The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.
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SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Senator Cowan, of this State, and Mr. Van Winkle, of West Virginia, were the only Republicans, if they can be called Republicans, who voted against the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which provides that when negroes are denied the right of suffrage, they shall not be made the basis of Representation. While there may be some excuse for a difference of opinion in regard to the policy of giving to the negroes the right of suffrage, there can be none for allowing, for instance, 20,000 white citizens of South Carolina to have two members of Congress, whilst in Pennsylvania the same number of white citizens shall have but one. Yet this monstious proposition received the entire vote of the so-called democrats of Congress. There are some portions of the South, where nine tenths of the population are blacks, and are rated by the white planters only as chattels or property, and yet it is proposed that the voice of ten planters shall be estimated in Congress equivalent to one hundred Pennsylvania farmers, and that is called democracy, but it is not the democracy of Jefferson and Jackson. The reason assigned for this assumption of power is this. They work a certain number of animals called "niggers," (who have no voice in Congress or out of it) and are therefore entitled to represent them in that body—while they would laugh to scorn the Pennsylvania farmer who would claim the same privileges for his animals. Yet the cases are parallel. When the proposition was before the first Congress, to restrict the right of suffrage to property holders, Franklin asked if A. could vote because he owned a jackass, and B, who had none, could not, whether the vote belonged to the man or the jackass. Now if the citizens of the South are allowed extra votes because they work a certain number of "niggers" that don't even belong to them, are these ballots properly the votes of the citizens or the "niggers." If they belong to the blacks they should be allowed to cast them.

A man may reasonable question the policy of giving the right of suffrage to the blacks, but to ask to vote for himself and the blacks, whose actions he has no right to control, is not only absurd, but outrageous.

SECESSION IN THE NORTH & SOUTH.—A correspondent of the Selinsgrove *Times*, from Augusta, Georgia, who improperly uses the signature of "John Hampdon," and who, we understand, is a native of Northumberland, continues to advocate the right of secession, or disunion in the columns of that paper, perhaps, because it is the only paper here, of that class, that *daily* advocates that doctrine. The arguments used, though specious, are unsound in theory and unsustained by facts. We have room only for the following paragraphs in his last letter:

"Most of the people in the Southern states believed in the constitutional right of secession, that when a State had suffered wrongs and grievances and oppressions from the General Government they had the legal and constitutional right to withdraw from the union they had formed, and provide a new union to protect and defend their liberties and their interests.

A small minority did not believe that the right of secession was constitutional, but believed it rightful and just. The whole American people, from 1776 to the present time have always believed, and the northern people in their heart of hearts believe now as strongly as the South, that when a Government becomes tyrannical and oppressive and defeats the objects for which it was created, ruinous to the interests and happiness of the people, it is the right and duty of the people to overturn it and establish safeguards for their liberty and well-being. Passive resistance to legalized oppression, to usurping tyrants, whether they be kings or emperors, or a lordly aristocracy, fanatical, maddened and perverted people, is scouted by every American citizen who inherits the principles of '76 and reverences the memory of our revolutionary sires.

This minority at the South and the great mass of the northern people hold such secession to be revolutionary, justifiable it may be, but still revolutionary."

The whole theory of this writer, summed up, is that secession was unconstitutional, but if the rebels did not succeed in destroying the government, they are in the Union again under the constitution which guarantees their constitutional rights, and they could recommence the agitation of secession and treason, as this writer labors, under the shield of that instrument.

"A small minority," he says "believed secession unconstitutional. All believed it rightful and just." Neither of this is true in fact. South Carolina was the only State, if any, that did not carry the secession ordinance by fraud, force and fear. This fact is notorious. In regard to "believing it right and just." We need only quote the testimony of Alexander Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy, who opposed secession and in a speech to the Georgia Legislature, declared that not a single reason could be justly assigned for justifying the act of secession, and Mr. Stephen's testimony is worth more than that of a regiment of such modern writers as this.

TAX ON WHISKEY.—The Revenue Commissioners, among other things, have recommended a reduction of the duties on whiskey from $2 to $1 per gallon. But the opposition manifested by some of the leading members of Congress, it is extremely doubtful if the reduction will be made at this session.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.—A number of exchanges recommend the issue of government bonds to equalize the bounty of soldiers which the Secretary says would require 500 or 600 millions of dollars in money.

We should regret to see this policy adopted. If this amount of land warrants be thrown upon the market the warrants will be sold for a mere song and the government lose its land; while speculators will reap the harvest in buying them and locating the land. If additional bounty is to be given to the soldiers, let it be in money, whatever it may be in amount.

☞ Reconstruction is now the greatest question before Congress. The views of many of the Union members are, as might be expected, varied and sometimes antagonistical. The views of the so-called democrats, if they have any, is opposite to the Union measures, without regard to their character or their objects. Party and power are their objects, which they expect to accomplish by joining forces with the late rebels. What the status of the states was during the Rebellion is, we think, if no great importance. What they are now, ought to be, and must be, is the great question. In this respect they may be properly considered in the Union, or out of it, as circumstances might require.

☞ "AN IMPUDENT TRAITOR.—A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, who left the Senate in January, 1861, with Jeff. Davis and other traitors, to wage war against this Government, has the unparalleled impudence to present a bill for pay from the time he left until he was expelled. Of course, he will not be paid. This fact shows that the men who plunged this nation into war, are destitute of shame.

The dicision in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. vs. the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Co., has not been decided, as stated in our last. The dicision will be made, perhaps, to day.

European Comments Upon the President's Message.

Letters from France and England instance many complimentary allusions to the late message of President Johnson. A Paris correspondent says that one reading and thinking Frenchman said it was the ablest message which had been sent to Congress for forty years, an extravagant laudation. The Parisian journal *La Presse* says of the document:

"We advise our readers not to be frightened at the length of this document; they will be amply repaid for their perusal of it; they will find in it, couched in the simplest and clearest forms of expression, the whole science of modern statesmanship condensed by a man who came up from the people, and who found himself all at once charged, during the absence of Congress, with the finances, the executive power, and the whole direction of the affairs of a great nation just issuing from a cruel war and a condition of profound disorder. It is one of the finest lessons of history and of social science which any one can study, and in reading it one can comprehend the grandeur and the prosperity of the United States. After having written the eulogy of the American Constitution, after having shown its origin, its development, its means of existence, the President explains with great logical force, that the late events, which would have brought about the destruction of the most powerful States, have only added new guarantees of preservation and of progress to the Republic of the United States. * * * The message is a *chef d'oeuvre* of intelligence, of moderation, of wisdom. We do not believe that there is in Europe a statesman capable of writing a more complete or more remarkable programme of governmental science, or who could give a more elevated lesson on the governing and the governed"

[From the Washington Star.]

Remarkable Adventure of a Corpse

Not long since a native of the Emerald Isle, one of the victims of the late arsenal explosion, died in this city, and immediately preparations were made to give him a nice, genteel funeral. It was at first arranged that he should be buried here, but some of his kindred being buried at Parkersburg, West Virginia, it was finally determined that what remained of poor Johnny M—— should be sent to that place. Accordingly, after a "wake," (one of the good old sort,) the remains were accompanied by his sorrowing friends and relatives to the depot, to take the cars for the place of burial. The funeral procession arrived at the depot some time before the departure of the train in which the remains were to go, and the mourners spent the intervening time in assuaging their sorrows at the neighboring bars, so abundant in that vicinity, the corpse meanwhile remaining on the platform, ready to be placed on the 9 P. M. train, which would connect at the Relay House with the western train.

The party meanwhile drank so many libations to the memory of the departed that they returned to the station in a very mellow condition, and the railroad officers being apprehensive that they would be incapable of taking care of the corpse, telegraphed to the agent at the Relay to see that the corpse was taken off at that point. Shortly before the time of starting the corpse was placed on the train, and an attempt was made to muster the mourners when it was ascertained that one or two of them had got so obfusticated as to have taken the New York train. The rest of the party, however, managed to get aboard, and ere long Johnny M——'s body was again "marching on." At the Relay the corpse was transferred to the western train, but two or three of the mourners were too far gone to get out in time, and so proceeded to Baltimore, while the balance of the party with the corpse was hurried on with extra speed westward.

At the points along the road where the engine stopped "to water," the mourners as invariably stopped "to wet," and not being up to time, quite as invariably a brace or more were left behind at each watering and wetting place, and by the time Grafton was reached, where the corpse was to change cars for Parkersburg, but few of the mourners remained with it, and these were so bewildered that they failed to get in the proper train, and Johnny's corpse went on to Wheeling without them. From thence, by some means, it was sent to Columbus, Ohio, the corpse thus having got into the wrong State, and the mourners being scattered through Maryland and West Virginia, and along the line of the Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia and Camden and Amboy Railroads. By this time the telegraph was put into excited operation, and various messages were whisked over the wires in various directions in regard to the missing corpse and scattered mourners, making confusion doubly confounded for awhile.

From Grafton an anxious mourner inquired, "Where in the d—l is the corpse?" This despatch was crossed on the road by a loud inquiry from Columbus as to the ownership of a stray corpse arrived there unconsigned. A Baltimore scattered mourner telegraphed to "postpone the funeral till I get there; and the squad of mourners by the New York train were sending wildly-confused messages to Parkersburg, Relay House, Grafton and Washington, all helping to intensify the prevailing muddle. The corpse, meantime, had resumed its travels, and, like poor Joe, not being wanted in any locality, had been kept moving on, until it arrived at Little Miami depot, where it created no little excitement, being without any mark for identification, and foul play being at once suspected. A coroner's inquest was held without throwing any light upon the mystery, which was, however, cleared up by a telegraphic despatch for the missing corpse. The railway officials then got the corpse in motion eastward, and the mourners headed westward, and finally, after the most eventful history of any corpse or set of mourners on record, Johnny's body was duly committed by them to mother earth, where we trust it may rest in peace.

THE RECENT STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXPLOSIONS ON THE MIAMI AND MISSOURI.

The Western papers bring full accounts of the terrible explosions on board the steamers Miami and Missouri, already reported briefly:

THE MIAMI—DREADFUL SCENES.

The steamer left Memphis on Saturday night, January 27, loaded to her guards with freight, and carrying about fifty passengers in her cabin and one hundred on deck; one hundred men of Company E, of the 3d United States Infantry, and a mixed crew of fifty men.

The boat reached Napoleon, Arkansas, about sundown without any mishap, and rounded from the Mississippi into the Arkansas, river, well controlled by engineers and pilot, until about seven miles up from the confluence of the rivers, when the starboard boiler exploded. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The boat then caught fire and burned to the water's edge, carrying to an untimely death two hundred and twenty-five human beings.

The accident occurred after tea, and just as a majority of the cabin passengers were congregated around the stove in the forward part of the cabin, and the soldiers on the hurricane deck ran forward in obedience to a call from one of their comrades to come forward for their ration of whiskey, into the air went heads and arms and legs, and headless and armless bodies; and down into broken boilers or burning deck, through great chasms made by the explosion, went nearly two hundred souls; while others ran back to where the remainder of the passengers, much affrighted, were preparing to jump overboard and find escape on floating doors or logs. Some soldiers, ablaze with fire, others scalded, and in their agony tearing at their throats, jumped overboard and were lost, while a few more fortunate and but slightly burned, pushed some bales of hay overboard, and, riding on them, found the shore.

All the women on board except a German woman jumped overboard in their fright and were lost; not, however, before some of them had endured the most heartrending agony from eternal scalding. The most sickening sight was the burning to death of two soldiers of the 3d Regulars, who, for disorderly and unruly conduct, were tied up by their thumbs to the jackstaff a little before the explosion. The dreadful accident carried off the lieutenant commanding and all the non-commissioned officers, and such men as escaped death by fire and steam had jumped overboard; so there was none near to obey the calls of the poor fellows to be released, which could be heard above the noise of cracking timbers, nor to assist their frantic efforts to unloose the cords that bound them; and there, tied securely, they waited in terror and dismay until the flames had burned the deck from under them, and they fell a prey to the devouring elements—officer and punished were together in eternity.

INCIDENTS.

Major Rankin supplied Mrs. Lusk and her child with a door, in hopes of saving them, as they were but a short distance from the shore; but they were taken away to meet husband and father, who was among the first killed by the explosion, as was Mr. Charles J. Johnson, another clerk, who was standing beside him in the office at the time.

Only three of four cabin passengers are known to have escaped; and, perhaps, fifty or sixty of those on deck, most of whom found their way to the north side of the river, and some twenty found their way to the south bank, to which the boat swung, and was tied up by Captain Levy and two or three of his hands.

Amongst those who were saved, and who assert that they were precipitated into the boiler, is the barber, who was badly scalded and burned. He says that the floor seemed to part beneath him, and dropped him into the seething boiler, from which by an almost superhuman rebound he jumped, and, running through the flames, escaped to the shore.

About an hour after the affair of the Henry Ames, commanded by Capt. Crawford, who heard the explosion at Napoleon, hove in sight, and landing, took on board all the survivors, some of whom were landed at Napoleon, others at the mouth of White River, and the remainder were brought on to Memphis.

Mr. Wolf and others succeeded in saving about forty lives by rowing about in a yawl.

Mrs. Lusk might have been saved had she not rushed through the flames and jumped overboard on the off side as the boat was nearing the bank. About fifty dead were buried along the bank. One drowned man had one thousand two hundred dollars on his person.

Two men, names unknown, blew out their brains with pistols, preferring to die that way rather than burn to death.

THE MISSOURI—PART OF THE PASSENGERS SAVED.

The disaster to the Missouri was caused by racing. The steamer left New Orleans, January 23, for Cairo. A letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated at Evansville, Ind., January 30, says: "The Missouri and Silver Moon came up from below last night, and for some hours raced hard; but though for fifteen minutes the two boats were head and head, the Silver Moon could not pass her competitor, and then raked down fires. When the Silver Moon arrived here, near midnight, she found the Missouri lying at our wharf.

It seems that the Missouri left about one o'clock, and then commenced a race with the Dictator, and near the mouth of Green river, some twelve miles distant by river, but seven by land, the Missouri was blown up, and the Dictator being very near took off all the persons on the ill fortuned steamer that could be found, and proceeded on her way, calling at Newburg, ten miles by land, and taking on Dr. Slaughter to render medical and surgical aid to the wounded.

"Almost on the instant of the explosion, (says another account) the Missouri began to sink, and a passenger, just aroused from his berth, had only time to pull on his pantaloons when the water came in on the cabin floor, and he and all the other survivors had to hurry to the hurricane deck in all haste to save themselves from drowning, and of course they lost all their baggage, saving nothing but the clothes they stood in. The consternation and the confusion which ensued is indescribable, and but for the providential proximity of the Dictator, but very few of the hundreds of human beings on her decks would have been saved."

The Evansville *Journal* says: "The cabin floors were submerged to the depth of two or three feet. We saw traces of blood, indicating that mangled and bleeding persons had been taken out of the cabin through windows and holes in the roof. The furniture in the ladies' cabin was shattered, and the berths literally knocked to pieces.—Walking forward we discovered that all the boat forward of the wheel-house, except the bow of the hull, was shattered to pieces. The entire Texas was a mass of splinters and rubish.

Sixty persons are supposed to have been lost. Captain J. Y. Hurd was severely though not mortally wounded; Mrs. Hurd, wife of the captain, was killed; Henry Hurd, one of the pilots, and eldest son of the captain, had his leg badly shattered; Arthur Hurd, second clerk, and his little brother, also sons of the captain, were scalded. Mr. Wayland, clerk of the boat, was saved. He is, however, severely hurt. The first and second mates were saved. The first engineer was killed; the second engineer and striker were rescued, both severely scalded. The bartender was hurt by falling timbers.

The officers of the Dictator, after rescuing all whom it were possible to save, provided every comfort for the wounded, and did everthing in their power to alleviate their sufferings. Three or four of the survivors are probably mortally wounded.

The bartender stated that some one hundred and fifty passengers got off the boat at Cairo. At the time of the explosion there were on board sixty deck passengers, mostly contrabands, and about twenty cabin passengers. Only three bodies were aboard the boat, and none are missing but the captain's wife.

Nearly all the hands of the boat—numbering perhaps sixty—were lost.

INCIDENTS.

The survivors lost all their clothing, money and other valuables. Nearly all of them had no apparel, save their night clothing, when rescued.

A gentleman and his wife from Massachusetts, escaped with the loss of all their baggage, including $600 and a fine gold watch, jewelry, &c., which they had placed under their mattress.

In searching among the ruins, the body of a middle-aged lady was discovered and taken out of the wreck. From the location of the body, it was surmised that the lady was the wife of Captain Hurd. She was clad in her night clothes. Her head and face were somewhat disfigured, but notwithstanding this, a gentleman who had seen her before death expressed himself quite positively as to her identity.

A frightful gash on the head indicated that she was killed instantaneously by a piece of timber or splinter of the wreck, which crushed her skull and laid bare her brain. She had one or two bruises on the body. She had on her fingers two beautiful rings—one of them set with seven handsome jewels, which a gentleman described to us as a ruby, emerald, garnet, amethyst, ruby, and diamond—a bouquet of jewels whose initials spelled the word "regard." The other ring was also jeweled, but we did not ascertain the description so clearly.

Mr. Lawrence Schroeder, of New Albany, was the second engineer, and went off watch some two hours before the accident occurred. He states that the boilers were in excellent condition when he left his watch, and that they had not occasioned the slightest trouble or misgiving during the season. They were tubular, and had been put into the boat at St. Louis during the latter part of last summer.

It is his opinion that two of the boilers exploded. He bases this opinion upon the condition of the wreck, the boat being cut in two near the hatches—probably by one of the boilers passing down through the hull; the keelson was torn off aft to the rudder post, and the deck floor was torn up forward to the forecastle, and the nosing of the forecastle and the capstan and jackstaff carried away. This would indicate that one of the boilers blew out fore and aft.

The Missouri's deck crew numbered about seventy men. A large number of those were lying asleep under the boilers at the time of the explosion. Of those under the boilers not one escaped.

Governor Curtin.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says in regard to Gov. Curtin:

"When Gov. Curtin left Harrisburg for the Island of Cuba, some of the best professional men and many of his warmest personal friends were apprehensive that he would not return alive. His nervous condition was such as to render it difficult for him to move. His entire system had been reduced fearfully, and the man seemed to have been utterly exhausted by the Herculean labors and incalculable responsibility of his position. After an absence of about two months. His Excellency returns to the capital entirely restored. He has fully regained his usual cheerful demeanor. The old physical elasticity has been restored, and the man to all appearance and in reality, is himself again, fitted once more for the discharge of those important duties to whose attention he almost sacrificed his life, and in the performance of which he only flagged in five years, when his physical energies were incapable of longer yielding to his mental powers. Thus restored, Gov. Curtin comes back to the capital ready for the great work which confronts him in the last year of his second administration, and which he will discharge with the faithfulness and fearlessness that have characterized him in all his official duties."

An advocate of Colmer, France, lately left a legacy of $20,000 to the lunatic asylum of that town. "I earned this money," his will states, "by the patronage of those who go to law; my present gift is but a restitution."

Penny trains are now fully established in London, England. They run entirely under ground, late and early. They will take a person to his neighborhood for two cents, in ten minutes, while if he took a bus above ground, an hour would be consumed in reaching his destination, and would have to pay twelve cents.

In Russia a coffin fair is held every year and every peasant whose aged parents have attained a certain age, is expected to providently purchase a coffin. We don't believe many old people attend that fair.

Prussia is fitting out an expedition to find the north pole, if possible.

A monstrous wild boar, weighing 880 lbs., was lately killed in France.

The waist-buckle of it should be spelled, waste-buckle; of an Pacha of Egypt, now being manufactured in Paris, is to cost $800,000.

Ambassadors from Morocco have arrived in Paris. They bring as presents to the Emperor six magnificent horses and a tiger of rare beauty.

The widow Cliquot—she of the champagne—is 87 years of age and worth $8,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The internal revenue receipts to-day were $1,236,391,25.

☞ It is an insult to the shrewdness of Americans to ask them to buy the mawkish mockeries of Paris perfumes got up here, when the *sovereign excellence* of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is admitted even in the foreign cities where the genuine extracts are made. Sold everywhere.

SAMBURG FOR HEALTH.—We have now a pure and excellent native vintage, Speer's Samburg Port wine, made from the Portugal grape by Mr. A. Speer of New Jersey.

It is said to be the most reliable wine in the market and guaranteed to be exclusively prepared from the Samburg grape, without admixture of sugar or alcohol. Physicians prescribe it as superior to port in debility, languor, and in case of prostration of strength. It is also an excellent restorative for indigestion. Numerous letters have been written by lawyers, lecturers, and distinguished divines speaking in high terms of approbation of the healthy and invigorating properties of Speer's Samburg Port wine.

W. A. Bennett has procured some four years old, direct from the vineyard.

DANGEROUS ALTERATION.—To-day the Comptroller of the Currency detected a five-dollar note of the national currency which had been transformed into a fifty dollar note by the addition of a cypher. The imitation was so well executed that several experts passed it as genuine.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.—The records of the Judge Advocate General of this military department show that, during and since the rebellion, the number of court-martial cases in the aggregate amount to over seventeen thousand.

DISSOLVED.—The Military Council, composed of Generals Sherman, Meade and Thomas, having concluded its labors, was to-day dissolved. The proceedings have been transmitted to the Senate Military Committee.

"DON'T BE FOOLISH."—You can make Six Dollars from Fifty Cents. Call and examine an invention urgently needed by everybody. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that retails easily for $6, by R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, N Y.
Sept. 16, 1865.—1y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MISSOURI.

BOONVILLE, Mo., Jan. 29, 1866.

FRIEND WILVERT:

I have made several attempts to write you but have never finally accomplished it, whether it was caused by my being "constitutionally tired" or not, I am unable to say. My experience in the west, so far, has been very favorable, and were it not for the rebels and and the bushwhackers being so bitter against the "yankees" our State would be the most desirable to reside in of any in the great west. The land cannot be surpassed for richness and beauty of location anywhere. Our county (Cooper) is considered one of the best in the State; not only for its agricultural advantages, but for mineral also. Nine miles west of our little city is one of the finest Salt Springs ever discovered, and proved to the rebellion a great place of resort for the gay and festive, and no doubt would have continued as such, had not the yankees applied the match to the buildings. Coal and Iron are found in great abundance. Lead ore has also been discovered, which it is said will yield eighty to ninety per cent. of the pure article. The first victory of the war was achieved by Gen. Lyon over Claib Jackson, about two miles west of this city. The rebel forces numbered about three thousand, and the Union forces some eight hundred: the Union men say it was the finest skedaddle ever known, and the tale so often related of each man's experience must be repeated to every newcomer. The finest quality of land can be purchased for from ten to forty dollars per acre, the improvement, as a general thing, are none of the best, consisting principally of a small house, one or two nigger shanties, and a small building called a stable. The average price of tolerable improved farms is about twenty dollars per acre, but farms lying convenient to the city are much higher in price ranging from thirty to forty dollars. Fruit of every description is very extensively raised, and shipped west to Kansas city, Leavenworth, and in fact to all the western cities. Corn however is the principal crop raised by the Missourians, and you may travel for several days and hardly see one field of wheat. A large majority of the people are rebels, and the meanest kind, they are not satisfied with kind treatment extended there by the government but must still continue with their depredations. On the other side of the river, a few days ago, a Sheriff and his Deputy were killed in attempting to arrest a notorious outlaw, he was finally overtaken by the "posse cometatis" and sent to his long home. We have had several murders committed in our county within a very short time, and an innumerable number of robberries. If we are to judge by the present, it will require sometime before the Missourians become civilized; it is almost impossible to see a man enter the city without having a revolver or two buckled around him, and it requires but very little provocation to have the pleasure of looking at the muzzle, and to frequently hear it fired. The negroes are very well behaved as a general thing. They have employed a colored teacher who teaches a day and night school, and it is remarkable to see the progress they are making, both old and young attend. The school gave an exhibition on New Years's Eve which I attended, and I must confess I was surprised at their conduct and deportment. We have about two thousand in the city and they work industriously and behave properly. Quite a number of them have saved sufficient means to buy homes for themselves. In my next I will give you a description of the country I travelled through on my route to this section and incidents connected.

Truly yours, CHARLEY.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, Feb. 5, 1866.

	Tons. Cwt.
Sent for week ending Feb. 5,	12,053 11
Per last report,	17,148 17
	29,202 08
To same time last year,	21,025 01
Decrease,	8,176 07

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13, Chambers St., New York.
January 13 1865—1y.

Strange But True.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something to their advantage by return mail, (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
851 Broadway, New York.
January 13, 1865—1y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, please address

REV. EDWARD WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
January 13, 1865—1y.

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 was cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.
January 27, 1866—1y.

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh.

Treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 Pine street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at the office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.
July 22, 1865.—1y.

The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia Pennsylvania.
February 11, 1865—1y.

WANTED, AGENTS, $150 PER MONTH TO sell the improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, braid, bind, gather, quilt and embroider beautifully. Price only $20. Every Machine is warranted three years. For terms address or call on C. BOWERS & CO. Reception rooms, No. 255 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
January 27, 1866—1mo.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
Wheaton's Ointment
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 23, '65—6m.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.
Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.
February 18 1865.—1y

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	$13 00	Eggs,	25
Wheat,	2 40	Butter,	45
Rye,	100	Tallow,	14
Corn,	1 00	Lard,	25
Oats,	45	Pork,	22
Buckwheat,	80	Bacon,	18
Flaxseed,	$2 50	Ham,	28
Cloverseed,	$7 00	Shoulder,	25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Peter Kample, late of Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., dec'd. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

ANDREW DITTY, Adm'r.
Lower Mahanoy twp., Feb. 10, 1866.—6t

Leather! Leather!

NEW FIRM!

THE partnership of F. Bucher & Son, having been dissolved on the 1st of February, 1866. The undersigned have entered into partnership in the

Tanning and Currying Business,

under the firm and name of BUCHER BROTHERS, and will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

Sole-Leather, Slip, Calf Skin, Morocco of all kinds, Lining and Binding,

at the old stand adjoining Shamokin Valley Railroad Depot, Sunbury, Pa.

Market price paid for Bark, Hides and Skins.

Thankful for the patronage extended to us in the late firm of F. Bucher & Son, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

J. WEISER BUCHER,
D. MASSER BUCHER.
Sunbury Feb. 10, 1866.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between George G. Metler and William Elliott, under the name of METLER & ELLIOTT, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The accounts of the late firm will be settled by George G. Metler, who has the books in his possession.

The business of the late firm will be carried on by the undersigned.

GEORGE G. METLER
Sunbury, Feb. 10, 1866—3t

PUBLIC SALE

Of an Elegant Farm Property.

OF One Hundred and Twenty-four Acres, situate on Shamokin Creek, one and a quarter mile from Sunbury. About eighty acres of which is good bottom land. The balance a good quality of hill land. The improvements are a dwelling house, a bank barn, wagon-house, corn-crib, hog-pen, &c. With plenty of farming and roll timber. About 60 acres cleared in the bottom, and forty-five on the hill.

This desirable property WILL BE SOLD on the premises on THURSDAY the 1st day of MARCH, 1866. Sale commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., when terms (which will be easy) will be made known by the subscriber. For further particulars apply to

JOHN DYARS.
Sunbury, Feb. 10, 1865.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES

Mrs. SARAH A. SIMPSON,
Wheatberry Street, east of the N. C. R. R
SUNBURY, PA.,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally, that she has just opened a large assortment of FRESH **Groceries**, such as

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, FISH, SALT, &C.

Pure Cider Vinegar, Fruit Jars, Glassware, and a variety of Ladies' Trimmings, Fans, Thread Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., to which she invites all to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Sunbury, Feb. 10, 1866—6m

EXTON'S CELEBRATED

TRENTON CRACKERS.

KIRK & DEWALD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Teas, Spices, Fancy Groceries, &c.,
North East Corner Front and Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Sole Agent for Pennsylvania.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
January 27, 1866.—3t

FISHER'S

EATING & LODGING HOUSE!

A Few Steps North of the Depot,
SUNBURY, PA.
HOT MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT.
Sunbury, Jan. 20, 1866.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of certains writs of Alias Fiera Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit:

A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Delaware township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by lands of Charles Hartzel and William Dougherty; on the south by lands of William Dougherty, Samuel Seus, John K. Koons and Reuben Nicholson; and on the west by lands of Wilson Nicholson, Mary Weeks and Jesse Weeks, containing 59 acres and 82 perches, whereon are erected a two-story frame house and kitchen, frame bank barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of William H. Foust.

WM. WEAVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Jan. 27th, 1866

Inventors' Offices.

D'EPINEUEIL & EVANS,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND PATENT SOLICITORS,
No. 435 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Patents solicited—consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to rejected cases and interferences. Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured. N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
February 3, 1866—1y.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

A Letting for the Superstructure of the Milton Bridge, will be had on the 14th day of February, next, at the Treasurer's Office in Milton. A Plan and Specifications, will be exhibited one week before the letting. The wood work of the bridge, will positively be let on that day. By order of the Board of Managers. JOS. LOUND, Treasurer.
January 27, 1866.—2t

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

PRIZES. 1866 PRIZES.

NO BLANKS,

SILVER 1866 GOLD!!

SUCH CHANCES NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

$1.50 $1.50

The war having been brought to a successful termination, and Gold in consequence having become much cheaper, we have been enabled to purchase, on very advantageous terms, some of the finest and most elegant jewelry, etc., ever manufactured in this or any other country; and we therefore have determined to offer such bargains to the public that they never have had before!

To effect this, we have determined upon a

GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION

by which any and every one will take their chance of having one of the very beautiful and costly articles enumerated below.

REMEMBER!

All Prizes and No Blanks!

THE MODE OF OPERATION

Is simple and fair. The articles are numbered from 1 up to 100,000 consisting of Pianos, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Gold and Silver Watches, etc., 100,000 notices numbered from 1 to 100,000 are printed and put into sealed envelopes and well mixed, and one of these is taken out and sent to the person sending to us 25 cents, and the article or goods corresponding with the number on the notice will be sent to the holder of the same immediately (if he desires to purchase the article,) on the receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. For instance: If the number on the notice sent to you should be 500, and Piano, or Diamond Set or Gold Watch should be numbered 500 it will be sent to you for $1.50, and so on for every article on our list of 100,000 articles.

25 cents must be sent to pay expense of postage, correspondence, etc, on each notice.

THE ARTICLES CONSIST OF

Pianos, Melodeons, Music Boxes, Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Gold Watch Keys, Gent's Breast Pins, Ladies' Gold and Silver Sets, Watches, &c., Gold Crosses, Pencil Cases, Gold Pens, Necklaces, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Plain and Chased Rings, Masonic Pins, Diamond Sets, Sets Tea and Table Spoons, Miniature Lockets, Photographic Albums, Stationery, Books, and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention.

For $1 we will send 6 Notices,
" 5 " " 10 "
" 15 " " 150 " and a solid Silver Watch, per return of mail.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Send for circular, a large commission allowed to Agents, by which from $50 to $75 per week may be realized.

Address COLEMAN & CO.
Salesrooms, Box 3917 Post Office, N. Y.
113 Nassau St., Feb 10, '66.—3m.

Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad.

ON and after Nov 27th, 1865, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Scranton,	5.50	10.05	4.50
" Kingston,	6.55	11.15	6.20
" Rupert,	7.15		8.51
" Danville,	7.50		9.31
Arr. Northumberland,	10.30		10.15

NORTHWARD.

Leave Northumberland,	8.00		3.05
" Danville,	8.40		3.40
" Rupert,	9.15	A. M.	4.15
" Kingston,	9.35	8.30	6.55
Arr. at Scranton,