



SUNBURY, PA.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHER, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

ADVERTISING.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded, if equaled by any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

MERCANTILE COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP.—For sale at this office, several certificates of scholarship on reasonable terms.

HUMPHREY'S HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE, put up in small cases, with directions for family use, for sale at this office.

The Report of the County Auditors was inadvertently omitted this week, but will appear in our next issue.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A cure for this distressing malady is published in another column.

MAKORA ARABICA.—This is another missionary lumbago discovery, which some of our greener contemporaries have swallowed whole.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Miss M. L. Gussler, who has returned from the city with a large assortment of Millinery Goods. Miss Gussler is well and favorably known in this neighborhood in all matters pertaining to her business.

A vein of Iron Ore, thirty-two inches in thickness, has been opened on the land of John Brobst, in Clinton county, less than two miles from the river and canal.

THE POST OFFICE.—The new Post Master, George M. Renn, having received his commission, the Post Office was removed to its present location on Tuesday last. The new office is not so large as the late one, but it has been neatly fitted up by Mr. Renn, and the location is perhaps as nearly central.

HOGS.—Six car loads of live hogs passed over the Sunbury & Erie and Northern Central roads on Saturday last, for the city market.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—Misses B. & L. SHISLER have just received and opened their new Millinery Goods in Simpson's building, Market street. They have a large and well selected assortment of the latest Philadelphia and New York styles. Also gentlemen's goods, such as collars, &c. Call and see them.

THE CROPS.—The intelligence in relation to the growing crops, is of the most cheering character. Wheat generally promises to be fine, though we have heard that it has been injured in some places.

The Jersey Shore boom bill was killed in the Senate. The vote stood: In favor of the bill, none; against the bill, 26.

The store of Mr. Thomas Fairman, at Middletown, below the railroad, was burned on Thursday night. The goods in the building were all more or less damaged. Mr. Fairman was insured for \$3,000 in the Lycoming Mutual Insurance company.

We ask friend Brower, of the Monitor American, when he quotes from this paper, to state the language we used, and not his own. "A number of accidents" can't be made to read "fatal accidents" without a great stretch of the imagination. What we said about the Northern Central and Catawissa roads, is strictly true.

ACCIDENT.—A freight engine on the Swatara Railroad, when on its way to the Donaldson colliery, ran off the track, and was precipitated into a dam over an embankment twenty-five feet high. W. D. Moore, Esq., the superintendent, who was on the engine at the time, was completely buried amid the mass of ruins, but escaped with his life, though seriously injured.

DEATH OF JUDGE McLEAN.—Hog. John McLean, of Ohio, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at his residence in Ohio, on the fourth instant, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a native of New Jersey, and received his appointment to the Supreme Court from General Jackson. He had previously filled public office as a representative in Congress from Ohio, Postmaster General and Land Commissioner.

Fort Pickens has been, or will be, reinforced beyond all question. The other military matters in the Gulf will be governed by circumstances. The Administration is strengthening itself, and designs to act strictly on the defensive. The Government will act with caution and secrecy. The policy is still to be the policy of peace.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad company for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, shows a most satisfactory increase of the local freight business as compared with the revenue in 1859. The total earnings of the road for 1860 was \$5,592,701, against \$5,362,356 in 1859, an increase of \$230,345, or a sum equal to \$47,528 per month for the year round.

THE PALMETTO FLAG.—We have received the first number of a new paper, under this startling title, just commenced in Philadelphia. It is, of course, a secessionist journal, and advocates what all secessionists call southern rights, but what we heard a friend more properly term, southern outrages. If any northern man would attempt to establish a paper advocating northern rights, in any of the southern cities, he would most probably receive for his trouble a new nomenclature freely bestowed in the south, consisting of tar and feathers. These fire eaters are becoming so bold, reckless and unprincipled, that longer forbearance cannot well be tolerated without subjecting humiliation on the part of the people north and west. Although no paper outside of Philadelphia, in this State would dare to advocate the treason of the secessionists openly, yet we regret to say there are a number in the country whose sympathies are in that direction.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The transport steamship Illinois will probably sail to-morrow. The transport steamer Baltic sailed this afternoon. She passed through the Narrows at 7 o'clock this evening.

The steam tug Thomas Freeman and Yankee have been chartered by the Government, the latter accompanying the Baltic, the former will sail with the Illinois.

An Extraordinary Movement. CATOUGA, April 8.—One hundred and six fugitive slaves left this city last night for Canada via the Michigan, Southern, and Northern Indiana railroads.

It appears that over 1,000 fugitives have arrived there since last fall, most of whom have left since the recent arrests of five slaves by the United States marshal.

DETROIT, April 8.—About three hundred fugitive slaves principally by the way of Illinois, have passed into Canada at this point since Saturday.

Large numbers are reported en route for the same destination.

Many of these unfortunate creatures are entirely destitute, and much suffering is anticipated, notwithstanding the efforts being made for their relief.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—A private telegram from Fort Jackson says that a war steamer, disguised, passed the mouth of the Mississippi yesterday afternoon, and came within reach of the guns of the fort. She was reconnoitered about until towards morning, when she proceeded to sea.

The mechanics at the Warrington yard are becoming dissatisfied on account of the non-payment of their wages.

BIRD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD Co.—This company, recently chartered by the Legislature, as the successor of the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company, was organized in this place on Monday, April 1st, 1861, by the election of the following officers:

President.—Thomas A. Scott, John A. Gamble, D. K. Jackson, J. W. Maynard, Ed. Blanchard, and James Chatham.

Treasurer.—L. A. Mackey.

Chief Engineer.—Wm. Harris.—Clinton Democrat.

THE NEW APPOINTMENT BILL.

The appropriation bill, as adopted by the Senate, forms our Congressional district out of the following counties, namely: Bradford, Wyoming, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan, Clinton, Lycoming and Northumberland.—This, if not altered in the House, most necessarily be a Republican district, as Bradford usually gives a Republican majority of 4000, while the remaining counties give a Democratic majority of less than 3000.

Lower Mahanoy is again cut off in this bill, and is attached to Dauphin and York, and as York has a Democratic majority about equal to the Republican majority of Dauphin, our Republican opponents were smart to aid Dauphin by attaching Lower Mahanoy, the strongest Republican district in this county.

The House may, however, alter this prettily planned arrangement. The Republicans having a majority in both Houses, we most naturally expect the "Gerrymander" to be on their side this time, but if they are shrewd, they will take warning from the past, and not spread themselves too wide.

The news from the South, which we publish to the exclusion of editorial and other matter, is of deep interest. About 2000 troops have already sailed South from New York, and 2500 soldiers are on their way from Texas, while the sailors and marines aboard our men-of-war will number 1500. The Confederate army in the South is about 50,000. The programme of throwing supplies and men into Fort Sumter, by means of small vessels filled with sand bags to protect the small boats inside, is said to be determined on. A collision is expected at Charleston almost every hour, and the citizens are in a terrible state of excitement.

We think, however, if Gov. Pickens will permit Major Anderson to withdraw his men, without a formal surrender, there will be no conflict. If that is refused, the United States Government will reinforce Major Anderson at all hazards.

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE. The following message of Gov. Curtin was sent to both Houses of the Legislature on Tuesday last. The message refers to the necessity of putting our military affairs in a condition that would meet their services available if suddenly called upon for action. "In time of peace prepare for war," is the advice given by the immortal Washington, on this subject, and as the times wear a threatening aspect, the wisdom of his counsels should not be unheeded:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, APRIL 9, 1861. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Gentlemen.—As the period fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature is rapidly approaching, I feel constrained by a sense of duty to call your attention to the condition of the military organization of the State. It is a subject of the most serious importance, and one which has attracted the attention of the Legislature in the past, and which has become wholly insufficient, and the interference of the Legislature is required to remove its defects, and to render it useful and available to the public service.

Many of our volunteer companies do not possess the number of men required by our military law, and steps should be forthwith taken to supply the deficiencies. There are numerous companies, too, that are without the necessary arms, and of the arms that are distributed, but few are provided with the more modern appliances to render them serviceable.

I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature make immediate provision for the removal of these capital defects; that arms be procured and distributed to those of our citizens who may enter into the military service of the State, and that steps be taken to change the guns already distributed, by the adoption of such well known and tried improvements as will render them effective in the event of their employment in actual service.

In this connection, I recommend the establishment of a military Bureau at the Capital, and that the military affairs of the Commonwealth be so modified and amended as to impart to the military organization of the State the vitality and energy essential to its practical value and usefulness.

Precautions such as have suggested, are wise and proper at all times, and in times like ours. But especial and momentous considerations, arising from the condition of public affairs outside the limits, and of incalculable consequences to the people, and demanding the greatest attention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, invest the subject with the most extraordinary interest and importance.

We cannot be insensible to the fact that serious jealousies and divisions distract the public mind, and that parties are formed in the Union the peace of the country, if not the safety of the Government itself, is endangered.

Military organizations of a formidable character, which seem not to be demanded by any existing public exigency, have been formed in certain portions of the State. On whatever pretext these extraordinary military preparations may have been made, no purpose that may contemplate resistance to the enforcement of the laws will meet the sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania yields to no State in her respect for and her willingness to protect, by all lawful guarantees, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, nor infidelity to that constitutional Union, whose maintenance by the people of this State is her paramount duty. She has shown a noble and heroic spirit in her resistance to the unconstitutional and unwise measures of the Administration, and she will continue to stand by the principles of the Constitution, and to support the Government of the United States.

The Government of this great State is established by its illustrious founder "in deeds of peace." Our people have been trained and disciplined in those arts which lead to the promotion of their own moral and physical development and progress, and with the highest regard for the rights of others, have cultivated fraternal relations with the people of all the States devoted to the Constitution and the Union, and always recognizing the spirit of concession and compromise that underlies the foundation of the Government.

Pennsylvania offers no counsel and takes no action in the nature of a menace. Her desire is for peace, and her object the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, of the true sovereignty of States, and the supremacy of law and order.

Animated by these sentiments and indulging an earnest hope of the speedy restoration of those harmonious and friendly relations between the various members of this Confederacy which have brought our beloved country to a condition of unequalled power and prosperity.

I commit the grave subject of this communication to your deliberation. (Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, April 9. The Herald has received a special despatch from Charleston, dated this morning, giving the following items of interest: A fleet of seven Government war vessels was reported off the Bar, and Major Anderson displayed signal lanterns from Fort Sumter during the night.

At midnight all the military in the city were ordered to assemble at the Arsenal. Lieut. Talbot, who had arrived at Charleston, with despatches for Major Anderson was denied access to Fort Sumter, and has since started on his return to Washington.

Special despatch to the N. Y. Herald. CHARLESTON, April 8, Midnight.—The authorities received a notification that supplies would be furnished to Major Anderson, by the United States Government, at any hazard. Immense preparations were immediately commenced to repel any such attempt, and orders were issued for the entire military reserve to proceed their several stations.

Four regiments, of a thousand men each, were telegraphed for from the country. Ammunition and other preparations for the wounded are being made.

At midnight seven guns from the citadel were fired as the signal for the assembling of the Reserves and the city was thrown into the greatest excitement.

The Seventeenth Regiment, eight hundred strong assembled in an hour, and left for the fortifications.

At three o'clock in the morning all the vessels in the harbor necessary for transportation of the troops, will be put in service.

A fleet of seven Government war vessels are reported off the bar, and Major Anderson has apparently been in communication with them by means of signal lanterns displayed from the walls of Fort Sumter.

It is believed that the fight will commence with the battery at Stony Island, twenty five miles southward, and that the batteries along the coast being silenced in turn, after clearing Morris Island, the Government forces will cross to Fort Sumter while Major Anderson engages Fort Moultrie.

Lieut. Talbot was denied admission to Fort Sumter by the authorities.

R. S. Chew brought despatches from Washington to Governor Pickens, announcing that Fort Sumter would be supplied with provisions, and in company with Lieut. Talbot be left for Washington at 11 o'clock to-night.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—Affairs are continuing to grow more serious. About 800 men left this morning for different points.

It is estimated that nearly 5000 men are stationed at Sullivan's and Morris Islands, and along the coast.

Persons are arriving from the interior, and the posts will be further strengthened to-morrow by nearly a thousand additional men.

All classes of our inhabitants are elated with the prospect, and the enthusiasm is general.

THE SOUTHERN LOAN DECLINED BY LONDON BANKERS.

On the 28th of February last, according to the New York Evening Post, one J. Singleton Crawford, Banker, of Charleston, S. C., addressed a letter to Messrs. Sibley, C. & Co., Bankers, of London, making certain proposals for the negotiation of the fifteen million loan of the U. S. A. The Messrs. S. & Co. reply on the 22d ult., declining the offer firmly, yet politely. We quote from their letter, which has somewhat of the smack of a canon:

"As to any success for your Confederate loan, as you please to term it, in the London Money market, we advise you at once to abandon all hope or expectation on that point. The people here have already suffered losses enough in the taking of the bonds of Louisiana, Mississippi, Ecuador, Pernambuco, Patagonia, Arkansas, and other of your Gulf States, and they do not, at present, feel inclined to renew their acquaintance with you again in money matters, on the generous terms heretofore offered, and which you do not, as you now are, in open rebellion against the legitimately constituted Government of the United States.

"We, therefore, repeat that you can have no success here, in London, in the negotiation of your proposed loan. Our senior had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the subject of your letter, and he assured him that it is the unanimous determination of Her Majesty's Government to discourage any efforts on the part of the U. S. A. to procure money here, and you may rely upon it that he is in earnest.

"It is lamentable that a person of your apparent financial sagacity could entertain, for a moment, an idea that the security to be offered for the loan by the 'U. S. A.' would enable you to negotiate a loan of a hundred million, ten who have the greatest abhorrence of dishonesty.

"The mortgage you propose upon the forts, arsenals, custom houses, mints, and all other property which has fallen into your possession is entirely worthless, and the property will fall into your hands, we are informed by your papers, but we have no idea that our money shall fall into your hands without some better pledges than the one you propose.

"The transfer of Florida to trustees; and the pledge of the faith and honor of Mississippi, are equally ridiculous. Indeed, all persons to whom we have exhibited your letter regard the propositions as the best joke of the season, and propose to get up a farce at Irving Lane Theatre, to be entitled 'The U. S. A., or a New Way to secure New Debts.'

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.] CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE. CHARLESTON, April 4, 1861.

The last week has been devoid of interest, and I am inclined to think may be taken as the calm which portends the storm. The Convention have, since I last wrote to you, been in secret session. The most important item of news I can send you is the adoption of the Montgomery Constitution. This was a bitter pill for the violent Carolina fire-eaters to swallow. To them it fell of objectionable features; its provisions against the slave trade, and the retention of the three-fifths negro representation, in place of a full franchise, together with the loop hole left for the admission of free States, are all that are opposed to the views and wishes of the Rhetical school of politicians, at the instance, and under the advice of Wigfall; however, it has all been swallowed.—Rhet himself, who was Chairman of Committee on Constitution at Montgomery, admitting that we were only by recognizing those doctrines into the document that they could hope to gain recognition from European powers, if B. R. Rhet and L. T. Wigfall speak the truth, there is no doubt that were it possible to place the Government on a durable foundation, it would have to have its life in operation within one year. Of this there can be no two opinions either, for by far the larger number of secession politicians look to the re-opening of the slave trade as the panacea for all their wants and wishes.

FLOATING BATTERY.

THE EXODUS FROM PARKERSBURG.—A West Chester paper in noticing the departure from Parkersburg of almost forty families the heads of which had been employed in the railroad shops at that place; says the largest number went to Harrisburg, a few went to Philadelphia, and some to other points along the line.

ACCIDENT.—James F. Green, of Muncy had his right hand cut off just below the thumb, last week, at the Saw Mill of Messrs. Fribley, Clark & Wells, at the mouth of the Muncy Creek.

Council Proceedings.

STANBURY, April 9th, 1861. Council met pursuant to adjournment, on Monday, April 9th, 1861. Chief Burgess and 2d Burgess absent. On motion, Assessor Burgess E. Wilwert was called to the chair.

Jacob F. Rohrbaugh and C. J. Brunner, Common Councilmen elected, present and sworn. S. B. Hoyer, excused for the evening.

Members present, Bucher, Hendricks, Brunner, Dewar, Rohrbaugh, Bright and Shindell. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Committee on Finance reported bill of H. B. Masser, correct, for printing from March 18th, 1854, to July 21, 1860 inclusive, \$73 37, and on motion, an order was granted for the same.

On motion, an order was granted to W. L. Dewar, for \$150, to be credited on the Judgment he holds against the Borough.

Committee on River Bank, reported the landing at the Ferry house in a bad condition and difficult to access with a heavy load, and recommended repairing it, as it could be done at very little expense. That a flat boat was lying in Market street landing which should be removed immediately. Also, that the landing, known as Greenough's landing, which was completely blocked with logs, which should be removed.

On motion of Mr. Dewar, Resolved, That the report of committee on River Bank be adopted and the Street Commissioners be directed to do the work immediately.

On motion of Mr. Shindell, Resolved, That the right Contable be directed to notify the owner or owners of the flat boat lying in the Market street landing to remove the same. Also, to notify the owner or owners of the logs lying in the landing at Greenough's, to remove and open the same immediately.

Mr. Brunner offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the resolution passed at last meeting, giving each member of Council the sum of fifty cents for attendance at each meeting of council be and the same is hereby repealed.

On motion laid over until next meeting. Samuel J. Packer, Esq., tendered his resignation as 2d Burgess, which on motion, was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Shindell, Resolved, That we proceed to an election for Borough Treasurer.

Peter W. Gray was nominated. Nominations closed. On motion of Mr. Dewar, P. W. Gray was unanimously elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

On motion, adjourned. J. N. O. BUCHER, Clerk.

Cleanings—Editorial and Selected.

Florida has sold half a million acres of wild land, to New Orleans speculators, at two cents per acre.

It is stated that Gov. Curtin has appointed Capt. Green, of West Chester, Adjutant General of the State.

The Southern people are grumbling at the duty of two dollars a ton on ice. In the South, during the heated term, ice is not merely a luxury, but a necessity.

The tariff of the Confederate States on Northern manufacturers is already found to be burdensome by the Southern merchants, and, it is said, will be reduced when the Southern Congress reassembles.

Two men had a quarrel in West Chester a day or two since, when one struck an axe into the skull of the other.

There are five living ex-Presidents of the United States—Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan.

The salary of the President is \$25,000 per annum, that of the Vice President, \$5,000; of each member of the Cabinet, \$8,000.

Wild bees have been found in California—something unusual for the State which furnishes everything else.

There is a bright Chinese editor in Sacramento, named Yee Yung. He writes well, and is fond of the ladies—just now he is in jail for abducting one.

In Erie county, Pa., a woman named Barnes, 63 years of age, is living. She is the widow of a Revolutionary Pensioner, and receives a pension.

John Morrissey, the pugilist, is reported to be dead. It is said that he died on last Saturday morning, in New York, of putrid sore throat.

Colonel Fremont has arrived in Paris, taking with him a despatch bag to the American Legation.

Among the officers of the "Confederate" army, the only name from a free State is that of John Lane, of Oregon, son of the late candidate for the Vice Presidency.

AN EDITOR APPOINTED.—Major Raymond, of the Blair County Whip, who was candidate for Postmaster at Harrisburg, has been appointed Mail Messenger for that place, at a salary of \$360. If the Major is "thankful for his lot," of course he will accept the appointment.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE VIRGINIA "OIL FEVER."—The excitement growing out of the discovery of oil in Virginia continues unabated. The Wheeling Intelligencer says: Kanawha river is literally covered with flat boats and the boatmen are now on a strike. They ask two dollars a barrel for taking the grease to Parkersburg. The producers are only willing to give a dollar. To them it falls of objectionable features; its provisions against the slave trade, and the retention of the three-fifths negro representation, in place of a full franchise, together with the loop hole left for the admission of free States, are all that are opposed to the views and wishes of the Rhetical school of politicians, at the instance, and under the advice of Wigfall; however, it has all been swallowed.—Rhet himself, who was Chairman of Committee on Constitution at Montgomery, admitting that we were only by recognizing those doctrines into the document that they could hope to gain recognition from European powers, if B. R. Rhet and L. T. Wigfall speak the truth, there is no doubt that were it possible to place the Government on a durable foundation, it would have to have its life in operation within one year. Of this there can be no two opinions either, for by far the larger number of secession politicians look to the re-opening of the slave trade as the panacea for all their wants and wishes.

PLANT A TREE, Yes, plant two, three, or a half a dozen of them. If they all grow and thrive, it will be an easy matter to deplete the redundancy by removing those that are not needed. Plant them along the sidewalk to catch the dust from the busy streets, and to draw the bars from the fern shafts of the summer's sun, ere they reach your chamber window. Plant them in your front yard, where you can sit under them and watch the shattered moonbeams glimmer through their waving spray, and hear the night winds murmur over their green boughs with the sighing branches. Plant them wherever you can find a spare patch of unoccupied territory on your premises, large enough to dig a hole in. A city without trees is a naked thing, unfit to be seen. Give nature half a chance, and she will clothe our streets and yards with a vestment of verdure that will gladden our eyes and cheer our hearts through the long hot days of the approaching summer.

PROSPECT OF FRUIT.—There is some discussion among fruit growers, and others, as to whether the fruit, such as peaches, cherries, &c. has been injured by the frost. Our view of question is this: There is yet no frost to be feared. In a fruit bud there is a fruit-mass of a fruit, but this rudiment is just as hardy, while it is merely a rudiment, as that of a leaf. It is only when the blossom opens, and the pollen is shed upon the germ, that the fruit, properly so called, comes into life. In the first stage of life and growth, most buds are very tender; but prior to this stage the bud is hardy. A frost severe enough to kill a fruit bud will kill a leaf bud and the twig to which it is attached.

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA comes to us from across the water. A Boston friend, named Havel, now of the venerable age of eighty-two, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of so much importance, has made public in the Leipzig Journal the means which he affirms he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar or beer tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith, and then dry it; then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the latter is neutralized.

The Editor of the Titusville Gazette states the following singular facts in regard to one of the oil wells at that place:

"The well of Curtis & Hickok, he says is 192 feet deep. Its largest oil vein was opened on Friday January 11th, at 9 o'clock. A. M. Previous to the striking of that vein, 52 barrels of oil had been dipped off. At the opening of the vein the well commenced flowing, since which time 1200 barrels of oil have been saved, at a low estimate 50 barrels have been lost on the ground. Until recently this well has flowed at regular intervals, four times a day, Sundays excepted. We mean just what we say, that the well flowed once every six hours for six days of the week, but on the Sabbath, the first day of the week, it did not flow.

THE VACANT JUDSHIRE.—Secretary Chase is spoken of, in political circles, as the choice of the President to fill the seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, made vacant by the death of Judge McLean.

LARGE ACCESSION TO THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—At the late preparatory service of the Lutheran Church, in this Borough, forty-six members united with the Church—sixteen by Baptism, twenty-three by Confirmation, and seven by Certificate. The Church is in a flourishing condition.—Muncy Luminary.

It is difficult to understand by what process of reasoning the secessionists conclude that their new formed Government is "Government of the people," when the people have had no voice in its formation. If a Government at all, it is simply a Government over the people.—Louisville Journal.

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE. SHAMOKIN, April 9, 1861. Sent for the week ending April 6th, 3,434 07 Per last report, 35,250 00

To same time last year, 35,685 00 Increase, 25,966 07

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE. SHAMOKIN, April 9, 1861. Sent for the week ending April 6th, 3,434 07 Per last report, 35,250 00

To same time last year, 35,685 00 Increase, 25,966 07

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE. SHAMOKIN, April 9, 1861. Sent for the week ending April 6th, 3,434 07 Per last report, 35,250 00

To same time last year, 35,685 00 Increase, 25,966 07

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE. SHAMOKIN, April 9, 1861. Sent for the week ending April 6th, 3,434 07 Per last report, 35,250 00

To same time last year, 35,685 00 Increase, 25,966 07

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE. SHAMOKIN, April 9, 1861. Sent for the week ending April 6th, 3,434 07 Per last report, 35,250 00

To same time last year, 35,685 00 Increase, 25,966 07

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE. SHAMOKIN, April 9, 1861. Sent for the week ending April 6th, 3,434 07 Per last report, 35,250 00

To same time last year, 35,685 00 Increase, 25,966 07

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE. SHAMOKIN, April 9, 1861. Sent for the week ending April 6th, 3,434 07 Per last report, 35,250 00

To same time last year, 35,685 00 Increase, 25,966 07

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE. SHAMOKIN, April 9, 1861. Sent for the week ending April 6th, 3,434 07 Per last report, 35,250 00

To same time last year, 35,685 00 Increase, 25,966 07

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE. SHAMOKIN, April 9, 1861. Sent for the week ending April 6th, 3,434 07 Per last report, 35,250 00

To same time last year, 35,685 00 Increase, 25,966 07

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE. SHAMOKIN, April 9, 1861. Sent for the week ending April 6th, 3,434 07 Per last report, 35,250 00

To same time last year, 35,685 00 Increase, 25,966 07

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE. SHAMOKIN, April 9, 1861. Sent for the week ending April