# The Sunbury American.

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E. WILVERT, Publisher.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.


☞ OUR NATIONAL DEBT.—The national debt, though large, is not now, nor is it likely to become so large as to cause alarm. England has not half the resources we possess, and yet her debt is more than twice as large as ours. The 3 per cent consols of England are to Europe about what 5-20 bonds are to the United States. Late quotations of consols are 90 to 91. During the time England was engaged in war, from 1790 to 1860, the quotations for consols fluctuated as much as gold does with us at the present day. In 1798 they run down to 47¼; in 1802 they rallied, after numerous up and downs, and sold at 66c.; but in 1806 they again received a stunning blow and dropped back to 50¼. For a period of twenty-four years specie payment was supended by the Bank of England, from 1797 to 1816; and in 1811 a Bank of England note was currant at the rate of fourteen shillings to the pound sterling. The standard rate fixed by the Mint for gold is £3, 17s 19½d per oz., yet from 1801 to 1814 it advanced to from £4 to £5 4s in currency.

☞ GEN. BARTRAM A. SHAEFFER, late a State Senator from Lancaster county, died at his residence in the city of Lancaster, on Monday morning last, rather suddenly, although he had been in failing health for a year or two past, during a portion of which time he was afflicted with blindness. He was a gentleman of kind heart and generous feelings, and universally esteemed in social life. His age was 40 years.

☞ CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—There are 50,000 Chinese in the United States; that Idols are worshiped in two temples in San Francisco.

☞ The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, which has been conducted for nearly twenty-nine years by the firm of which Mr. William M. Swain was the chief managing partner, has changed proprietors—Messrs. Swain & Co., having sold the paper to Mr. George W. Childs, the well known and successful book publisher.

☞ The report of the Postmaster General shows that three millions five hundred and eight thousand three hundred and twenty five dead letters were received during the past year. Many of these letters contained money, drafts checks, jewelry, and other valuables. Some of them were misdirected others not directed at all, others unstamped and others only partially directed.

☞ The following, which we copy from the Erie *Gazette*, indicates that a change in Cabinet is more than probable. Col. Forney, as War-Democrat, has been an able and active laborer in the Union party, and his qualification for the post referred to, cannot be questioned:

"We heartily join in the following recommendation of a personal friend and distinguished member of the great Union party for a place in President Lincoln's *new* Cabinet. We copy from the Lancaster *Examiner*:

"In the belief then that a re-construction of the Cabinet is contemplated, and that the claims of Pennsylvania will be recognized in its formation, we would suggest John W. Forney as a proper person for Secretary of the Interior. No man has worked with more zeal and effectiveness and our success in Pennsylvania, may in a great measure be justly attributed. On the score then of personal service, his claim to preferment is equal to that of any other man. But we base it on higher ground than mere partisan service, however essential that may have been. In the person of Col. Forney, Pennsylvania would have a representative ever alive to her interest, honor and prosperity. Identified with her people and their prosperity, in the Interior Department, he would have ample scope to serve them both well and exceptably.

☞ BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for Nov. has been received from the American publishers. Its contents are unusually good. "My Latest Vacation Excursion"—the opening paper—is an Englishman's impressions of life in Germany, with characteristic English self-sufficiency but at the same time cleverness. Next follows Part XIV of "Tony Butler," an admirable Novel in Chas. Lever's inimitable style. In the way of Reviews, we have Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," Mrs. Jameson's "History of Our Lord," and Banting's Treatise on Corpulence very entertainingly served up; while Cornelius O'Dowd's paper on "Things in General," is spicy and Philosophical. "Gen. McClellan's Campaigns," as narrated in his own Report, from the subject of the concluding article, which is, perhaps, as fair as English prejudice will allow any American subject to be treated. *Blackwood* is republished by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, New York, at the low price of $3 a year.

☞ GODEY.—*Godey's Lady's Book*, for January, 1865, is on our table. Godey opens the new year with a magnificent number, and what is better, we have learned from long experience that in point of beauty and interest, the last of the year is always superior to the first. His motto is Excelsior. Now is the time for making up clubs, or call at our office, and for $4,50 we will furnish *Godey's Lady's Book* and the AMERICAN, each one year.

☞ The appointment of ex-Secretary Chase, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, gives universal satisfaction. His character as a statesman and ability as a lawyer, is unquestioned.

☞ LATEST NEWS.—By latest accounts, Gen. Sharman is only nine miles from the city of Savannah, heavy firing was heard in that direction and it is supposed that Savannah has fallen. His army is not in want of anything and all goes well.

A fight between Co. C, 16th Reg't. Vol. Reserves and Bounty Jumpers in Clearfield County Pa., took place on Monday last, which resulted in the killing of the notorious Tom Adams their leader, and the capture of 19 of the cut-throats who fought by his side. The loss on our side was one killed.

☞ THE NEW COURT HOUSE.—Our neighbor of the *Miltonian* alluding to the action of the Commissioners in reference to a new Court House, admits the necessity of a new building, but thinks we should wait for cheaper times. Ordinarily this would be good advice. But it will not hold at present. We shall never, perhaps, see prices as low as they have been nor is it desirable they should be. There never was a time in our history when the people of this county, could so easily build a new court house as now. This fact is so apparent that it will hardly be questioned by any intelligent man. Assuming the fact as true, as our neighbor asserts, that a new building would cost fifty per cent more than formerly, we ask where is the farmer who cannot now more easily pay fifteen dollars than ten dollar in former times. The farmer who has a surplus of only one hundred bushels wheat can now realise $150 more for it, in consequence of inflated prices, and he would hardly complain because he had to pay five dollars more tax out of his $150 additional income. If we wait until prices of materials come down, the price of produce will be down in the same proportion, and the farmer would find it harder to pay $10 than $15 at present. The hardest part of the arrangement is that the people of Sunbury should pay $5,000 more than their quota, not so much to put up a building for their own convenience as for the comfort and convenience of persons not residents of the place. But they can easily raise the sum by annual instalments so that the taxes will hardly be felt by any. Our Commissioners did not act hastily in the matter. They are all economical and practical men. But they know that new public buildings are greatly needed, not only for those engaged in Court, but for the better security of the titles of our possessions in the records of the County, which are now unprotected against the dangers of fire. The question of location is no longer a matter of dispute. A more central or convenient point, since the construction of our rail roads, could not be selected.

☞ THE REUNION PRESBYTERIAN.—Is the title of a new monthly paper to be published in Cincinnatti by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Burt and Monport, and new school ministers of the Presbyterian church in Cincinnatti, at $1 per annum. The editors in their address say:

We are fully satisfied that the difficulties which divided our Church, more than a quarter of a century ago, have so far passed away, and that the two bodies are now so nearly one in doctrine, in policy, and in spirit, that the time has fully come to discuss and initiate measures for organic union.

On the subject of slavery, and in regard to all questions of living importance, appertaining to the principles and work of the church, we are of one mind and one heart. We feel assured, that at such a time as this, two churches in the same field, whose teachers and rulers adopt the same Confession of Faith, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the word of God, and approve and administer the same form of Government, ought to become one, unless there are providential hindrances.

Happily measures have already been adopted, which as far as tried, give satisfactory evidence that the great majority of our people are ready for union.

There is needed, among the friends of reunion, an organ of fellowship and communication—a publication in which methods and terms of union may be freely discussed, and the progress of sentiment and effort may be reported and read by all who are interested in the subject. A cheap monthly paper will reserve this purpose. Such a publication we propose to conduct, and to issue the first number early in January, 1865.

☞ The Erie *Gazette* says the wholesale Grocery establisment of Clemens, Caughey & Burgess, in that city, is now selling goods at the rate of half a million per year. We learned the same fact from Mr. Clemens, when in Erie, at the celebration of the opening of the Phila. & Erie road, in that city, at whose hospitable mansion it was our good fortune to be quartered. We were surprised to find stores so extensive and well supplied, in the pleasant little Lake City, now only 14 hours travel from this place. There is now no reason why Erie should lag behind Cleveland and Buffalo.

☞ REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his Thanksgiving discourse dropped the following significant remark:—

"Every man knew at the late election that he was to be taxed. He voted for taxation and in the election of Lincoln the people, by their votes, pledged themselves to pay a debt which will eventually reach three thousand millions. Americans would pay every farthing of the national debt, and in that respect stood a witness of common honesty among nations. (Applause.) Let us show that we are worthy of those who have suffered and died for us, and that we were worthy of the institutions preserved to us."

GENERAL MEADE'S PROMOTION.—In my despatch a few days ago, giving a list of promotions by brevet, I included the name of Gen. Meade as being made brevet major general. This was incorrect. He was made a full major general in the regular army, to date from August 18, 1864, and to rank next to General Sherman. This promotion was conferred at the special request of Gen. Grant for services during the present campaign.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

COAL DUST.—There is a company organized in this city to manufacture fuel out of the dust of coal. They have discovered a process by which the dust is formed and kept in a solid compact mass, and their experiments prove it to be a very valuble fuel. It burns freely and thoroughly, and gives out as much heat as solid anthracite. The coal dust, we understand can be purchased at the mines, where there are immense quantities of it hitherto unused, for the small price of forty cents per ton, or one dollar per ton if sifted, and it is estimated by the very inteligent persons engaged in the enterprise, that a ton of solidified coal dust can be sold at from four to five dollars a ton.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A FEW days ago Secretary Stanton dismissed twenty clerks from the Quartermaster's Department, some on charge of disloyalty, and some for intense zeal in opposition to Mr. Lincoln's reelection. One of them came directly to Mr. Stanton and asked him if he considered a man disloyal because he favored the election of Gen. McClellan. "By no means," was the reply, but when a young man receives his salary from an Administration, and spends his evenings in denouncing it in the most offensive language, he cannot complain if the Administration chooses one of its friends to take his place! This is what I have done in your case.

## THE EXECUTION OF MULLER.

In our foreign news received by the China, which arrived at New York last week, we find a full account of the execution of Franz Muller for the murder of Mr. Briggs, in a compartment of a railroad car. Although the night had been very rainy, the sun came out brightly on the morning of the execution—Monday, November 14—and it is supposed that nearly one hundred thousand people gathered to see the death. The London *Times* of the 15th says:

The occupants of "cheap seats" and "good accommodation" were particularly numerous. The windows of several houses in front of the drop were well filled, whilst numbers were sitting on the roofs. Preachers of various religious sects were scattered about, and worked with commendable zeal in the distribution of tracts. In one part a three jointed fishing rod was employed, to which was attached a scroll with the inscription: "Be sure your sins will find you out," and in another instance a party of men was stationed, one of whom held up a walking stick with a text attached whilst the others discoursed on Scription subjects, and took part in reading and singing hymns. Another man, more conspicuous than the rest, was working his way through the crowd with a bill placed before him as an apron, calling attention to the publication of a pamphlet issued by the City Gospel Hall, and called "Should Murders be put to Death?" There were a great many foreigners present, and to them selections from the New Testament, printed in the German and other Continental languages, were presented. But while this was going on in one part, none but those who looked down upon the awful crowd of Monday will ever believe in the wholesale, open, broadcast manner in which garroting and highway robbery were carried on in another. We do not now speak of those whom the were wanton mischief of the crowd led to "bonnet" as they passed, or else to pluck their hats off their heads and toss them over the mob amid roars and shouts of Laughter, as they came from all sides and went in all directions, till sometimes even they fell within the enclosure round the drop, and were kicked under the gallows by the police. The propriety of such an amusements at such a time admits of question, to say the least, even among such an audience. But even this rough play falls into harmlessness beside the open robbery and violence which yesterday morning had its way virtually unchecked in Newgate street. There were regular gangs, not so much in the crowd itself within the barriers as along the avenues which led to them; and these vagrants openly stopped, "bonneted," sometimes garroted, and always plundered; any person dress led them to think him worth the trouble; the risk was nothing. Sometimes their victims made a desperate resistance and for a few minutes kept the crowd around them violently swaying to and fro amid the dreadful uproar. In no instance, however, could we ascertain that "Police!" was ever called. Indeed, one of the solitary instances in which they interfered at all was where their aid was sought from some houses the occupants of which saw an old farmer, who after a long and gallant struggle with his many assailants, seemed, after having been robbed, to be in danger of serious injury as well. This, however, about the farmer, is a mere episode; the rule was such robbing and illtreatment as made the victims only too glad to fly far from the spot where they had suffered it, and who if even then they ventured on giving any information to the police, could hope for no redress in such a crowd. Such were an open pastimes of the mob from daylight till near the time of execution, when the great space around the prison seemed choked with its vast multitude.

Up to the very last moment he denied his guilt. Shortly before eight o'clock he was led from the session house to the gaol, and from thence to the press room. He walked briskly across the courtyard, followed by the authorities. There he was pinioned by the executioner, and underwent the ordeal with unshaken courage. While all about him were visibly touched, not a muscle in his face moved, and he showed no signs of emotion. He was docile withal, and respectful in his demeanor. Again and again Dr. Cappel approached him and sought to sustain him by the use of encouraging words. The convict, repeating the words after the reverend gentleman, repeatedly said in German, "Christ, the Lamb of God, have mercy upon me." The process of pinioning over. Mr. Jonas, the governor, asked the convict to take a seat, which he declined, and remained standing until the prison bell began to toll which was to summon him to the scaffold. As he remained in that attitude, one could not help being struck with the remarkable appearance of physical strength which his figure denoted, and still more by his indomitable fortitude. Though short in stature, he was compactly and symmetrically made, and there were very striking indications of vigor about his chest, arms, hands, and the back part of his neck in particular. His clothes were well made and he was dressed with remarkable neatness. When the executioner was removing his necktie and shirt collar, in arranging which much care appeared to have been bestowed, the convict held up his head to allow of his doing it with more ease. This was about the last of the preparations. A signal was given by the governor, and the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary, led the way to the scaffold, reading, as he did so, some of the perliminary verses of the burial service. He was followed by the convict and the Rev. Dr. Cappel, and then by the sheriffs and under sheriffs. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, accompanied by Dr. Cappel, and as he did so the multitude on his being confronted with them, raised a mighty and indescribable hum. At this moment the sun shone brightly, though rain had fallen more or less all through the night.

After the convict had been placed upon the drop, and the rope adjusted round his neck, Dr. Cappel, his spiritual adviser, addressed him with great animation and solemnity: Muller, in wenigen Augenblicken sthen Sie vor Gott; ich frage Sie aochmals, und zum letzen male: Sind Sie schuldig oder unschuldig? Muller—Ich bin unschuldig. Dr. Cappel—Sie sind unschuldig Muller—Gott weiss was ich gethan habe. Dr. Cappel—Gott weiss was Sie gethan haben. Weiss er auch, dass Sie dies Verbrechen gethan haben? Muller—*Ah; ich haben es gethana.*

This conversation, translated, reads:

Dr. Chappel. Muller, in a few minutes you will stand before God; I ask you again, and for the last time: Are you guilty or innocent?

Muller. I am innocent.

Dr. Chappel. You are innocent.

Muller. God knows what I have done.

Dr. Cappel. God knows what you have done! Does he know, also, that that you have committed this crime?

Muller. *Yes, I did it.*

These were his last words. The drop fell, and he soon ceased to live. So greatly relieved was the reverend gentleman by the confession that he rushed from the scaffold, exclaiming, "Thank God! thank God!" and sank down in a chair, completely exhausted by his own emotion.

☞ THE rebel Congress transacts most of its business in secret session. It dare not let the people know what it is doing. What a commentary upon the boasted Republicanism of the bogus Confederacy! These is not a despotism in Europe whose Parliament enacts its legislation with closed doors

☞ THE "OIL FEVER" is rapidly spreading over the country. The Pittsburg *Chronicle* notices the recent opening of a *single* well, in the Ohio Oil region, as follows:—

"Messers. Pennock, Ball & Co., of this city, who have for several months past been sinking a well on Buck Run, not far from Zanesville, Ohio, are now obtaining one hundred and sixty barrels of oil a day. Its specific gravity is said to be thirty, and it is selling at *twenty four dollars per barrel at the well*. This is one of the most remarkable strikes in the history of oil."

160 times $24, makes a daily product of $3,840; or $26,880 per week; or $105,000 *a year!*—which for a little spot of ground that a man's hat would cover, is "realizing" to some purpose.

But this is one of the lucky strikes! The country througout the oil region, we are told, is thickly studded with derricks that are but monuments of failure, showing where thousands of dollars was spent in "boring," without a drop of oil in return, or at least not enough to pay the expense of working. In fact money is almost as likely to slip through the fingers of the searchers after hidden treasures, as to stick to them, in these oil speculations, and we advise those disposed to dabble into the "Oil" Pot" to be cautious.—*Lebanon Advertiser.*

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The improvements made on this road within the past two years, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, are probably greater than those of any other line of a similar length. During that time the company has entirely rebuilt the road from Baltimore to Sunbury, renewing the rails and cross-ties, and ballasting with broken stone, and the entire road is represented as being in a much better condition than at any former period of its existence. A double track has been laid between Baltimore and Cockeysville, which is now in daily use, and which is being rapidly extended to the borough of York, fifty-seven miles from Baltimore, the garding and ballasting being nearly completed, and the lying of the rails already commenced. The double track from Dauphin to Sunbury, forty-five miles rendered necessary by the recent opening of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is also under contract, and is being pushed towards completion as rapidly as a work of such magnitude can be.

The rebel raids upon this railway in 1863 and 1864 destroyed thirty-four bridges, all of which have been rebuilt in the best manner. The bridge over the Susquehanna, at Dauphin, three-fourths of a mile in length, is at present being entirely renewed with a superstructure of the most approved kind, and nearly all the timber bridges on the road have been replaced by permanent structures of iron and stone. The improvements made by the company during the past year have been indeed very extensive, and yet all has been done so quietly as to attract but little attention.

About four hundred Southerners have already been registered in New York under the order of Gen. Dix.

The rebels, under General Lyon, captured the government transport Thomas E. Tutt at Cumberland city, twenty miles above Fort Donelson, and used her for crossing the river on the march into Kentucky. The force is estimated at 4000.

Official dispatches have been received from General Rousseau at Murfreesboro. The railroad south of that place is believed to be uninjured. Block-houses 5 and 6 were surrounded, and were abandoned by the garrisons, who fought their way through the enemy without loss. On Sunday night the block-house at Orville Creek was attacked by infantry and artillery, but was not injured. On the same night a force under General Milroy went out, attacked the rebels and routed them. Our loss was small. Our troops then returned to the fort.

A farmer near Davenport, Iowa, has forty acres of onions, which are estimated to yield 915 bushels to the acre, or 36,600 bushels in all. At $1,50 a bushel, this antiscorbutic patch will bring $54,900.

The Detroit *Tribune* states that a fall of about two feet has recently taken place in the great chains of Lakes, and that the water is now four feet lower than in 1861. At a number of ports on Lake Huron it is with great difficulty that boats can make their landings. This phenomenon is a subject of great interest for the study of the geologist

It is represented that never before there been such collections of supplies as now fill the depots. Arms, ammunition, clothing, shoes, wagons, horses, mules, corned meats, live oxen, bread, flour, in short, there is no want of any kind or of transportation.

Sir Peter Lely made it a rule never to look at a bad picture, having found by experience that whenever he did so his pencil took a tint from it. Always apply the same rule to bad books and bad company.

A Lultic in Paris has been defacing a public statue, on the Place de la Concorde by cutting off its arms and feet. He gave as a reason that the on ge looked like his wife, whom he didn't like much.

The Paris ladies appears disposed to adopt, for winter costume, very short petticoats, very high boots, and plaid stockings Many so accoutred may be seen on the boulevards.

ZINK MILKPANS.—Experiments in England have recently been made regarding the effects of zink upon milk, and it was that milk kept in zink vessels will continue sweet four or five hours longer than it will in vessels of any other material.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, Pa., has richly earned the proud title of "Star of the North" She has given a majority for McClellan on both the home and soldiers' vote.—*Reading Gazette.*

Thirteen shares of the Fortune Well in this city were recently sold for $1,250 per share. It is intended to put down a large engine in place of the small one now operating the well. Other wells are to be sunk in the valley of Millcreek.—*Erie Gazette.*

## Slaughter of Negroes, by Rebels in Ambush.

### A NUMBER OF COLORED MEN DROWNED.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.

The *Republican* publishes a special dispatch from Cairo, which says that considerable excitement existed at Memphis on the 9th, in consequence of a report that Beauregard was marching on Fort Pillow with a strong force and heavy guns, supposed to be used for the blockade of the river.

Osceola has been occupied by a small force of rebels'

A party of about 25 rebels recently appeared on the river bank opposite Memphis, waving their hats and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

A force of about 150 negroes were sent on board a steamer, which landed about a mile lower down the river.

When they sailed out on shore the rebels broke and ran, apparently in great consternation, pursued by the negroes until they came to a thick bushy place, where the rebels had a large force secreted, who suddenly rose and fired on the negroes.

The latter fled hotly pursued and slaughtered at a dreadful rate by the rebels. A number rushed into the river and were drowned. One report says that only seven negroes returned, while another says that none got back.

## A Rebel General on Parole.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

The Rebel General Beale has arrived in this city and has reported to General Dix. He is released on parole from Fort Warren, to act in conjuction with the Union General Payne in the exchange of 1000 bales of cotton from the South for 30,000 blankets for Rebel prisoners in our hands.

## EUROPE.

### Speech of Richard Cobden on American Affairs.

RICHARD COBDEN ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Cobden addressed a great meeting of his constituents, at Rochdale on the 23d. Mr. Brown was to have been present, but was prevented by domestic affliction.

Mr. Cobden spoke at great length, his leading theme being nonintervention in European and American affairs. South as in other cases had not put forth a list of their grievances. The reason he thought, was because they had but one. They wanted to consolidate, perpetuate, and extend human slavery. Instead of stating their grievance, they simply ask to be let alone, and it is this cry that has secured so much European sympathy for the insurrection. He regarded the peaceable Presidential election as one of the most sublime spectacles in the history of the world, and said a people that could do that had given to the world a spectacle such as never was before presented. They had resolved, notwithstanding their great sacrifices, that slavery should be abolished. He reiterated his belief, and with far greater emphasis than before said that he did not believe he should live to see two independent states on the continent of North America. He considered the geographical difficulties in the way of separation to be absolutely insuperable. He took leave of the American subject by deprecating the ignorance which prevail in England in regard to the geography, resources, etc., of the country, and by declaring that he wanted nothing done to carry out his opinion, but was simply desirous by his observations to turn the scales, so as to prevent undue preponderance in favor of the other side.

The London *Index* publishes a copy of a note dated Nov. 11th, signed by Slidell, Mason, and Mann, and addressed to Dreuyn-oell Huys, formally presenting to the French Government a manifesto adopted by the rebel Congress at its last session. The commissioners invite atention to this manifesto, the terms of which they briefly recapitulate, and add that since it was issued war has continued to be waged by the North with even increased ferocity, a more signal disregard of all the rules of civil warfare, and more wanton violation of the obligations of international law. The identical note was presented to all the Cabinets of Europe, Constantinople excepted.

ABSCONDED.

It is reported that Thomas Hall Gladstone, of the bankrupt firm of Gladstone & Co., and Chairman of the international Bank, had absconded to New York, taking with him a box containing $300,000. A reward is offered for his apprehension.

The *Temps* and *Journal des Debates* construe the result of the Preidential election that the war is to be prosecuted with redoubted vigor until the South is completely subjugated. The *Temps* says it heralds forth the approaching re-establishment of the Union and the final extirpation of slavery.

BRITISH OPINION.

The London *Globe* says Lord Lyons has not resigned, but is about to return home on six months' leave on account of ill health.

The *Daily News*, in an editorial on the proposed arming of the slaves in the South, doubts if it will be done, but is satisfied with the mere proposal as an earnest of the approaching end both of the war and of the sin which generated it.

It is stated that, as the Florida on her seizure at Bahia was taken entirely by surprise, everthing on board was secured by the captors, and among her paper was much imported information, which, it is said, may implicate some foreign officials in high rank in active sympathy and aid in favor of the rebels.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE PRESIDETIAL ELECTION.

The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith, dated at Boston, Nov. 9th, on the Presidential election. He extols the tranquillity with which the contest was conducted, and looked in vain for the evidence of the tyrany of the majority. He could scarcely conceive a nation in the midst of a great political struggle more temperate, orderly, or respectful of each other's rights. He regards the defeat of the Democrats as a great escape from danger for both America and England, as the Democrats would have adopted a strong foreign policy, particularly against England, to balance the concessions they would have made to the slave owners.

An importation of fresh-grown grapes, from New York, is noted as an experiment in London.

General Tom Thumb, wife, and suite have been received at the Marlboro House by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

## The War in the Southwest.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—Despatches from Nashville indicate no material change up to noon yesterday.

The blockade before Nashville continues. The rebels have six batteries along the river, too powerful for our gunboats, with their present low range.

Thirteen colored troops of Cooper's brigade, on its late march from Johnsonville to Centreville, were captured by guerillas, drawn up in line, faces averted, and shot.

The official figures of the battle at Franklin show our aggregate loss to have been 140 officers and 2,056 enlisted men.

The rebel General Raynes, residing between the picket lines in front of Nashville, was killed on the 8th. His house was used by rebel sharpshooters, and was demolished by our fire.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 4, via CAIRO, Dec. 9.—Major General N. J. T. Dana, by a successful expedition from Vicksburg, destroyed the Mississippi Central Railroad for thirty miles above the Big Black crossing, including the long bridge at that place.

The enemy was found in force, but the work was thoroughly done. Our troops returned to Vicksburg with a loss of five killed and forty-one wounded and missing. 2,500 bales of Confederate cotton and about $00,000 worth of other public property were destroyed.

## Sherman's Destination Savannah.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 4th says the fact that Sherman's army had reached Millen settles the question that its destination is toward Savannah.

ROADS TO SAVANNAH—BROWN'S ESCAPE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th says the last accounts represented Sherman at Millen, and from that point he has three harbors of about equal distance—Beaufort, Savannah, and Darien. It was believed by some that he would yet endeavor to reach Foster, at Grahamsville, or failing in that, would try to capture Savannah.

The Savannah *Republican* says when Gov. Brown fled from Milledgeville he took with him all of his own property of every description, even to the cabbages that grew in his garden, but he was not so diligent in looking after the State property. All the powder of the State, at Milledgeville, was left behind; also 3,000 stand of arms, both of which fell into the hands of the enemy.

The Richmond *Despatch* is bitter upon the Southerners in New York and at the North. If the Confederacy triumphs they cannot expect to return to the South.


'Gentlemen's Hats.

All the best styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Nov. 12, 1864.—3m


The greatest peace man of the day is Gen. Butler, for his mere presence in New York caused that city to be as quiet as Pompeii. Such is the force of character.—*N. Y. Post.*

The excavations at Pompeii have just led to the discovery of a temple of Juno, on the flags of which were scattered about more than two hundred skeletons of women and children, who during the eruption of Vesuvius, hastened to the temple to implore the protection of the goddess.

There are five hundred thousand native Germans in the United States. The emigration from Germany to this country, during the past year alone, has been seventy thousand.


Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Nov. 12, 1864.—3m


AN AUTHOR who had given a comedy into the hands of Foote for his perusal, called on him for his his opinion of the piece Foote returned the play, with a grave face, saying: "Sir depend upon it—this is not a thing to be laughed at.

REBEL FORCES IN THE FIELD.—The *Army and Navy Journal*, which is very high authority on all military matters, computes the forces which the rebels now have in the field at a very moderate figure. Hood's army, now in Tennessee, it estimates at 35,000. Early's force in the Shenandoah Valley is set down at less than 15,000, and Lee's as less than 50,000. These figures amount in the total to 100,000. The forces with which Price recently invaded Missouri, and the garrisons of Charleston, Savannah Mobile and a few other points may swell the aggregate to 175,000.


Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Nov. 12, 1084.—3m


The Louisville Journal says the question is no longer how slavery shall be saved from utter wreck, but how it shall be finally extinguished, and with the least jar to the social institutions of the South. It admits that it has proved a curse to Kentucky; that "if the Anti-Slavery Constitution, so powerfully advocated by Henry Clay for many years, had been adopted the State would now be more prosperous, wealthy and happy than it is.

Some of the leading Democrats in New York have engaged in kinds of business which for the good of the State they would do well to stick to. One man is sweeping the streets; another sawing wood in a public squar; and another wheeling a negro boy through the street accompanied by music, &c. These things are done in payment of bets lost by Seymour's defeat.


Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Nov. 12, 1864.—3m


Prince Napoleon is said to be actively employed superintending the labor of a staff of editors engaged upon a complete collection of the letters and dispatches of the first Emperor. Agents are said to have been sent to England, Germany, Spain Russia, Italy and even to America for the purpose of collecting these writings which has fallen into the hands of autograph hunters.

Among the *on dits* of New York and its vicinity we have one to the effect that there is a man who peddles writing paper through the streets of Brooklyn who is worth $160,000, which sum he has invested in bonds and mortgages. He says that it has been chiefly made by selling twelve sheets of writing paper for four cents, and carefully husbanding the proceeds.


Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Nov. 12, 1864.—3m


It is estimated that there are about five millions of native Germans in the United States. The emigration to America from Germany this year alone amounts to 70,000.—Other governments have made efforts by offering rich inducements to divert this tide to their own shores, but unsuccessfully. These emigrants are generally persons of intelligence and culture.


Ladies' and Children's Hats.

Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Nov. 12, 1864.—3m


General McClellan's resignation renders General Halleck the senior Major General of the regular army. It is a significant fact that the late Presidential canvass has been the means of depriving the army of its two ranking Major Generals—McClellan and Fremont

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, and a refugee from his country, now residing in Philadelphia, has received intelligence of the death of his oldest son, James. He was seventeen months confined in a rebel prison in Texas, and died shortly after his release.

PEACE OR WAR THAT'S THE QUESTION!—There are thousands, aye, tens of thousands, of persons in our land who are desirous of having peace, but they are so afflicted with the various diseases in which flesh is heir to, that there is an incessant war going on within on account of the impure state of their blood, that they have no peace day or night. Their earnest inquiry is, "Is there no balm in Gilead or no physician there?" Yes, yes! Use PINKERTON'S WAHOO AND CALISAYA BITTERS, and you will soon find relief and possess a complete victory over your troubles and diseased constitution. We speak thus confidently, because we have tried them, and the result in our case was most glorious. Blessed be these Bitters! Indeed they are "peace-makers." Remember the genuine Wahoo and Calisaya Bitters have the name of Jacob Pinkerton blown on each bottle. For sale by all respectable druggists and wholesale dealers.

R. A. FISHER, Agent, Sunbury, Pa.

Egypt will raise about $100,000,000 worth of cotton this year. It will bring her lots of British gold, and will add greatly to her internal wealth.

## Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, Dec. 12, 1864.

| | Tons. Cwt. |
|---|---|
| Sent for week ending Dec. 10. | 9,205 13 |
| Per last report, | 301,365 13 |
| | 310,571 06 |
| To same time last year, | 278,261 10 |
| | 32,309 15 |


The Confessions and Experience OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time The Means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.
Dec. 10, 1864.—3m


ANOTHER NOVELTY IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.—A photographer has recently introduced a novelty in the mode of taking cartes-de-visite photographs with the signatures of the sitters appended. This gives but little extra trouble. The sitter simply signs his name to a slip of paper, and finds its fac simile, diminished in size, transferred to the portraits. If the sitter thinks proper he can also add to his signature a recommendation to all persons to imitate his example, and "sit" in suits procured at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.


We are apt to be free with our jokes upon Doctors and their drugs, until sick and in need of their aid, then all alike bow to the necessity of recourse to their hard-earned and often ill-requited skill. The prevailing belief that physicians frown upon whatever deviates from their peculiar system and usages, arises from the fact th. their better information leads them soonest to detect and discard the medical defusions and impositions that are thrust upon the community. That they are ready and prompt to adopt any really valuble invention is seen by the treatment Doct. J. C. Ayer's Chemical Remedies have received at their hands. They appreciate the value of these medicines because they know their composition, and where is the man who ever heard a respectable physician either disparage them or discourage their use? No profession or pursuit has done more for the human family than the medical profession. None is followed by nobler men or for nobler ends; nor is there one which better deserves the best thanks of mankind.—*Canton* (N. Y.) *Democrat.*

AFFLICTION.—Why will you suffer the terrors and afflictions incident to a disordered state of the liver or digestive organs when a certain remedy is within your reach?—*Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you. If you will only discard your prejudice, and give this article a trial, you will never regret it. Your stomach will be srengthened and regain its original vigor, and you will be able to digest your food satisfactorily. These Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is compounded on principles suited to the manifold nature of Man! The cure of Colds is in keeping open the pores, and creating a gentle internal warmth, and this caused by the use of this Medicine. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of blood through the lungs, it enlivens the muscles and assists the skin to perform its duties of regulating the heat of the system, and in gently throwing off the waste substance from the surface of the body. It is not violent remedy, but the emollient, warming, searching and effectual. Sold by all druggists at 13 and 25 cents per bottle. Aug. 1-y


EDITOR OF AMERICAN:

DEAR SIR:—With your permission to the readers of your paper that I will, in return mail, to all wishing it (free), a Receipt or directions for making and using a simple Balm, that will effectually remove, Impurities, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Stains on the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Sallow or Bare Faces, simple directions and a preparation that will enable them to start a full growth of luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache in thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail free of charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN
831 Broadway.

Sept. 10, 1864.—3m


Information Free TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS

A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and Youthful Indiscretion, having suffered by a desire to benefit others, will furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the experience, and possess a sure and safe remedy, can do so by addressing him in a manner that will prove of business. The Recipe and full directions—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. ...
No. 60 Nassau street, ...

P.S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes ... this information invaluable

Dec. 3, 1864.—3m

EYE and EAR.—Professor M. D., OCULIST and AURIST, from Holland, is now located at No. 549 Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with the EYE and EAR will be scientifically cured, if curable. ☞ Artificial Eyes ... but pain.

N. B.—No charges made for Examination. Medical faculty is invited, as he has no mode of treatment.

July 2, 1864.—1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES

Consumptive sufferers will receive a prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections (free of charge) by sending their address to

Rev EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

Sept. 24, 1864.—3m


| SUNBURY MARKET | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, | 12 00 | Eggs, | |
| Wheat, | $2 50 a 2 76 | Butter, | |
| Rye, | 100 | Tallow, | |
| Corn, | 150 | Lard, | |
| Oats, | 75 | Pork, | |
| Buckwheat, | 100 | Bacon, | |
| Flaxseed, | $2 50 | Ham, | |
| Cloverseed, | $7 00 | Shoulder, | |


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

F. GUTEKUNST
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