

Our radical friend and contemporary of the Pottsville Miners' Journal is decidedly opposed to the running of street cars in Philadelphia, on Sunday. As many of our best citizens entertain different and conflicting views on the subject, there is nothing singular or objectionable in Mr. Bannan expressing his opinions in opposition. But when he undertakes to say that the citizens of Philadelphia should not be permitted to vote on this question, but should defer it to the superior wisdom, virtue and intelligence of the legislature, he places himself in a rather equivocal position.

The editor of the Journal is a strong advocate of universal suffrage. He is in favor of permitting the most ignorant and degraded of that unfortunate class of beings, just released from bondage, to vote upon questions that affect even our lives, our liberty and property, and yet denies this same right to the citizens of Philadelphia, because, as he asserts, "the masses there have not intelligence and virtue enough to act rightly in the matter of Sunday passenger railway travel."

Our Philadelphia friends will, no doubt, feel the effect of this compliment, if they should even fail to comprehend the force of his argument. The experience of the world shows that even liberal and well disposed men are prone to exercise a spirit of intolerance, on questions of religion and morals, and run into excesses that sometimes border on bigotry and oppression.

The United States is the only government on earth where religious liberty is guaranteed to all, by the constitution or fundamental laws. In other countries, whether Catholic or Protestant, some prominent creed is recognized as the established religion, though sometimes toleration is granted to dissenters from the government religion. Here we have a constitutional provision that "Congress shall make no law on the subject of religion, or prohibit the free exercise thereof." Even the absurd creed of the Mormons is protected, except where it comes in conflict with the laws and criminal code, on the subject of Polygamy.

COUNTY FINANCES.—In looking over the Auditor's Report of the finances of Schuylkill county, we find that our neighbors have suffered themselves to be encumbered with a heavy debt, which, not many years since, would have been considered, in point of size, a respectable debt for a small State. The indebtedness and assets foot up as follows:

Table showing financial data for Schuylkill county, including Amount of bonds outstanding, Amount due township for road taxes, Amount due School District, and Assets.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS have no fixed principles but those of flibustering and clogging the wheels of Government. They profess to be the particular friends of the South, and to abhor the doctrines of Stevens and the radicals. Yet they voted with Stevens, against conservative measures to impose greater restrictions on the South.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.—No sooner had he finished than Mr. McPherson stepped to the Clerk's desk and, regarding the matter announced in connection with the Fortieth Congress. On calling the roll of States and members one hundred and fifty seven Representatives answered to their names, and, though Representative Brooks, of New York, tried to enter a protest against the organization of the Fortieth Congress, an act that even Andrew Johnson approved of, Mr. Wood, of Iowa, moved to go into an election for Speaker, when Messrs. Banks, Paine, Elbridge and Boyer, being appointed tellers, the roll was called, and Mr. Coffax received 127 votes, among them two members elected by the Democrats, Messrs. Stewart and J. Robinson.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR. is in Washington. Belle Boyd has reached her home in Martinsburg, West Va. A first name was let into the Chicago lake tunnel on Thursday. The man named Joseph Williams recently took office as the manner in which the Assistant Chief of Police of Nashville—Mr. M. Bridwell—looked at him, and shot him in the left eye. Bridwell returned the compliment by shooting Williams in the abdomen, from the effects of which he will die. Nashville seems to be a lively place to live in. George Wagner, convicted of murder in the degree, for killing his wife Mary, by splitting her skull open with an axe, was hanged at the Tombs, in New York, on Friday morning last.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The Eastern Argus strongly recommends Judge Maynard, formerly of Williamsport, as the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge next fall. Judge Maynard is an able lawyer, and well qualified for the position. In connection with this, it is proper to say that Hon. Alex. Jordan, President Judge of this district, has also been named as a candidate. Perhaps no stronger candidate could be selected by the Democratic convention, and certainly none more unexceptional in character. We learned in Philadelphia that Judge Woodward declined being a candidate on account of having advocated the one-term principle in the Reform convention. We presume the Judge had stronger private reasons, and these were that he could not be re-elected. On the Republican side we have the names of Joshua W. Conly, of Danville, Judge Pearson of Harrisburg and Judge Linn of Bellefonte, of these Mr. Conly is decidedly the choice of the people in this section.

THE XXXIX CONGRESS came to a close on the 4th of March, inst. The Reconstruction Bill, the Tariff Bill and the Bankrupt Bill, were each passed at the close. The President vetoed the Reconstruction Bill, as expected, but it was passed by a two-third vote over his veto. The presumption is that the selected States will accept its provisions, notwithstanding the President's bad example. Georgia and Virginia are already active in calling a convention. The present Congress, it is said, will adjourn in a short time.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—At the late annual meeting of the stockholders in Philadelphia, Mr. Cuyler thus refers to the operations of this great corporation: "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated just twenty years ago, with a capital of \$13,000,000 to build a road 248 miles long. It has swollen, in the lines it owns and controls, from 248 miles to about 3,100. Through its stock was begged from door to door, to a large extent in individual subscriptions of humble men—who gave them in no expectation of profit, for they anticipated none, but solely for the public good—yet this much abused corporation has divided to its stockholders, over and above six per cent interest, an annual dividend of sixty per cent of extra profit. In addition to this, out of its earnings, it has paid more than \$6,000,000 in reduction of the original cost of its line of works; more than \$900,000 upon the purchase of its main line; and has reduced the cost of equipment upon its line from upwards of \$10,000,000 to a little more than \$3,000,000, making in the whole more than \$14,000,000 paid out of its income towards its permanent work and equipments, beside dividing forty-six per cent, above six per cent, to its stockholders. (Applause.) In addition to all this, carrying on its income a constant dividend of \$1,000,000, and a sinking fund of \$2,000,000 more."

THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, March 4. Never before has any Congress so quietly and thoroughly finished up its business as this has done, at five o'clock today. At the meeting at nine o'clock this morning, there was nothing of any importance left to be done, except to have the bills already engrossed signed in the presence of both houses, and sent to the President for his signature, who was present in the reception hall.

At an early hour the rules were suspended to admit ladies upon the floor, and when Mr. Coffax pronounced his farewell, at least three thousand people were in the galleries and upon the floor, making one of the most impressive scenes and finest audiances ever witnessed in the Capitol. During Mr. Coffax's address the whole assemblage eagerly listened to every word, and at times heartily applauded.

Reference is made to the rapidity with which the iron rails wear out—they only lasting now four years—causing an expenditure in maintaining the road which tell severely upon the working of the road. The increased speed of the passenger trains, and the increase in weight of the engines, and the increased tonnage, may account for this fact. The mortgage of \$1,500,000 due on the first of October, 1886, was paid and the bonds distributed. To meet the mortgages paid to the city of Philadelphia, and for the purpose of purchasing additional equipment required, a new mortgage of \$2,500,000 was created, and \$724,500 of the bonds sold. An arrangement was later entered into between the Pennsylvania railroad company and the board, by which the Elmira and Williamsport, and the leased lines north of that road, were to be worked for the joint benefit of both companies—the former company dividing with this company any loss or gain that may arise out of the lease by this company of those roads. During the year 570 engines, two first class passenger and 180 freight cars have been added to the equipment of the road.

The number of passengers transported over the main road and branches is 885,006, traveling an aggregate distance of 26,331,028 miles. The total amount of freight moved was 2,073,736 tons, an increase of 315,965 tons over the preceding year. Of the above freight, there was 939,159 tons of coal, an increase over the previous year of 223,279 tons carried over the following roads: Northern Central, 303,189; Shamokin Valley and Pottsville, 557,000; and the Elmira and Williamsport, 99,900. In addition there were also transported 50,400 tons of the immediate use of the Company. There has been a slight falling off in coal carried to Baltimore. Any considerable increase in the through coal business, cannot, the report states, be expected until a suitable outlet to tide-water is obtained.

The Board at the last annual meeting was authorized to negotiate with the Columbia and Port Deposit railway company. To some extent there has been negotiations, and there is now a strong probability that that road will be commenced at an early day and pushed forward to completion. The local tonnage of the Shamokin division was 557,000 tons, an increase of 103,000, and of the Elmira division 90,000, and increase of 30,000 tons. As anticipated in the last report, the through passenger business has diminished. The local passenger traffic has, however, increased. For some years the policy of the company was to charge the additional equipment purchased and put on the road to the ordinary working expenses. Now the company has an equipment worth, at gold valuation, \$2,123,000, instead of \$1,828,000, as represented upon the books—the difference amounting to \$700,000. This

with the \$752,000 already to credit of profit and loss, shows a surplus fund of \$1,500,000. The road and equipment is in excellent condition.

THE REPORTS OF THE AUDITOR show that the receipts for passengers amounted to \$1,167,717 77, as follows: Northern Central, \$881,444 07; Shamokin, \$22,560 48; Elmira, \$101,906 97; Wrightsville Branch, \$14,078 33; Canandaigua Division, \$48,461 10; and Chemung Division, \$41,000 84. The receipts from freight amounted to \$2,045,649 40, and from miscellaneous sources, including rentals, \$238,154 33, making the aggregate receipts \$5,042,125 58.

IMPEACHMENT. REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT—VIEWS OF THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY. WASHINGTON, March 8.—Representative Wilson, of Iowa, late last night, made the following report: The Committee on the Judiciary, charged by the House with the examination of certain allegations of high crimes and misdemeanors against the President of the United States, submit the following report: On the seventh day of January, 1887, the House, on motion of Hon. James M. Ashley, a Representative from the State of Ohio, adopted the following preamble and resolution, to wit: To impeach Andrew Johnson, Vice President and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, etc. [Here follow the specifications and the resolution adopted on that occasion.]

The duty imposed on the committee by the House was of a most important, highest and gravest character. No committee during the entire history of the Government have ever been charged with a more important trust. The responsibility which has been imposed on the committee has been a most unpleasant nature. Gladly would the committee have escaped the arduous labors imposed on it by the result of the impeachment proceedings, but, deliberate and faithful action, with a view to correct results, became its duty, and to this end it directed its efforts.

Soon after the adoption of the resolution by the House, the Hon. James M. Ashley communicated to the committee, in support of the charges against the President, the United States, such facts as were in his possession, and the investigation was proceeded with, and has been continued almost without a day's interruption. A large number of witnesses have been examined, many documents collected, and everything done which could be done to bring to the surface the case, but the investigation covers a broad field, embraces many novel and interesting and important questions, and involves a multitude of facts, while most of the witnesses are distant from the capital, owing to which the committee, in view of the magnitude of the task imposed on it, has not been able to conclude its labors, and is not, therefore, prepared to submit a definite and final report.

If the investigation had even approached completeness, the committee would not feel authorized to present the result to the House at this time, for the charges, and the charges have been so entirely neglected as to admit of no discussion, which, in the opinion of the committee, is not the case. Certainly no affirmative report could be properly considered in the expiring Houses of this Congress. The committee not having fully investigated all the charges against the President, it is respectfully submitted, it is deemed inexpedient to submit any conclusions beyond the statement that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation.

The testimony which the committee has taken will be presented to the body of the House, and can go into the hands of such committee as may be charged with the duty of bringing this investigation to a close, so that the labor expended upon it may not have been in vain. The committee regrets its inability definitely to present to the House the subject committed to its charge, and presents this report for its own justification and for the additional purpose of notifying the succeeding Congress of the incompleteness of its labors and that they should be completed.

THOMAS D. MORRIS, Chairman. F. E. WOODRIDGE, HENRY C. COOK, GEORGE S. BOWEN, Wm. LAWRENCE, THOMAS WILLIAMS. THE MINORITY REPORT. Representative A. J. Rogers, one of the Committee on the Judiciary, dissents from his colleagues, saying the committee refuses to allow a report to be made giving the evidence which was presented to it, and that which are no doubt satisfactory to themselves. Therefore he could not report the evidence upon which his conclusion is based, which he would gladly do, did the committee deem it expedient.

HEAVY DEFLATION OF BANK OFFICERS. BALTIMORE, March 8.—A deflation of about three hundred thousand dollars was discovered yesterday in the National Mechanics' Bank of this city, situated at the corner of Calvert and Fayette streets, opposite Bannan's Hotel. C. H. Coleman, Cashier, and Michael Warner, President, G. M. Rogers, paying teller, and Samuel H. Wentz, clerk, both old officers of the bank, and always highly esteemed in the community, are charged with a deflation which has been running for several years through false entries. Stock and gold speculations are supposed to be the cause. There is but little chance for reimbursement. Both men have families, and heretofore they were much esteemed.

The Directors will issue a card to-morrow announcing their ability and readiness to pay all depositors on demand. The issues being national, are secured. The stock, of course, will be seriously affected, but it is believed the bank will not be much interrupted in its business. This institution lost considerably some time ago by Rogers & Co., and some eight years since by the deflation of Dick Turner, who, after getting out of prison, became a noted ball singer. Wentz is now in jail. Rogers was released on bail. The deflation was first discovered by a government agent. The investigation of the deflation is still progressing.

LATER. Mr. Rogers, the paying teller of the Mechanics' Bank, is a brother-in-law of Mr. W. Wentz, the president, and is generally trusted with everything. He is about fifty years old, and has an interesting family. It is believed he is less implicated in the deflation than Wentz, who is also old and a man of family, and has always been highly respected and above suspicion.

It is now supposed that the deflation has been going on for twenty years, but the most extensive operations are of a recent date. The bank's capital is six hundred thousand dollars. Some depositors in the secret withdrew their deposits on Saturday. A heavy run is anticipated by others to-morrow. This was considered among our best banks.

By the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive at Renova, in this State, last week, William Snyder and Patrick O'Bryan were instantly killed. The letter was struck by a piece of the boiler, while standing one hundred and twenty feet from the scene of the explosion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. HO, FORS. KRONENBERG'S OLD STAND. The above named place will be sold from this day forth to the highest bidder, who will give Families to supply themselves with CLOTHING, etc., and also call on Country Stores to come and buy of us as we will sell strictly at City Wholesale prices.

T. S. SHANNON, Practical Watchmaker & Jeweler, from PHILADELPHIA. Simpson's Building, Market Square, SUNBURY, Northumberland County, Pa.

SCHOOL FUND REPORT. To the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Sunbury, State of Pennsylvania: The undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Sunbury respectfully report that they have audited the accounts of School District of the Borough of Sunbury, with the following Treasurers of School Funds from September 2d, 1885, to February 28, 1887: D. W. Shindler, Treasurer for same period, and find as follows:

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Table showing financial data for School District of the Borough of Sunbury, including Amount due School District from J. H. Engel, Amount due School District from G. W. Smith, etc.

Table showing financial data for School District of the Borough of Sunbury, including Amount due School District from G. W. Smith, Amount due School District from Geo. Renn, etc.

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