The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

Of Cumberland County.

nion Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOHN B. PACKER, Esq., of Sunbury,

(Subject to decision of Conferee Convention.)

FOR SHERIFF,

SAMUEL H. ROTHERMEL, of Zerbe.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

CHARLES J. BRUNER, of Sunbury.

☞ The Chairman of the Union State Central Committee has appointed Wednesday, September 26, as the day for holding a grand Mass Meeting in Sunbury. Eminent speakers have been secured for the occasion, and Gen. Geary will also be present.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURG, August 29, 1866.

This city, which is truly called the Iron City, is one vast collection of manufactories, mostly connected with the iron trade. The favorable location of the city, bounded on one side by the Monongahela, and on the other by the Allegheny rivers, gives it many commercial advantages, and its fleet of fine river steamers, from thirty to forty of which I counted moored along the shore of the Monongahela in the space of three or four squares, shows the extent of the commerce of the place, to say nothing of the immense traffic of the Pennsylvania and other railroads, centering here. But what has done more to build up the workshops and manufactories of Pittsburg, than anything else, is the immense deposites of bituminous coal in the hills, on the opposite side of the monongahela, almost within a stones throw of the city. Cheap fuel is the great motor which drives the countless engines of the numerous factories, and covers the whole city with a dense cloud of sooty smoke. This naturally and necessarily renders the city dark, dingy and dusky, but not necessarily as dirty, as it really is, with an abundance of water at hand. Besides the thirty-three rolling mills there are numerous furnaces, foundries, steel works, nail works, glass works, and in fact almost every kind of manufacture. One avenue, along the Allegheny, for five miles is dotted with these manufactories, sending up immense columns of dark and heavy smoke. In this avenue, within the city limits, is the celebrated Fort Pitt Foundry, in which those immense guns, the wonder of the world, are cast and finished.

We saw a number of these enormous cannon, some of them finished, and others in various stages of progress varying in size from ten to fifteen inches in the bore, intended to carry solid shot weighing from 200 to 500 pounds each. Most of these were for foreign governments.

In a side building, erected for the purpose, we saw the great gun recently cast for the new iron-clad vessel, the "Puritan." This enormous piece of ordnance weighs, in the rough, thirty-six tons, or 72,000 pounds. It was in a lathe, and they were taking off about two inches of the metal outside, reducing its weight perhaps six tons. Yet such is the power of the human intellect, and the perfection of mechanical science that one man alone was performing and directing this operation. Another large and interesting establishment, in the same neighborhood, is Shoenberger's Nail Works. In a building, about 300 feet long, were ninety-six machines, close side by side, cutting nails and heading them, from three penny to twenty penny, at the rate of from 100 to nearly 300 per minute, on each machine, according to size. The product is about 900 kegs daily. The bars are about 12 inches long and brought to a red heat, and a fagot of about twenty are placed before the operators, mostly boys, who seize each piece with a clamp fixed to a wooden handle, and with great skill reverse the bar at each cut so rapidly that you can hardly keep count. The bars are reduced to a black heat before they are cut. But I have no time or room to describe all where there is so much.

On Tuesday night the Republicans opened the political campaign in the city Hall, a magnificent room over 200 feet long, which has been rented until after the election, and which, on this occasion, without any previous notice, was crowded. The speakers were Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. Thomas S. Williams, Mr. Carnigan and Tom Marshall. The great speech was that of Mr. Williams, one of the ablest men in Congress, who deals only in facts and logic. Mr. Williams informed us the day following that he did not know one single Republican who was a Johnson man in his district, and that Allegheny was good for a majority of 8,000 or 10,000 for the Republican ticket.

☞ Heister Clymer is by no means popular among the Democratic party leaders in the eastern portion portion of the State.—Indeed, prominent Democrats of Philadelhave but little respect for the Berks county politician, and are not slow in thus expressing themselves. They are too loyal to their party to openly oppose him, and satisfy their consciences by keeping themselves entirely out of the political ring. It is also true that a great many of the Keystone Club of that city secretly desire the defeat of Clymer, and are urging upon the Johnson-Cowan clique the necessity of forcing him from the field by nominating some other candidate. Every day Geary's chances of success grow much better, and if present appearances are to be taken as an index for coming events, the soldier candidate will be elected by a majority even much larger than his warmest friends anticipate.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE SOUTHERN UNIONIST CONVENTION.—Col. Frank Jordan, Chairman of the Republican Union State Central Committee, has appointed Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, Hon. Simon Cameron, and John W. Forney, delegates at large to represent Pennsylvania in the Southern Unionist Convention to assemble at Philadelphia on the 3d of September next.

☞ Following the spirited example of the Irishmen of Chicago, Mr. President Roberts has again frankly declared in favor of impartial liberty in America as one great moral step toward securing the sympathy of the world in the efforts for Irish freedom. It was too much to expect that the intelligent body of the sincere friends of Ireland would refrain from condemning a national policy which ignored them as cooly as it did the loyal men in the South, or hesitate to make common cause with the friends of impartial freedom everywhere. Irishmen from this day forth promise to show an independence in politics which we heartily approve and welcome. The leadership of the race in this country must be given to the men of foremost ideas and honesty, without whom their cause cannot speak unashamed to the sympathy of the world. Be it said to the honor of the Fenians their recent open stand for impartial freedom is their own voluntary doing.

☞ SOUTHERN VIEW OF GENERAL BUTLER.—As an illustration of the feeling, not yet extinct, of the Southern people against General Butler, the following description of a portrait of that officer exhibited for sale at the Fair in Richmond, at Trinity Church, may not be out of place:

General Butler is easily recognized, represented in regimentals, upon horseback, leaving a sacked city, with the door plate of R. Yeadon suspended from his neck, a basket on each arm filled with silver plate, goblets, pitchers, knives and forks, dishes and spoons and in front is seen suspended to the horse a lady's outer and inner garments.

Union Policy of Reconstruction.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"Article—, SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as any officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

WHILE ANDREW JOHNSON is decapitating every office-holder who will not betray his principles, his Southern organs are inciting rebel mobs to hang Union men. The Memphis *Avalanche*, not satisfied with the brutal massacre of the freedmen it provoked last spring, advises that radicals should be the victims of the next uprising. It says:

If again we are called upon to defend ourselves and our rights from such invasion as the Radicals are striving to bring upon us through the social and political equality of the negro, let us not forget, in the moment of our passion, that the negro is not the chief worker in this scheme of villainy. He is but the tool, the dupe, the catspaw to the wily, vicious, cunning *monkey*. Next time let us catch the *monkey*, and when caught let us read him a lesson of "personal liberty," such as he little dreams of when selling his books and pictures to the deluded negro, and teaching him the road to "equality." We repeat it—JOHN BROWN'S are among us still. They are teaching the negroes the hate which animates the devil. If they should succeed in inciting another riot between the whites and blacks of the South, it will be a sacred duty we owe to humanity to let the negroes pass unhurt, *but hang their radical, fanatical leaders as high as* HAMAN *was hung before the Jewish king's gate.* That is *our* retribution. Spare the poor negro, but dedicate to an infamy of immortality the damnable scruff which moves in our midst but to perpetuate discord, hate, bloodshed and death.

The Attempt to Blow up Parliament.

The London *Times*, of August 9, has the following account of the discovery of gunpowder in the Houses of Parliament—the first news of which was received by the cable, but was discredited by some of the city papers:

"At three o'clock on Monday morning a somewhat startling discovery was made by the police on duty at the Houses of Parliament. A brown paper parcel was found, and what is called a slow match attached to it. On examination the parcel was found to contain five pounds of fine gunpowder, done up in nine smaller parcels. A piece of string was tied several times round the parcel and round the match, and it is supposed that the whole was thrown over the wall with the fuse lighted. The string had been itself used as a fuse, and was burnt to the point at the edge of the parcel.

"The exact spot at which the powder was thrown is about fifteen paces from the Little Abingdon side of the Victoria Tower. At this spot the wall is nine feet high, and it is supposed that the person who committed this foolish and mischievous trick must have stood upon the steps of a public house at the extreme end of the wall. The powder, even if it had exploded, could not have done any harm to the Houses of Parliament beyond breaking a few windows."

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE AND ITS ABETTORS.

The reluctance of the Johnsonites to let the public see the official dispatches connected with the New Orleans massacre is fully justified by the tenor of those documents. They fix the stain of blood on the hands of their chief so indelibly that all the waters of the Mississippi can never wash it out.

Mr. Johnson first appears in these dispatches as the author of this most extraordinary missive, considering that it is addressed by the President to the regularly elected Governor of what he pronounces a fully constituted State of the Union:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866.

To His Excellency Gov. WELLS, *New Orleans, La:*

I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the Convention elected in 1864. Please inform *me* under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana. ANDREW JOHNSON.

To this inquiry, Gov. Wells promptly responded as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, July 28, 1866.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Your telegram received. I have *not* issued a proclamation convening the Convention of 1864. This was done by the President of that body, by virtue of a resolution adjourning the Convention subject to his order, and in that case also authorizing him to call on the proper officers to issue writs of election in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation is in response to that call, ordering an election on the 3d of September. As soon as the vacancies can be ascertained, an election will be held to fill them, when the entire State will be represented. Your obedient servant,

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

On that same day, the ex-rebel chiefs telegraphed the President as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, July 28, 1866.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Radical mass meeting composed mainly of large numbers of negroes last night ending in a riot. The Committee of Arrangements of said meeting assembling to-night. Violent and incendiary speeches made; negroes called to arm themselves. You bitterly denounced; speakers—Gield, Dostie, Hawkins, Henderson, Weir, Ward, and others. Gov. Wells arrived last night, but sides with the Convention. Move the whole matter before Grand Jury, but impossible to execute civil process without certainty of riot. Contemplated to have the members of the Convention under process from the criminal court of this district. Is the military to interfere to prevent process of court?

ALBERT VOORHEES, Lieut-Governor La.
ALBERT J. HERRON, Attorney-General La.

To which the President at once replied:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866.

To ALBERT VOORHEES, *Lt-Gov. of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.:*

The military will be expected to sustain and not to obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Court. A dispatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Gov. Wells this morning.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

On that same day, the Military Commandant at New Orleans telegraphed as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28, 1666.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

A convention has been called, with the sanction of Gov. Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.

A. BAIRD, Brevet Major-General.

With all the above dispatches before him, the President telegraphed to the most active of the Rebel leaders as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1866.

To ANDREW J. HERRON, *Att'y. Gen. of New Orleans, La.*

You will call on Gen. Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authority in *suppressing* all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a Convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen fresh from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted in reference to changing the organic law of the State. Usurping will not be tolerated. The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

—Here was the warrant which the Rebels had sought for butchering the detected radicals. Andrew Johnson assumes to decide on the legality of a State Convention which was that day to assemble, and to place the Federal troops under the control of its deadly enemy, with directions to suppress it as an illegal or unlawful assembly. He had first tried to pick a quarrel with Gov. Wells, assuming that he had called it, and that the whole State was not to be represented in the Convention. Gov. Wells replied that he had *not* called it, and that the whole State *was* to be represented—he having issued a proclamation ordering new election in every district not fully represented at present. Failing in that tack, the President coolly ignores the legally chosen Chief Magistrate of Louisiana, (her only State officer who was not a Rebel,) and invests her Rebel Attorney-General with power to wield the Military in support of the Rebel programme. Gen. Baird had telegraphed that he would not permit the Convention to be broken up without express orders from Washington. Such orders were thereupon sent to Herron; and the crushing out of the Convention, the butchery of one hundred Union men, the maiming of many more, and the complete subjugation of Louisiana to Rebel rule, were the natural results.

BY UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1866.

To Major-General Sheridan, Commanding, &c., New Orleans, La.:

We have been advised here that prior to the assembling of the illegal and extinct convention elected in 1864, inflammatory and insurrectionary speeches were made to a mob composed of white and colored persons, urging upon them to arm and equip themselves for the purpose of protecting and sustaining the convention in its illegal and unauthorized proceedings, intended and calculated to upturn and supersede the existing State government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the Government of the United States. Furthermore, did the mob assemble and was it armed for the purpose of sustaining the convention in its usurpation and revolutionary proceedings? Have any arms been taken from persons since the 30th ult., who were supposed or known to be connected with this mob? Have not various individuals been assassinated and shot by persons connected with this mob, without good cause, and in violation of the public peace and good order? Was not the assembling of this convention and the gathering of the mob for its defense and protection the main cause of the riotous and unlawful proceedings of the civil authorities of New Orleans? Have steps been taken by the civil authorities to arrest and try any and all those who were engaged in this riot and those who have committed offenses in violation of law? Can ample justice be meted by the civil authorities to all offenders against the law? Will General Sheridan please furnish me a brief reply to the above inquiries, with such other information as he may be in possession of? Please answer by telegraph at your earliest convenience.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT,

The following telegram received 8.50 A. M., August 6th, from New Orleans, August 5th 1866:

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of August 4th, and will reply speedily.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General commanding.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received at 8.50 A. M., August 6, from New Orleans, La., Aug. 5, 1866:

U. S. Grant, General, Washington D. C.:

I have the honor to report quiet in the city yesterday and to-day, but many unfounded rumors afloat, which excite the timid. The exciting reports will be in circulation for a day or two yet.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General commanding.

OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,

The following cipher telegram received 4.30 A. M., August 6, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 6, 12 M., 1866.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following reply to your dispatch of August 4:

A very large number of the colored people marched in procession on Friday night, July 27, and were addressed from the steps of the City Hall by Dr. Dostie, Ex-Governor Hahn and others. The speech of Dr. Dostie was intemperate in language and sentiments. The speeches of the others, so far as I can learn, were characterized by moderation. I have not given you the words of Dostie's speech, as the version published was denied, but from what I have learned of the man I believe they were intemperate.

The convention assembled at 12 M., on the 30th, the timid members absenting themselves because the tone of the general public was ominous of trouble. I think there were but about twenty-six members present. In front of the Mechanics' Institute, where the meeting was held, there were assembled some colored men, women and children, perhaps eighteen or twenty, and in the institute a number of colored men, probably 150.

Among those outside and inside there might have been a pistol in the possession of every tenth man. About 1 P. M. a procession of say from sixty to one hundred and thirty colored men marched up Burgundy street and across Canal street, towards the convention, carrying an American flag. These men had about one pistol to every ten men, and canes and clubs in addition.—While crossing Canal street a row occurred. There were many spectators on the streets, and their manner and tone towards the procession unfriendly.

A shot was fired, by whom I am not able to state, but believe it to have been by a policeman at some colored man in the procession. This led to other shots and a rush after the procession. On arrival at the front of the institute, there was some throwing of brickbats by both sides. The police, who had been held well in hand, were vigorously marched to the scene of disorder. The procession entered the institute with the flag, about six or eight remaining outside.

A row occurred between a policeman and one of the colored men, and a shot was fired by one of the parties which led to an indiscriminate fire on the building through the windows by the polibemen. This had been going on for a short time when a white flag was displayed from the windows of the institute, whereupon the firing ceased and the policemen rushed into the building.

From the testimony of the wounded men and others who were inside the building, the policemen opened an indiscriminate fire upon the audience until they had emptied their revolvers, when they retired, and those inside barricated the doors. The doors were broken in and the firing again commenced, when many of the colored and white people either escaped through the doors or were passed out by the policemen inside.

But as they came out the policemen who formed the circle nearest the building fired upon them, and they were again fired upon by the citizens who formed the outer circle. Many of those wounded and taken prisoners, and others who were prisoners and not wounded, were fired upon by their captors and by citizens. The wounded were stabbed while lying on the ground, and their heads beaten with brickbats, in the yard of the building, whither some of the colored men escaped and partially secreted themselves.—They were fired upon and killed or wounded by policemen.

Some men were killed and wounded several squares from the scene. Members of the convention were wounded by the policemen while on their hands as prisoners, some of them mortally. The immediate cause of this convention. The remote cause was the bitter and antagonistic feeling which has been growing in this community since the advent of the present Mayor, who in the organization of his police force settled many desperate men, and some of them known murderers.

People of New Orleans were overawed by want of confidence in the Mayor and the fear of the Mhugs, many of whom he had selected for his police force. I have frequently been spoken to by prominent citizens on this subject, and have heard them express fear and want of confidence in Mayor Monroe, ever since the intimation of the last convention mobement. I must condemn the course of several of the city papers for supporting by their articles the bitter feeling of bad men.

As to the merciless manner in which the convention was broken up, I feel obliged to confess strong repugnance. It is useless to attempt to disguise the hostility that exists on the part of a great many here toward Northern men; and this unfortunate affair has so percipitated matters that there is now a test of what shall be the status of Northern men; whether they can live here without being constant dread, or whether they can be protected in life and property and have justice in the courts. If this matter is permitted to pass over without a thorough and determined prosecution of those engaged in it, we may look out for frequent scenes of the same kind.

No steps have as yet been taken by the civil authorities to arrest citizens who were engaged in this massacre, or policemen who perpetrated such cruelties. The members of the convention have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and many of them arrested and held to bail. As to whether the civil authorities can mete out ample justice to the guilty parties on both sides, I must say it is my opinion unequivocally that they cannot.

Judge Able, whose course I have watched for nearly a year, I now consider one of the most dangerous that we have here to the peace and quiet of the city. The leading men of the convention, King, Cutler, Hahn and others, have been political agitators and are bad men. I regret to say that the course of Governor Wells has been vacillating, and that during the late trouble he has shown very little of the man.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

[Copy.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.

[Cipher.]—The following telegram received, 4.10 P. M. August 7th, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 6th, 1866.

U. S. Grant, General:

I have the honor to report a rapid change for the better throughout the city. There was much excitement of Sunday and Monday consequence of an unfounded rumor that there would be a collision between the whites and blacks yesterday. There was no good reason to expect such an event, however.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Empress Carlotta will not return to Mexico, and it is conceded on all hands that the empire in that country approaches its end.

It is authoritively stated that if additional French troop are sent to Mexico, it will be only in sufficient numbers to protect the interests of French subjects during the fall of the empire, and to secure a quiet evacuation of Mexico.

They will not be used to sustain the dynasty of Maximillian.

PARIS, August 24.—It is reasserted that the Emperor Napoleon has firmly rejected the demands of the Empress of Mexico for assistance to quell the insurrection.

Among the reasons given by Napoleon for his refusal of aid was the necessity of keeping faith with the United States" concerning the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

The Empress Carlotta of Mexico terminated her visit to the Court of the Tuilleries and gone to Maximilian's home at Miramar.

VIENNA, August 23.—The feeling existing in Austria is in favor of a peace from the present war, and leaving to the government diplomacy the future chances of re-establishing the power of the empire in Germany.

RUSSIA.—ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Honors and attentions of the most marked and kindest character continue to be shown to the representatives, naval and diplomatic, of the United States in this city. On Sunday they enjoyed a reception of unparalleled grandeur at the imperial palace of Peterhoff. The entire party breakfasted and dined at the palace.

In the evening the Americans were entertained by the city merchants. It was a grand and pleasing entertainment. The merchants' Clerks' Club gave a ball.

The city was illuminated.

On Monday there was a grand military review in the camp at Tzarsokelo, after which the American officers were the guests of the Emperor Alexander.

The sailors of the United States squadron have enjoyed a public *fete* dinner at Cronstadt, where there are thousands of visitors to the ships.

At the Court dinner to the officers yesterday, the Emperor Alexander, departing from the ancient and time-honored custom of Russia, rose and said: "I give a toast; I propose prosperity to the United States, the good health of the members of the deputation, and a continued friendship between Russia and America.

There is to be an imperial ball at the palace this evening.

PRAGUE, August 25.—The cession of Venetia to Italy is fully accomplished. Before the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria was signed, Austria freely and unreservedly ceded Venetia to Victor Emmanuel.

MUNICH, Aug. 23.—The district which Bavaria agrees to cede to Prussia are those of Oberbayern, Gresfeld, Hiltese, and Thannow in Lower Franconia.

They contain about forty thousand inhabitants.

BREVITIES.

Over eighty woolen and calico mills are at present being built in Georgia.

From all accounts the crops are likely to be abundant in Canada this season.

A letter from Cadiz, Ky., says tobacco and corn never looked better.

A carrier dove recently flew from Lewistown to Sabattus, Me., a distance of six miles, in six minutes.

A hotel for the special accommodation of freedmen, has been opened at Nashville, Tennessee.

There was a frost on the night of the 16th instant, on the low grounds in Eastern Massachusetts.

One of the largest bells in the United States has been cast for the city of Pittsburg, Pa. The amount of metal contained in the rough casting is seventy-two hundred pounds. It measures sixty-six inches across the mouth and sixty-two in height to the top of the crown.

A "gift concert" arrangement, at Milwaukee, succeeded in gathering some $75,000 from the greenhorns of the Northwest, and thereupon the "proprietor" of the concern disappeared. The police are after him.

The existence of a powerful Union organization in the western counties of North Carolina, has become known to the authorities.

Three hundred and sixty-two thousand sacks of new wheat and 167,000 quarter sacks of flour have been exported from San Francisco since June 9,

A landlady, who had very weak chicken broth for dinner the other day, was asked by one of her boarders if she couldn't coax that chicken to wade through the soup once more!

A monkey exhibited in New York plays the fiddle and hurdy gurdy, sews with a needle, sweeps with a broom, goes through the manual with a gun and explodes a cap on it, and cuts up various other "monkey shines."

The widow of the late Stephen A. Douglas, formerly a Miss Cutts, and now remarried to Major Williams, an officer of the Federal army, will be present at the dedication of the monument to be erected in Chicago to the memory of her first consort.

It is stated that Secretary McCulloch will avail himself of the balances in the hands of the National Banks to pay off the temporary indebtedness of this department, so as not to disturb the money market by calling in loans on the part of the banks.

There is now in Paris a Signor Muritori who professes to be able to make any description of clothing shot proof. The results of this invention are said to be almost miraculous. A thin jacket, weighing only two pounds, which had been previously prepared by him, is reported to have successfully resisted a Minnie ball fired from a rifle.

Two guerrillas were arresfed in Southern Kentucky a few days ago while plying their vocation by robbing a house where an old and infirm couple resided. A party of young men who were out hunting, heard a scream issuing from the house, and entering, secured the ruffians after a desperate fight, during which one guerrilla was shot four times and seriously wounded.

The intelligence from Japan is to the 19th of July. A commissioner from Victor Emmanuel had arrived at Yokohoma to consummate a treaty between Italy and Japan. A lodge of Masons had been established. The new crop of tea was good and coming in freely.

There is now a prospect that Gen. Eyre and his co-workers will be brought to punishment for the Jamaica butchery. A court martial is to be convened to try those implicated in the report of the Commission. It is to be composed "of officers unconnected with Jamaica."

The slave trade is said to be on the increase in Cuba.

Molly Molasses is the name of an Indian woman a hundred years old who is still weaving baskets at Belfast, Maine.

Twenty-two murders have been committed in Hancock county, Ky., and none of the murderers have been punished.

Dr. Collins, author of a treatise on "Cholera and its Cure," died of cholera in Cincinnati on Sunday.

A settlement of the affairs of Culver, Penn & Co., is about to be reached. The creditors have agreed on a basis, and the assets of the firm appear to be sufficient to liquidate their liabilities.

Maximilian's receipts from all sources foot up $20,800,000, and his expenditures amount to $25,434,000. Now, that looks as if Max's finances were not in a healthy condition, and a collapse imminent.

Foreign advices state that Prince Anton Von Hohenzollern, of the Prussian army, died from wounds received at the battle near Koniggratz, on the 5th. The melancholy event has placed the royal family and court in deep mourning.

"Water, water, everywhere, and not a drop to drink,"—except by paying five cents a bucketful, an extortion, the parallel of which, we don't believe, can be found in another Christian city on the continent. The weather is dry, and the cisterns are empty—says the Norfolk *Virginian*. That's a bad state of affairs, certainly.

At St. Paul, on the 21st instant, a young man named M. A. Hawks, from Lincoln, Ill. who, with his young wife, had been stopping at the Mansion House for a few days, while cleaning his revolver in his room, accidentally discharged it, shooting his wife through the heart, killing her instantly.—Hawks, to prevent his committing suicide, was placed under guard.

An old negro woman who was emancipated in 1859, went at once to Colorado Territory, where she has been working hard and living ever since, and has accumulated a fortune. Last fall she returned to Tennessee, and devoted the winter to searching out and collecting together her children and grandchildren. She has now taken them all back to Colorado with her, at her own expense, and proposes to keep the family together hereafter.

In St. Louis a physician was called to visit a man critically ill. Having written a prescription, he tore it up, because the wife could not pay. The man died, and a benevolent citizen has concluded to prosecute him to the extent of the law, which, it is hoped, will prove to be very liberal.

THE OLDEST LAND IN THE WORLD.—Professor Agassiz says the strip of "highlands which divides the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from those flowing into the Atlantic" is the oldest land in the world. "It was once a lonly sea beach washed by universal ocean."

A WORD TO THE COLORED MEN.—The New York *Sun* says: The colored people of the United States can never "elbow" their way to what they believe to be their rights. They must strive by a modest demeanor, coupled with true self-respect, to multiply the number of their white friends, so that in the end complete justice may be done them by free and willing hearts and hands.

CATTLE PLAGUE POISON.—Dr. J. B. Burden Sanderson has discovered, as we learn from the London *Lancet*, that the blood of the animal affected with cattle plague contains the poison of the malady, so that serum, or the watery and saline portion obtained from it, will give the disease by inoculation. "This fact," says the Commissioners, "is the most important pathological discovery yet made in cattle plague. It is pregnant with consequence in medical doctrine; for though the existence of a similar fact has been long suspected in several human diseases, it has never been proved in any."

Plantations have been bought in Texas by Northern gentlemen, for the purpose of a settlement for freedmen.

Rich gold and silver mines have been discovered near Fort Stanton, in the Territory of New Mexico.

A man died in Norfolk a few days ago from being poisoned while handling hides.

Two milkmen were, on Saturday, fined fifty dollars each, in the Court of Special Sessions, New York, for watering their milk.

The Virginia farmers, finding a dull market for watermelons, are manufacturing molasses from the juice; which they boil down as the maple sugarers do the sap of the saccharine tree.

That was a provident and affectionate father who secured five thousand dollar policies in an accidental insurance compay upon the lives of his seven small children, and sent the little darlings for a holiday excursion on a New Jersey railroad.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—The numerous alterations of the National Bank bills have caused a republication of the designs on the backs of these notes to prevent the ignorant from being cheated. Those which do not correspond with the following may be considered bogus: "On $1,000 notes, Washington resigning his commission; $500 notes, surrender of General Burgoyne; $100 notes, Declaration of Independence; $50 notes, baptism of Pocahontas; $10 notes, De Soto discovering the Mississippi; $5 notes, landing of Columbus, 1492; $2 notes, Sir Walter Raleigh, 1685; $1 notes, landing of the Pilgrims."

☞ SEE A WOMAN, in another column picking Samburg grapes for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in the hospitals and by the first class families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.—For sale by W. A. Bennett.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to parties against whom the late firm of Friling & Grant, have Judgment on the Docket of P. M. Shindel, Esq. That unless they do within a reasonable time from date hereof, make payment, execution will issue for the collection of the same.

FRILING & GRANT,
Per L. H. KASE, Attorney.

Sunbury, Sept. 1, 1866.—1t

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed an Auditor to pass upon exception and restate account of Henry B. Masser, one of the Executors of the estate of Henry Masser, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Sunbury, Pa., on Saturday, September 15th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all persons interested may attend. G. W. HAUPT, Auditor.

Sunbury, Sept. 1, 1866.—

Business College
Philadelphia Pa.
Send for Circular
Address S. S. Mumford.

Sept. 1, 1866.—2ms

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 Per Month for Gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for Ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing-Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind braid, and embroider beautifully—price only $20—making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & CO., Office No. 235 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. sept 1-1m

Four School Teachers Wanted.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of School Directors, Sunbury School District, for two Male and two Female Teachers, on Monday, September 10th, 1866, when the allotment of Schools will take place in the Law Office of L. T. Rohrbach at 10 o'clock A. M. Applications must be accompanied by necessary certificates.

Owing to the erection of new School houses the Schools will not open until on or about the 10th of December next.

L. T. ROHRBACH, Sec'y,
Sept. 1, 1866.—2t Sunbury School Board.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on SATURDAY the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1866, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Lower Mahonoy township in said county of Northumberland, adjoining lands of David Seiler, David Boldorf, Henry Lenker and George Long, containing 28 acres more or less, on which are erected a two story house, a small barn and other outbuildings.—Late the property of Joseph Bordner, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when the terms and conditions of sale will be made known by JACOB SPATTS,

Guardian of the Minor Children of said dec'd.

By order of the Court,
J. A. J. CUMMINGS, Cl'k. O. C.
Sunbury, Aug. 22, 1866.

SUNBURY CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Instructors.

REV. S. S. MILLER,
REV. W. C. CREMER,
MR. JOHN J. BURGER,
MISS S. E. POWERS,
MISS JENNIE A. FLETCHER.

Every facility afforded for a thorough training in the English, Mathematical and Classical Branches.

Music, Drawing and Book-keeping, extra.

2nd Quarter of Summer Session opens Monday, September 3d, 1866.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Sunbury, Sept. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Books, Notes and accounts of the late firm of Weaver & Fagely, have been left with us for collection and settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted, will save costs, by calling at our office and make payment. ZIEGLER & KASE,

Sunbury, Sept. 1, 1866.—3t Attorneys at Law.

628. HOOP SKIRTS 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE."

New Fall Styles!

Are in every respect First Class, and embrace a a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses and children, of the Newest styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and realy Cheaper, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at Wholesale & Retail, at Manufactory and Sales Room.

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th., Philadelphia.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other!

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped on each Fid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street, Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

Terms Net Cash. One Price Only.

Sept. 1, 1866.—4m

EXTRA BOUNTY.

EXTRA BOUNTY!! I am prepared to collect the additional Bounty due Soldiers under the late Act of Congress, promptly and speedy. Soldiers will find it to their advantage to either call in person, write or send their discharge to me; my charge in each case is Five Dollars, no charge until bounty is collected. Satisfactory references will in all cases be given.

JAMES M. SELLERS,
No. 224 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.
August 25, 1866.—4t

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY

WILL be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Sunbury, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st 1866, at one o'clock P. M., the following valuable property, to wit:

A certain half Lot of Ground, situate on Third street, between Market and Chestnut streets, in the borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., whereon is erected a large two-and-half Story Brick Building known as the Public School House.

Terms and conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

E. WILVERT, Pres't. School Board.
L. T. ROHRBACH, Secretary.
Sunbury, August 25, 1866.

Great Attraction,

at the

NEW TIN-WARE,

Sheet Iron and Stove Store of

SMITH & GENTHER,

SUNBURY, PA.,

Where they keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order at short notice.

TIN AND SHEET IRON-WARE of all descriptions.

They would especially call the attention of purchasers to their large and well selected stock of

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES.

The subscribers have made arrangements to have all their best stoves made to order, and those who would have a good stove would do well to go and examine their large and well selected stock.

First. They defy competition on the following ied Brands of Cook Stoves, viz:

Combination Gas Burner, Cook, Governor Penn—Cook.

WABASH AND