## SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

THE MIDDLE CREEK RAILROAD. Some of our citizens were called upon, a few days since, to subscribe to the stock of this new railroad company, by the committee appointed for the purpose, at a late meeting take the pig by the tail, and go it blind, reheld in this place. The call has been, thus gardless of consequences. far, favorably responded to, and liberal subscriptions made, on condition that the Easguided only by the natural advantges of location, without reference to other controlling interests, there would be no difficulty in deciding that point. But other places will hold out strong inducements, which may counteract the natural advantages of rivals. New railroad companies, however good and promising, want means, and literal subscriptions to stock are great and important inducements.

The importance of connecting the great Pennsylvania Railroad by a new and shorter route, which this new enterprise will accomplish, with the Northern Central, Philadelphia & Erie, and the Shamokin Valley roads, all terminating at Sunbury, is, of itself, an almost overwhelming argument, and will, no doubt, have its influence with the Board. With a direct line from this place to New York, by way of Mt Carmel, Quakake Junction and the Lehigh Valley roads, Pittsburg and the west will have one without the President's approval. They of its shortest and best routes to the former were presented to him after their passage by

We have already referred to the fact that a new market for our anthracite coal will be opened, in supplying the iron works if he had signed them. on the Juniata, while the rich iron ore of the region will be brought back by the returning cars, thus establishing a reciprocal trade, always the most profitable.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVA-

The Pennsylvania School Journal, for January, contains the proceedings of the Convention of County Superintendents, which are of more than ordinary interest. A resolution was passed recommending to the De. partment and to the Legislature that the School fund be raised by general and equal taxation throughout the State. Also, that the minimum time of school term should be extended to six months. These resolutions were adopted on Mr. Haupt's (Superintendent of this county) motion. This we think would be altogether just and proper, as it does not increase the taxation in the poorer counties, and would place on all an equalization of taxes throughout the State, to defray the expenses of keeping the schools in operation for the minimum term of six months. The amount of tax laid last year, in the different counties, ranges from, half mill to twenty mills on the dollar. A fair estimate, based upon data at hand shows, that by equalizing taxation three mills would keep the schools open six months, instead of four months as now, under the present system of taxation,

There is nothing more worthy of general consideration than plans for the dissemination of intelligence among the rising generation to whose care the public welfare must soon be committed. Upon their intellectual and moral development the future destiny of the State and nation must depend, and at this time our whole educational system deserves an unusual degree of attention from all patriotic citizens.

The returns of the respective counties for average school term reach or exceed six months. In twenty-nine counties it was Many children receive no other education than that afforded by the common schools, and when the term lasts only four months a child, in the larguage of Mr. Coburn, "remains at home eight months, during which time he forgets fully one-third of what he learned in the four, so that, as far as progress is concerned, he has but about two and two thirds months' schooling in the year." Such children-say from the ages of six to which provide for only four months' tuition. This is a very meagre provision for the education of the children of Pennsylvania; yet this is all required by her laws, and very little more is granted by the action of many districts. Short school terms are also teachers. Their compensation is very small -the average salaries being \$36,34 for male and \$26,31 for female teachers per month. There is little inducement for any person to obtain the proper qualifications when, even at these low rates, only four months' employment can be secured.

In school architecture, furniture, appara, tus, and uniformity of text-books, many improvements have been made from time to time, but the county superintendents report than 71 seers the rupee. This, ere it closes, that "the number of school-houses in the will have swallowed up a sixth of the peo-State unfit for use is 1,848; the number with insufficient grounds, or grounds unsuitably improved, 6,210; the number with injurious furniture, 1,916; the number with insufficient furniture, 8,972; the number wholly without apparatus, 1,847; and the number that have not adopted uniform text-books, Lewis. The name of this new production 2,012." These statistics speak volumes in is "THE WATER WOLF; or, THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS," and it is beyond questhe public schools of the interior. A school "unfit for use," with "injurious furniture," "wholly without apparatus," without "uniform text books," and "ungraded," with pupils of all ages and varied capacities, dependent upon a single teacher for instruction, is likely to do more injury to the body than

1 A correspondent of the Democrat complains that Republican papers are better. supported than professedly Democratic jour. nals, and thinks "no reliable democrat" should patronize a Republican paper. The idea, that the fault may be in the paper and not in the people, has, perhaps, never struck this correspondent. Intelligent persons, of all parties, in this free country, generally do as they think proper. But the reliable democrats referred to, we presume, are those who

HORACE GREELEY'S plan of granting tern terminus of the road shall be fixed at universal amnesty in exchange for universal this place. If the Company should be suffrage lost him his election to the United State Senate. The scheme was so distasteful to the loyal men of New York that they would not honor their best man if their in fluence was to be given in that direction. It is now reported that the President and leading men of all party shades are about concurring to accomplish reconstruction on year was 12,399,747 tons, to which may be that basis. They propose, however, that the Federal Government shall grant the Amnesty and the respective States the Suffrage.

Twenty thousand dollars have been appropriated by the Baltimore Councils for the education of the colored children of that

BILLS BECOMING LAWS .- The bill amending the acts organizing the several Territories, conferring suffrage therein, without regard to race or color, and the bill repealing the amnesty and pardon authority given to the President, have become laws Congress, and as he did not return them within the ten days allowed by the Constitution, they became laws in like manner as

The Chambersburg Repository urges the amendment of the State Constitution, so as to provide,

"1. That the Senate shall consist of one hundred members, to be chosen by single districts.

"2. That the House of Representatives shall consist of four hundred members, each to be elected in a single district. "3. That all legislation relating to corporation interests shall be by general laws, and that no special charters or corporate privileges whatever shall be granted but by the

courts. "4. That there shall be no special appropriation of money from the treasury to claims except upon a judicial finding.

"5. That the members of the legislature shall be paid five dollars per day, for the period of sixty days; and be prohibited from appropriating to themselves any addi-tional sum for protracted sessions, or for extra or adjourned sessions beyond sixty in "6. That no subordinate officer shall be ap-

pointed in either branch, or receive any compensation for services, unless a bill shall have been passed by both branches creating the office and defining its duties.
"7. That no bill of any kind shall pass either branch without receiving a majority of the whole vote on a call of the yeas and

ONE MILLION LIVES LOST.

Of the terrible famines in India it now appears that half had not been told. The details received were bad enough, but later and more complete accounts far surpass anything previously recorded. The Friend of India, of November 29th, contains the fol-

Mr. T. Raveeshaw, Commissioner of Orissa, has sent to the Bengal Government a report of the famine in that province. Never has so heart rending a picture been drawn. An official, whose basis, if it exists, must lead him to tone down the horrible facts, estimates the loss of life from want of food and 1866, disclose the fact that in only eighteen its consequences at from 500,000 to 600,000, counties outside of Philadelphia did the and at some places at three-fourths of the whole population. This is among the four and a half millions of Orissa alone, where the official reports show the deaths to be less than five months. These short terms still going on at the rate of 150 a day. The quantity mined in the United States in 1866 are injurious alike to pupils and to teachers. mortality was not less severe proportionally in the adjoining district of Midnapore, with its population of more than half a million. In the Ganjam, with nearly a million of people, the calamity was comparatively light, but famine, disease and debility swept away thousands. The same is true of Choto Nag-We have a reliable record of the deaths of paupers from famine-stricken districts in Calcutta. Add to these the mortality in the other districts of Bengal, from Saugor Island to Patna and the borders of Nepaul, and we have a record of the loss of sixteen-and it is estimated that thirty of any one of the six great droughts of Inife which exceeds in horror and extent that months' tuition is all that can possibly be dia during the last century. Before the obtained, on the average, by pupils who rely destroying angle takes its final flight the college upon the common schools of districts known deaths. This is worse than in the great famine which carried off 800,000 people from the Northwestern Doab in 1838. We have reason to believe that the most terrible of all recorded afflictions of this kind, that of 1770, was not more ruthless in its murderous work than this which still demany districts. Short school terms are also mands its daily holocaust. For the greater one cause of the scarcity of competent part of that million of deaths has occurred, not over a wide extent of territory, nor among millions of people, but within an area not larger than that of England and Wales, and among a people who do not ex-ceed six millions in number. No plague, no black death, no yellow fever, no great physical convulsions like the most tremendous earthquake on record, has engulphed so many victims. The last famine, of which Baird Smith was the alleviator and historian, carried off a half a million, or only one twentysixth of the thirteen millions affected, and the starvation price of food was never higher ple, among whom rice sometimes was not to be had at all, and for many a long month not lower than 9 seers the rupee.

A GREAT STORY .- It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that the New York Weekly is publishing another new story from the pen of the renowned romancer, LEON tion the very best romance which its talented author has yet given to the world. It is full of the most exciting scenes and incidents, and while reading it the world and its cares are entirely forgotten, and the reader seems to be living among the characters of whom he is reading, so great a hold does the story take upon the imagination. Every lover of romance should secure the opening chapters,

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE OF THE

UNITED STATES. Our Annual Coal Statistical Tables will be found in this week's Journal. The trade opened under very favorable auspices in the spring, and continued without interpretation for the want of demand up to September, when it commenced slacking off, and for the balance of the year it was anything but prospectively in the perous to the operator, particularly in the Schuylkill Coal Region, where the higher rates of transportation bore heavily against them in the New York market, which has become the great coal mart of the country for the distribution of coal. This depression was also increased by the auction sales of coal, which fixed the prices in that city at lower rates than coal could be produced and sent to market. But notwithstanding these drawbacks, causing a heavy falling off in the supply the latter part of the year, the Anthracite trade shows an increase of 2,909,912 tons over the supply of 1865, and 2,401,724 over the supply of 1864, which was the largest quantity ever sent to market in a single year previously. The total produc-tion mined and sent to market during the added about 1,000,000 tons consumed in the coal regions, making the total quantity mined 13,399,747 tons.

During the year the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company stood idle for several months on account of a difficulty in the transportation department, and a turnout at Broad Top for several months also checked the trade to a considerable extent, diminishing the supply from both these points.

The great stimulus given to the trade by the high prices of coal during the rebellion, developed the coal regions to such an extraordinary extent, that the increased supply last year could have been run up to at least 3,500,00 tons if the market would have taken it, without exhausting the colliery capa-

city.
The domestic Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Trade shows an increase this year of 273,298 tons, while the importations of foreign coal (if the figures received from the Treasury Department at Washington are correct, which we doubt,) show a considerable falling off since 1865.

By reference to the following table it will be seen that the quantity of Anthracite sent to market in 1866 was 12,399,747 tons. Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous, including foreign 2.019 138 "

Total 14,418 885 Last year 11,559,078 " 2,859,812 Total increase The heaviest increase previous to 1860 vas in 1864, when the increase in Anthra-

1,937,064 tons

475,589 minous. Increase in 1864 over 1863, 2,412 653 " The Wyoming Region furnished in '86,
" Schuylkill " " "
" Lehigh " " "

cite over 1863 was

Semi-Anthracite and Bitu-

To which may be added consumption is

Making the quantity of Anthracite mine 13.399.74 The following is the gain from the different re

Wyoming Region, Schuylkill Lehigh Shamokin 897,685 adjourned, 431,570 99,999 Sevane Gain of Anthracite in 1866, 2,909,219 In 1865 the loss on the supply of 1864 was 500,488. By deducting this quantity from the gain in 1866 it still leaves the gain

2,401,724 tons over the heaviest shipment made of Anthracite in a single year. The supply of coal from the commence ment of the trade, embraced in our table,

was derived as follows: From the Schuylkill Regions, Wyomiong and Lackawana, 31.129.081

146,624,457 Domestic Semi-Anthracite and Bi tuminous, Foreign-imported,

Total. The coal mined in Great Britain in 1866 s estimated at 100,000,000 tons. The whole is estimated at 26,000,000, a little over one fourth their annual quantity. Only protect our industry and build up machinery, and also keep the balance of trade in our favor, and it will take but a few years to outstrip even Great Britain in the domestic productions of this Country.

Shamokin Coal Trade. The quantity of coal carried over the Shamokin

Division of the Northern Central Railway during 99,999 Increase in 1866. Amount of coal shipped by each operator over the

Shamokin Division Northern Central Railway during 1866: Names of Collieries and Lessees. Cameron-John Haas & Co. Burnside-S. Bittenbender & Co Bear Val.—Shamokin & Bear Val. C. C. Henry Clay—John B. Douty, Agent Big Mountain—Bird Coal & Iron Co. Buck Ridge—May, Patterson & Bro. Luke Fidler—Burnside Coal & Iron Co. Lambert—John H. Dewees & Bro.

Lancaster—Shamokin Coal Co.
Brady—John B. Douty & Co.
Continental—Tiley, Dore & Co.
Excelsior—Excelsior Coal Co.
Enterprise—R. A. Ammerman, Agent.
Green Mountain—S. John & Sons, Isaac Taylor—Hoover & Starr. Coal Mountain—W. F. Patterson, Agent Stuartville—Wm. Montelius. Dan Webster—Sutton & Henry. Coal Ridge No. 1—James Kelley. Coal Ridge No. 2—Coal Ridge Imp. Co.

Total tons,

Increase in 1806. The following reported in the Shamokin Coal Trade, was sent south over the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Rail Road :

557.161

Shamokin Coal Co., May, Patterson & Co., Bear Valley Coal Co., Bear Valley Coal Co., J. B. Douty, Agent, John Haas & Co., Bird Coal & Iron Co., S. Bittenbender & Co., Excelsior Coal Co., J. B. Douty & Co., Wm. Montelius, terprise Coal Co. Coal Ridge Improvement Coal Co., Sutter & Henry,

In 1865,

benefit to the mind, by the limited amount of instruction it confers.

J. R. Flannigan, nominated as Naval Offlicton, and thinks the bankrupt bill will pass before March; that a very fair tariff will pass; that Colorado and Nebraska will probably both be admitted to the Union over the veto; that the impeachment of the President will assume no definite shape this session.

Increase in 1866,

During the year the Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad that and the Philiadelphia and Reading Railroad to Shamo term of the Port of Philadelphia, for services rendered in traducing the most eminent men of the Republican party, has been repushing the Enterprise road to Shamo time. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Combably both be admitted to the Union over the veto; that the impeachment of the President will assume no definite shape this session.

Increase in 1866,

During the year the Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad to Shamo to Shamo the Republican party, has been repushing the Enterprise road to Shamo transport that Enterprise road to Shamo tery few flowers are used in the history of the age.

A Parisian writer on fashions reports that struction from Washington.

A Parisian writer on fashions reports that kin. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Comban, and bandelets have entirely disappeared. Many young ladies only wear a very fair tariff will assume no definite shape this sensor, and bandelets have entirely disappeared. Many young ladies only wear a very fair tariff will assume no definite shape this sensor, and bandelets have entirely disappeared. Many young ladies and wearing instruction from Washington.

Camden, The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Comban, with either a silver or the Republican party, has been repushing the Enterprise road to Shamo the Mahanoy Railroad to Mahanoy Railroad to Shamo the Port of Philadelphia, for services rendered to Mt. Carmel, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to the Enterprise road to Shamo the Mahanoy Railroad to Mahanoy Increase in 1866, 136,959

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

In the Secate on Saturday, the bill to au-thorize the construction of a lateral branch or the Potemac railroad into the District of Columbia was taken up and passed. The joint resolution in relation to the tax on alcohol, which has already passed the House, was agreed to by the Senate, and now goe to the President. Mr. Lane introduced a bill amending the act restricting the jurisdcition of the Court of Claims; which was referred to the Committee on Military Af fairs. Mr. Wilson introduced an important bill to increase and equalize the pay of army officers, but it went over. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the tariff bill, which occupied its attention up to the

hour of adjournment.
The House on Saturday instructed the Committee on the Post Office Department to inquire into the expediency of establishing a package post for the conveyance of parcels, money, merchandise, &c.. at such rates of compensation and under such regulations as compensation and under such regulations as may be establised by law. Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill was then taken up, and another disreputable scene occurred in the House, Mr. Winfield, of New York, pronouncing words used by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, as untrue and slanderous, and Mr. Hunter, of New York, still more emphatic, declared that what Mr. Ashley said was a "base lie;" whereupon Mr. Hill of Indiana offered a whereupon Mr. Hill, of Indiana, offered resolution that Mr. Hunter be censured by the Speaker for using the words quoted above which was agreed to by a vote of yeas 84 nays 34, and the Speaker at once performed the unpleasant duty. The House then ad journed.

SENATE.—A petition was received in the Senate on Monday from citizens of Ohio, setting forth reasons why the Capital should be removed from Washington to the West. It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The bill to prohibit peonage in the United States was passed, as was also the bill amendatory of the several acts relating to copyrights. The latter bill provides that every proprietor of a copyright, whether book, photograph, map or chart, shall send a copy of the same to the Congressional Library. A resolution was adopted to prevent Governors, Judges and Secretaries of Territories from being absent from their posts of duty. Mr. Poland gave notice that when the joint resolution making the President ineligible for a second term came up, he should move to extend the term to six years. The bill amending the act establishing judicial courts was so amended that United States Courts shall have authority only to issue writs of habeas corpus within their respective jurisdictions, was passed, as was also the bill providing severe penalties for counterfeiting the public securities, currency or postage stamps. The

until the body adjourned.
House.—In the House on Monday the impeachment resolution offered sometime ago by Mr. Kelso was taken up, and a long discussion ensued as to whether it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee or to a special committee of five. Several members took occasion to ventilate their views in regard to the impeachment question, some favoring and others disapproving of the movement. The resolution finally went over without action. Mr. Stevens' recon-struction bill was then taken up, and after some discussion was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, where it will probably rest for the present. The House then

SENATE. -On Tuesday the President sent in a response to the resolution of the Senate calling for information with regard to the resignation of Mr. Motley. The message vetoing the Colorado bill was taken up, but was finally laid over and ordered to be printed. The tariff bill was then taken up, and was debated until the adjournment.

House,-On Tuesday the Committee of Elections were discharged from the consideration of the resolution for an investigation into the recent Maryland election, the mat-65,055,544 | ter being investigated by another committee. 40,788,786 The bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines was reported and ordered to be printed. The bill to regulate the civil service was reported from the Committee on Retrenchment. A bill was report. two Mexicans. ed restricting the Agricultural Department to the purchase for distribution only of such seeds, plants, and flowers as are not common in the United States, which was laid on the table. The Secretary of the Interior was recuested to furnish information relative to the late massacre of United States troops at Fort Phil Kearney and the causes that produced the same, and what has led to the present condition of our relations with the Indian tribes. The Senate bill providing for an annual inspection into Indian affairs was taken up and debated until the close of the morning hour, when it was laid over. Communications were received from the Secretary of State in reference to the attempted compromise of certain law-suits instituted against the agents of the rebel government at Liverpool, England, and another saying that no official information had been received in regard to the action of the Papal Government prohibiting the meeting of Protestants for religious purposes in Rome. The President transmitted additional information in regard to the New Orleans riot. The committee of conference reported that they had agreed on the pension bill. The bill making appropriations for invalid pensions &c., was considered and passed. The amount is \$33,280,000. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was discussed. A proviso e payment of the minister to Portugal provoked considerable debate. An amendment was adopted prohibiting the payment of money for the support of the American legation at Rome. Adjourned.

## FLORIDA.

The Indians Object to giving Freedom to their Slaves.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 26 .-- An official letter from Florida says the Indians of Everglades. Florida, are determined to keep the negroes in their tribe as slaves, denying that white men's laws are applicable to them on the subject of slavery. The negroes claim their liberty, and have appealed to the military for assistance. It is feared there will trouble in Florida touching this matter.

It is officially reported that the freedmen throughout Florida are renewing contracts. There was a large emigration from South Carolina and Georgia, for the purpose of obtaining work or colonizing on the St. John's river, or south thereof.

Gen. Ely had arrived from South Carolina with a colony of 800 freedmen. The colonization agencies in the southern portion of the State seemed to be very popular.

A difficulty occurred in Fernandina on

December 26, some citizens resisting the seizure by the Sheriff of some property that had been sold for taxes. The Sheriff was driven off and appealed to Gov. Walker for The Governor, having no a military force. men, asked the interference of the United States troops, Col. Spragne, who had charge of the latter, declined, and the Governor has applied to the President. All was quiet and the authorities were awaiting in-

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE Lynch Law in Montana-RY CARLE.

AUSTRIA EXPECTS WAR LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26, Noon. The cotton market opens firm; prices unchasged. The sales to-day will propably reach 80,000. London, Jan. 26.—Austria is strongly in-creasing her forces on her turkish and Prussian frontiers, on apprehension of War.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—Spain is about to reor

ganize her army, which is to consist of 200,-000 men, excluding the reserves. Parts, Jan. 26.—Semi-official journals here deny that Maximilian will be a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, if the Congress which he has proposed for that country should declare a republican form of

government. PESTH, Jan. 26 .- A full ministry has been formed in Hungary.
BERLIN, January 26.—The South German States have proposed a military union with the Northern States.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—Advices re-ceived from Behring's Straits, state the Amer-ican portion of the Russian and American telegraph has been completed, and that the Straits have been surveyed for the purpose of finding a suitable place for laying the submarine cable. The Russian portion of this great enterprise, it is expected, will be inished by next autumn. BERNE, Jan. 27 .- The Government of Aus

tria has made overtures with a view to commencing negotiations for a commercial treaty between Austria and Switzerland.

Latest from Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The French Consul in Mexico has published a notice advising all the residents in the country, who wish to leave it with the expeditionar force, that they can have passage home; a party of eight hundred accordingly left. Maxmilian has permitted a kind of truce of war trade between Jalapa and Vera Cruz The Liberals are tearing up the Imperial Mexican Railroad; but the movement of the most importance is the defection of one Gen. Carvillo, who commands at Saltillo, and who has issued the following address to his soldiers: "You have already seen the conduct of your so-called Protector in Matamo-

ras. You already know that the flag of the stars has floated in that port, and that it was occupied by the United forces, after they had covered the road with innumerable corpses of our countrymen. They wish the extinction of our race, to thereafter occupy our country. The North under some plausi-ble pretext desire to penetrate into it, never to abandon it."

Vera Cruz advices to the 22d state that the French transport had left with a heavy detachment of infantry for France, and others would immediately follow. whole French force in Mexico had arrived at Vera Cruz en route for France. Addi tional transports were daily expected.

FROM MEXICO.

THE FRENCH EVACUATION Execution of an American Consul

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29 .- Vera Cruz dates to the 23d are received, per the French frigate Rocan, which left thence on the 21st with 1,200 Austrian infantry.

The evacuation of the city of Mexico will

be completed by the 28th instant.

Marshal Bazaine had issued a proclamation for two thousand troops per day. Bazaine had issued an order stating that he had arranged transportation for all parties to France free of cost.

The United States gunboat Tahomi was at Vera Cruz. THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT MAZATLAN EXE

CUTED BY THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28 .- Vera Cruz correspondent of the 23d says: A bulletin appeared in the French newspaper offices in the City of Mexico a few days ago, stating considerable attention, and public opinion that Mr. Carman, the American Vice Consul is in favor of the injured wife. As the parthat Mr. Carman, the American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, became involved in a difficulty ties all move in the first circle of society the with a Mr. Broman, when the Mexican au- case will call many of the leading citizens thorities interfered.

Mr. Carman shut himself up in the house, but was attacked, and during the fight killed He was then imprisoned and summarily executed. Norville, commanding the United States gunboat off the town, demanded the punishment of the Mexican officers who had taken part in the execution of Carman, but on the refusal of the authorities he bombarded the town for eight hours.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28 .- Vera Cruz correspondence of the 24th says that prominent influential parties connected with the Maximilian Government are entertaining the dea of combining all available parties on Ortega, in case it is impossible to sustain

Ortega was captured by Wasia, at Zacatecas, and taken to Juarez, at Durango, by an escort under Varrios.

Marshal Bazaine will give up the City of Mexico to Porfirio Dez upon leaving, which will be about the 5th of February. Diez is now marching upon the capital with infan-try, cavalry and artillery.

The French evacuation continued, and the

co on the 5th of February.

Five million of silver dollars have been sent to France during the last eight days. Forced loans were being made by Maxi-

last of the army will leave the City of Mexi-

milian in all the large cities, Mexico, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Orizaba and Cordova. In a recent meeting of the Junta or Council, Marchal Bazaine voted against Maximilian remaining. The family of the Marshal

intends to leave Vera Cruz for France, on a French steamer, about the 13th of February. The Archbishop has finally declared for Press and Times, of the 17th inst. says : We Juarez; so says the latest dispatch from

Pazo del Macho correspondence says the rear guard will set out for Vera Cruz on the Senator from Obion county, West Tennessee 25th. The railroad company agrees to carry 10,000 troops daily after February 15 to Vera Cruz.

On the 13th, 14th and 15th Max held a stormy conference with Bazaine and Castle-Diaz if he would come up with a respecta-ble force he would surrender the Capital.

The New Orleans Riots.

The President, in compliance with a reso lution of the House, transmitted to-day voluminous documents on the subject of the New Orleans riots of July last. These in-New Oricans riots of July last. These include about 400 foolscap pages of testimony, taken before the military board, convened at the instance of General Baird, and consisting of Generals Mower, Quincy, Gregg, and Baldey, together with their report, in which they condemn the conduct of Mayor Monroe, and say that but for the declaration of martial law by General Baird, and the presence of the troops, fire and bloodshed would have raged through the night in all the negro quarters of the city, and the lives and property of Unionists and Northern men would have been at the mercy of the mob. The conservators of the peace being for the time the instigators of violence, nothing would have remained but an arming for self-defence, and a scene might have ensued un-paralleled in the history of the age.

Mines Discovered.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 28.—Advices from Mon-tana state the desparadoes in that territory have again become so bold as to call out from the old company of "Regulator" a notice that the reorganization of the company has become necessary, and that hereafter all of-fenders will be summarily dealt with.

The Salt Lake Vidette contradicts the report of the murder by Indians of a party of New Mexican miners, who were out prospecting. The missing party have returned to the settlement to report rich deposits of gold as having been discovered by them.

The Crosby Lottery-End of the

Affair. CHICAGO, Jan. 27 .- A. H. Lee, the winner of the Opera House, arrived, at this city yesterday, and sold the Opera House to Mr. Crosby for \$200,000. The following is an exact statement of Mr. Crosby's balance sheet: U. H. Crosby, creditor by 210,000 tickets, at \$5, \$1,050,000; to advertising, \$150,000; to paintings, \$75,000; to engravings, \$100,000; to commissions, \$45,000; to printing and traveling, \$30,000. Value of Opera House, \$350,000.

BREVITIES

A young married lady in Ohio hanged herself recently because her husband scolded her for giving \$16 in charity.

A French clergyman declares that men who do not intend to marry have no right to go into society. Neither have some who

Rev. Joel Lindsley, the preacher who whipped his child to death in Orleans county, New York, last summer has been con-victed of manslaughter in the second degree. Mr. Wm. Everett, son of the late Hon. Edward Everett, has entered the lecture

field as an expounder of "Some Parts in the Character of St. Paul." The Philadelphians are mourning over the deterioration of the Schuylkill water. It

is now fit for hardly anything except to water corporation stock.

The English papers are filled with accounts from all parts of the country of storms and floods and shipwrecks and deaths from cold and starvation.

The President has approved of the bill for the meeting of Congress on the fourth of

Gen. John M. Palmer is likely to be the Radical candidate for Governor of Illinois. A dinner was given near Paris the other lay, of which the principal dishes were dog, shark, horse and rat.

Mrs. Henry Johnson, late Miss Harriet Lane, is now the happy mother of a boun-cing boy who rejoices in the name of James Buchanan Johnson.

The deaths of seventeen infants, all "accidentally suffocated in bed," were registered in London in one week recently. A Memphis paper says that some of the

Southern born people are sending their daughters to the North "to be polished." On Tuesday of last week there were sixty five cars snow-bound near Pittsfield, Mass. having on board seven hundred cattle.

Where a month ago there was nothing at a point on the Union Pacific Railroad, there is now a settlement of over five hundred persons.

Those States which sent out the largest number of able bodied men to the field during the war, exhibit the largest increase of production.

A NEW sensation comes from St. Louis. The wife of a well known criminal lawyer named Mitchell sues her husband for a divoice on the ground of adultery. The fair creature who is alleged to have seduced the unfaithful husband, is no other person than Ella Ellwood, a poetess of considerable fame and ability, and one who has written some intensely moral lines. The case attracts

of St. Louis into court as witnesses. "Some" POSTAGE STAMPS .- It will scarcely be credited, at first thought, that twenty tons of postage stamps have been used during the year. Such, however, is the fact, artificial measurement they would somewhat different from anything eige which gifted studior has thus far given to the world As its title implies, it is astory of the Bermudas, a partakes largely of the wild, the weird, and the credit in the partakes largely of the wild, the weird, and the credit in the partakes largely of the wild. The heroine is a most glorious creation. and by artificial measurement they would cover an area of forty-eight and a half square miles, or, as a curious calculator says, enough to roof a large township, with all its houses, barns, churches, gardens, forests and farms; or, if you choose to make a ribbon of them, enough to reach nearly from the equator to either pole, or twice the ses the flowh to creep with horror. The story is of action at the very start, and the reader finds at the Government stamp on the envelope itself, the mere omission of these little extra bits of papers would lighten the mail-bags by more than forty thousand pounds, and save in paper fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.—Philadelphia Press.

Alabama has just taken a State Census, and reports a total population of 945,244, whereof 442,445 are Blacks. In 1860, she had 964,296, of whom 435,132 were slaves. It is evident that her Black inhabitants are just about as numerous as in 1860, while her Whites are but 20,000 fewer. We infer from this that the Southern States have generally nearly if not quite as many inhabitants now stories that the Blacks are "dying out" seem to be utterly baseless. A good many of them have migrated northward or been taken to Texas; but they will number at

COLD-BLOODED ASSASSINATION OF A TEN-

NESSEE STATE SENATOR .- The Nashville were overwhelmed with grief last evening on hearing intelligence of the brutal assassination of Dr. Almon Case, Union State who was shot dead at his residence, a few evenings since by an assassin. Our present information is as follows :- Late in the evening a man rode up to his residence and called for him to come out. Mrs. Case went On the 16th Bazaine informed Porfirio to the door, and in answer to the man's inquiry, replied that he had gone to town .-The man rode off in the direction indicated and met Senator Case on his return, with whom he rode back. On approaching the house the assassin pretended to depart, but immediately after wheeled and shot his unsuspecting victim dead, and made his escape. Senator Case was a good, brave and faithful man, an advocate of progress and an enlightened public office. He was an early friend of colored enfranchisement, and it is worthy of particular note that he was in favor of universal amnesty, and allowing all citizens to vote, irrespective of their political antecedents of color. But his liberal views made him no less obnoxious to Rebel male volence. He has fallen by the hands of one of the very men whom he was ready to par don and restore. Only a few days prior to the beginning of the present session his son, while the family were returning from church where the young man had just made a pro fession of religion. The father was wearing crape for his murdered son at the time of The Western Mirror, published at Cam

bridge City, Indiana, contains the following: "Died. Davis Harris was found dead January 16, 1867. An inquest was held, which revealed no marks of violence; it was therefore supposed that he died a natural but sudden death. When found, he was near his horses in the act of endeavoring to load a log on his wagon, one portion of his body in Wayae and the other in Henry county."

Diantes for 1867. All kinds and a bedy in Wayae and the other in Henry county."

Mrs. Jane M. Sweet, of Kennebunk, Mc., has been indicted for the murder of her hus-band, Dr. Nathaniel Sweet, last fall, by poi-soning him with strychnine. She says that soning him with strychnine. She says that she only put it in his whisky to cure his love for liquor, and that she accidentally gave him an overdose.

FARMERS should not neglect to give their horses proper exercise. Do not suffer the horses to stand the whole week in the stable, but give, at least, one hour's exercise daily. Give sloppy food at least twice a week, and

throw a lump of rock salt in the manger. KANSAS COAL FIELDS .- The Osage Chronicle urges the development of the rich coal fields in Kansas, which underlie, as is claimed, one third of the country at a depth of but a few feet from the surface. It considers

that if a railroad ever goes through there, the chief source of wealth will be their coal. The weight of the flour in a barrel is supposed to be one hundred and ninety-six pounds. The Buffalo Board of Trade has adopted a resolution requiring two hundred: pounds in each barrel, to conform with the contal system of weights and measures.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF Justice of the Peace,

M. SHINDEL, OFFERS himself as a candidate for the above; office at the coming Spring Election.

Pebruary 2, 1867.—

BOOKS, STATIONERY

VARIETIES, Always on hand a large and complete stock of ALBUMS, Juvenile, Blank, School, Hymn and Prayer BOOKS.

Note, Letter, Legal and Cap Paper. GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS. Pens, Inks, Pencils, Port-Folios, Pictures, Picture Frames, Musical Instruments, Strings, Music, Lamps Shades, Globes, &c.

PERFUMES, Soaps, Chains, Sleds, Canes, Games, Brushes, Portmonnies, and Fancy Articles of all kinds. Wall Paper, Border and Window.

Shades. Agent for "La Rose's Hair Restorative and "Enamel of America." Drafts on Europe and Tickets for Steam Vessels QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS-the motto at

LIGHTNER'S Book Store and News Depot, Feb. 2, 1867. Market Square, Sunbury, Pa.

BINCHAM HOUSE. ELEVENTH & MARKET STS., PHILADEL'A THIS new and elegant House is now open for the reception of guests. It has been fitted up in a manner equal to any in the country. The location being central makes it a very desirable stopping place, both for Merchants and parties visiting the city. The parlors are spacious, and elegantly furnished. The tubles will be supplied with all the delicacies the market will afford, and it is the intention of the Proprietor to keep in every respect a First Class Hotel.

lass Hotel.
Terms \$3 00 per day.
CURLIS DAVIS, Proprietor February 2, 1867 .- 6m

The Greatest Story of the Age.

In keeping with the promise which we made some time back, to keep THE NEW YORK WEEKLY in the front rank of literary journalism, and to main tain its claim to the position which it undoubted! tain its claim to the position which it undoubtedly holds—that of being the leading story and sketch paper of the United States, if not of the world—we are now gratifled to be able to announce that we

have commenced the publication of ANOTHER GREAT STORY. It is from the pen of that world renowned romancer

LEON LEWIS. Author of "The Silver Ship," "Syria the Jewess, "The Step-Daughter's Portion," etc., etc.

It is entitled
THE WATER WOLF. OR THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS. The mere announcement of a story by a writer extensively and favorably known as Leon Lew would perhaps be enough to cause everybody to re

it, but "THE WATER WOLF" has especial claims to public approval, in that is somewhat different from anything else which creature all beauty and sunshine, tender, impuls generous and courageous—who is cast away upone of the Bermuda Islands, and falls into the har of a desperate villain, who is a deadly enemy to father. While here, she encounters the dread scour of the islands, the frightful

WATER WOLF the simple description of which fearful monster c possesses a plot of the greatest intricacy and of most ingenious character.

THE WATER WOLF will unquestionably greatly to the already great reputation of L and will undoubtedly be extensively read. Recollect that

THE WATER WOLF; Or, The Demon of the Burmudas,

BY LEON LEWIS. Is now ready, and for sale everywhere OUR TERMS. The New York Weekly is sold by all? Agents throughout the United States. The prisix Cents, but in cases where Agents have to extra freight, a higher price is charged. When is a News Agent in the town, we desire our fit to get the Weekly through him. We do not w mail the paper except in places where there other means of getting it. When sent by mail, copies, \$3 per annum; four copies, \$10, wh \$2.50 a copy; eight copies \$20. The party sends us \$20 for a club of eight copies, (all sone time,) will be entitled to a copy free. Poters and others who get up clubs, in their response towns, can afterward add single copies at \$2.5 The New York Weekly and the Illustrated rary Album will both be sent for \$6 per annum Lar Specimen Copies sent Free.

STREET & SMITH, Proprietor II Prankfort st., New Y

February 2, 1867.-3t Prankfort st., New Y

VALENTINES! A LL kinds, Comic and Sentimental. Pe FANCY ENVELOPES. A fine line of Goods for the season, new op rapidly selling at

January 26, 1867.—3t LIGHTNER'S Book S Just Received MEN'S ARTIC GAITERS,

MEN'S GUM BOOTS.

LADIES' GUM BOOTS. MISSES'GUM BOOTS, Sunbury, January 25, 1867.—4t THACH

Here they are I

Another lot of those excellent GLOVE Ekating, Walking and Riding BOOTS throughout, for Ladies' Wear, at

THACHER Sunbury, January 26, 1867 .- 44

Estate of John Fagely, decea NOTICE is hereby given that letters of ad tration having been granted to the undited on the estate of John Fagely, late of Shatownship, Northumberland county, Ra., dec All persons indebted to said estate are reque make immediate payment, and those having to present them for settlement.

CHRISTIAN C. FAGELY, Ad Shamokintown, Jan. 12, 1867.—6t

Mount Carmel Hote

MT. CARMEL, Northumberland Co THOS. BURKET, PROPRIE This large comp odious Hotel is located; depots of the Shamokin Valley and the Qui New York Railroads. Trains arrive and depa This house is located in the centre of the gion and affords the best accommodations to and permanent customers.