroying all letters that happen, from any cause not to be prepaid, could there be any injustice in holding every one responsible for the postage of his letters when not prepaid, and collecting all the postage due on them—our Dead Letter office for years past might have more than supported itself. The number of 'unpaid dead letters' reported in the official Report of 1852, was 2,658,909. The postage on these averaged nearly six cents each, and amounted in the aggregate to \$150,216, a sum far more than sufficient to defray the expense of returning all the dead letters to the writers. (See p. 92.)

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## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. J. W. Peal has placed his book accounts, notes, &c., in the hands of the undersigned for collection, at whose Law Office all persons indebted to said J. W. Peal, whether on book or note, are requested to call and make payment on or before the 15th day of January 1856, as all accounts &c., unsettled at that date will be sued.

Sunbury, Dec. 22, 1855.—S. R. PEAL.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the members of Mr. Faber Lodge No. 125 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, acting under a constitution prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, have presented their petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county for a charter of incorporation or body politic, in law and in fact, by the name and title of Mount Faber Lodge, No. 125 of the I. O. of F. of Pennsylvania, to have perpetual succession and to sue and be sued, have a common title &c. Whereupon the Court have fixed the first day of next term for the hearing and determination of said charter.

JAMES BEARD, Prot'y.,  
Sunbury, Dec. 22, '55, &c.

## AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.

Worthy the Attention of Every Man.  
HAVING positively determined to leave Sunbury on the 1st of February next, I intend selling my large Stock of Clothing and other Goods at and below cost at private sale, and next month at Auction. My stock embraces a large variety of very desirable goods of different kinds. CLOTHING of different styles and makes various qualities and prices, such as Winter coats from \$2.75 upwards; Overcoats from \$3.00 and higher; Pants and Vests in proportion; Hats of Caps, Hats and Shoes, Shirts, Underclothing, Hosiery, Clothing, jewelry, hosiery, and all other kinds of goods generally kept in a Clothing Establishment. I have also on hand a variety of Summer Coats, vests and pants; also Summer Hats of different styles, all of which I will sell at unusually low prices.

The Auction will commence on the 7th of January next, and will continue through that week every day and evening, afterwards on Monday Wednesday and Saturday. The public will find it to their advantage to call early and see the goods as they are, they have their own assortment to pick from, and shall buy goods at as low prices as they will probably be sold by Auction.

My store is in Market Square, is known, and can hardly be missed.

Sunbury Dec. 22, 1855.—

To Merchants and Storekeepers.  
The subscriber desirous of leaving as soon as possible will sell to Wholesale and Retail on any favor may be made, at less than Philadelphia rates, any or all his goods on hand. His stock comprises a variety of goods adapted to the season, is pretty large yet, so that he can give an Assortment of sizes and qualities to suit.

Merchants will find it to their advantage to call early.

Sunbury Dec. 1855.—ALBERT ELSBERG.

their feast. He arrested those who were concerned in her capture and death, and had them imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth, where they remained only several months, and were released without procession of any kind. The head and limbs of the hapless girl were put together in a coffin, and decently interred.

"When the news reached the Pawnee they made an incursion into the country of the Iowa, and stole many of their horses."

"White Cloud, then the head chief of the Iowa, took a band of warriors down among the Pawnees, and destroyed one of their villages, killing even the women and children. In this encounter his right eye was pierced and destroyed by an arrow, aimed by a boy but ten years old. In the next instant his unerring tomahawk was buried in the chest of the brave child, and the battle ended. All old and young, male and female, were indiscriminately butchered."

"Col. Vaughan made a report of it to the government, and was instructed forthwith to depose White Cloud, and have another chief elected in his place.

"An old man named No Heart was unanimously chosen. It is a strange name for one of his character, for he is an excellent man, and still enjoys the confidence of his people and the respect of the whites. He at once entered into a treaty of peace with the Pawnees, and since that time they have lived in friendship."

"White Cloud retired from the Society of men. He sat alone in silent gloom. An impenetrable cloud seemed to rest upon his spirit. It was not grief for his bloody deeds; it was not remorse for his barbarous butcheries; but it was wounded pride that broke his heart. He died in a short time, and his body was placed upon the summit of a high hill, that overlooked, for great space, the Missouri river. A white post was planted at the head of the grave, filled with bones and skulls drawn rudely in red paint, and which contain his epitaph, showing his glories in the number of persons he has slain, and of horses he has stolen."

MONSIEUR YIELD.—David Smith, of Monroe county, Va., says that he picked, from a single vine on his farm, the past season, one hundred and seventy-six ripe water-melons!

Kossuth, according to reports, is preparing for revolutionary war in Europe as soon as the proper time may arrive. He may then look for a revival of the Kossuth hats and revolutionary fashions. But we doubt not the Philadelphia public, no matter what may be the changes in dress will still continue to provide themselves with clothing from Rockwell & Wilson's cheap and elegant clothing store, No. 111 Chestnut street, corner of Franklin Place.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. C. J. Eshelhart, Mr. JOHN HAY, to Miss MARY D. CRICK all of Shamokin.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. T. B. Sargent, Mr. O. P. HAUGHWAUT, to Miss HARRIET ANN MITCHELL, both of Upper Augusta.

## The Markets.

### Philadelphia Market.

Dec. 19, 1855.  
GRAIN.—There is a good supply of Wheat, but the market is inactive. Sales of small lots of Southern and Penna. red, \$1.95@2.25; and \$2.00@2.05 for white in store. Rye is rather low; sales at 42¢ per bu. Corn is also dull. Sales of old yellow at 82¢@94, and new yellow at from 76 to 79¢. Oats are dull at 41¢@42¢ per bushel, for Delaware, and 42¢ at Pennsylvania.

WHEAT—sales of bbls. at 39¢ @ 40¢, and 38¢@39¢ for hds.

## SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT..... 260  
RYE..... 112  
RYE..... 50  
OATS..... 45  
POTATOES..... 25  
BERRIES..... 25  
HECKLED FLAX..... 10  
EGGS..... 12  
PORE..... 10  
FLAXSEED..... 125  
TALLOW..... 15

## New Advertisements.