SUNDINEY PA

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867.

A NEW TEST FOR DEMOCRACY. Our democratic friends, in this county, as elsowhere, are in a quandary. They have not only lost faith in what is termed modern democracy, but in the individual members of the party. They cannot trust each other, and have therefore come to the conclusion to put the Democracy of Northumberland county under bonds. Hereafter there will be very few free and untrammeled democrats. At a meeting of the Standing Committee, on the 11th inst., a committed appointed for the purpose, reported a form of oath, with a sett of rules requiring the persons holding the primary elections to go voluntarily before a Justice, and swear that they will hold the said election according to the rules of the party. The rules read as follows:

1st. That the above oath or affirmation be administered to the above named officers, shall be taken before a Justice of the Peace or some one legally authorized to administer oaths or affirmations,

2d. This committee would recommend the repeal of the resolution passed by the Standing Committee at their last meeting, imposing a certain amount fixed on candidates for the payment of expenses of the

election campaigns.

3d. All persons who voted the whole Democratic ticket, or nearly so, at the last General Election for State and county officers previous to the one offering to vote, and still continue to remain faithful Demo crats, shall be entitled to vote at the Primary Election for nominating candidates.

4th. That none but qualified Democratic electors, according to the laws of Pennsyl-vania, and within their own districts, shall be entitled to vote, or interfere with the same at the Primary Election for the nomination of candidates at any such election within the said county of Northumberland.

J. R. HILBUSH, G. J. HARTLEIN, J. W. HOFFMAN,

The 2d rule discloses the fact that candidates for office are assessed to pay expenses. Surely this is contrary to the principles of true democracy. No democrat should use money to procure his election.

The 3d rule is rather muddled. The voter must have voted the whole democratic ticket, "or nearly so." There have been so many of the faithful who have been lately kicking over the traces that some such clause or loop-hole, for escape, was necessary, The words "or nearly so" will allow great latitude of opinion. The Judge, under his new fangled oath, not the "iron clad oath," will, no doubt, be liberal, and proclaim that

"Whilst the lamp of life holds out to burn, The vilest (party) sinner may return."

The 4th rule limits the right of suffrage only "to none but qualified Democratic electors, according to the laws of Pennsylvania." If the Committee will only refer to the book district in the State. The chairman of the Standing Committee will, no doubt, enforce is kept pure, and that none but democrats be allowed to vote hereafter.

## THE BUNDAY CAR QUESTION IN THE

The Sunday car question was debated in his fate with magnificent calmness and digthe Senate, on Tuesday last, or rather Mr. nity, and has doubtiess received a more lethe Senate, on Tuesday last, or rather Mr. Lowry made a rampant speech in opposition opposition and has doubteness received a line of the last opposition of the last countries tion to the bill allowing the citizens, them- more merciful selves, to decide by vote, whether the poor people of Philadelphia shall have the same commended and endorsed by our cotemporary of the Harrisburg Telegraph, we expected to find something more than mere assertions and rough witticisms when we read it, but we failed to find in it one single argument that, in our opinion, ought to have forth, seem to have been, with a very few weight with any liberal-minded and inteligent christian or moralist who has investigated the subject. The real question at issue is: What is the proper observance of the Sabbath? admitting that Sunday should impeached of high treason in the reign of be kept as the Sabbath. Some of our most Charles II., and went into voluntary exile. eminent divines differ in what should be regarded as an observance of the Sabbath. To those who think it right to compel Oates's "Popish Plot," the venerable Vistheir views and opinions on moral and religious subjects, we commend the bold and form on this subject, who says :

"Keep it (Sunday) holy for its use sake, "both to body and to soul. But, if any-"where the day is made holy for the mere "day's sake, if anywhere any one sets up its "observance upon a Jewish foundation, then "I order you to work on it, ride on it, to "dance on it, to feast on it, to do everything "that shall reprove this encroachment."

Such was the opinion of a great and good and intolerance, in every form, and was not afraid to meet his powerful accusers, in Worms as there were tiles on the houses." He was in favor of observing the Sabbath,

but would never sanction intolerance of opinion in matters on which good men may differ.

That Mr. Lowry should be the champion of the opposition, on this subject, surprises even himself, who says he expects the ridicule of the Press at home.

THE Southern States have suffered severely from the recent wars. Whole districts of country have been submerged by floods. In some parts on the Mississippi, the floods have extended over the country, back to the hills, a distance of thirty miles. Our Southern brethern have been severely punished for their sins of omission and com mission. After the sufferings and deprivations of the cruel war, they brought upon themselves, they were visited with a famine that left some districts in a state of absolute starvation until aid was sent them. And now to add to their cup of affliction, their country is submerged by water.

POST MASTER AT PHILADELPHIA.-We are pleased to learn that the nomination We are pleased to learn that the nomination of Col. H. H. Bingham, for Post Master at Philadelphia, has been confirmed by the Senate. Col. Bingham is a young man of excellent character and superior abilities. During the war he was a favorite officer on Gen. Hancock's staff. A few months since Mr. C. M. Hall, the late Post Master, offered him the chief clerkship of the Philadelphia Post office, which he accepted. IMPEACHMENTS.

Under the Constitution of the United states the subjects of impeachment are the President, the Vice-President, and all civil officers, and the offenses for which they may be impeached are treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. The ar-ticles of accusation must be lodged by the House of Representatives and tried by the Senate. The usual course is for a member of the House to introduce a resolution either preferring charges or calling for a committee of inquiry. After the resolution of impeachment has passed the House, a committee is appointed to conduct the prosecution at the bar of the Senate. A vote of two-thirds of the Senators present is necessary for conviction. When the President is tried the Chief Justice must preside. The judgment cannot extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States. The N. F. Tribune, speaking on this subject, says :

all prosecuted within a few months, and a barrister named Floyd, for no more serious fiense than rejoicing at the expulsion of the Palatine from Prague, was sentenced to be degraded from the estate of a gentleman and declared infamous, to stand in the pillory, to be fined £5,000, to be imprisoned for life, and to be whipped at the cart's

tail. The whipping, was afterward remit-ted. Three years later, in 1624, the Lord Treasurer, Middlesex, having been impeached, through the influence of Buckingham, of bribery, oppression, and neglect of duty, was condemned to pay a fine of £50,000, and to be imprisoned during pleasure, and forever excluded from Parliament and the verge of the Court. But when the memorable conflict between the King and Parliament, ending in the revolution and Protectorate, broke out in the next reign, the impeachment of Buckingham himself was a subject of long and angry controversy. The protection of Charles L, who went to the ength of dissolving Parliament in order to save his favorite, could not have shielded the Duke long from the vengeance of the Commons; but his career was cut short by the knife of an assassin.

The power of impeachment now became, in the hands of the popular party led by Pym and Hampden, a weapon of tremen-dous power, and they used it without mercy. On the 11th of November, 1640, mercy. On the 11th of November, 1040, the House of Commons debated with closed doors, and when these were opened, a majority of the members, with Pym at their drop.
head, proceeded to the bar of the Lords and Judge Watrous of the United States Disimpeached Stafford, the most obnoxious of trial took place in Westminster Hall the following March. Next to the trial of Warren Hastings, it was probably the most remarkable impeachment case in English history. The Commons sat on elevated on each side of the Lords. The King and Queen occupied private boxes behind the throne, hoping vainly that their presence would act as a check upon the forwardness of the witnesses and the violence and page of that celebrated law of Pennsylvania that confers the right of suffrage only

of the managers. A gallery was erected for ladies, who paid high prices for admission. The trial lasted thirteen days. The spectaon Democrats, they will readily carry every tors used to come as early as five in the proceedings began at nine, and were often the laws and see that the right of suffrage the morning without intermission. The the morning without intermission. The on all the charges, and a sentence of reintroduced in their own body a bill of at- out a dissenting voice. tainder, charging Stafford with an attempt to subvert the liberties of the country.

When Stafford was led out to execution, he knelt before the window of a cell which he had to pass, and begged the blessing of privilege to ride out in the fresh air on Sun-day, in the poor man's carriage, as is quiet-ly accorded to the rich, on the same day, in their private carriages. As this speech was peached, and, after a year and a quarter, was brought to trial. The cause was prolonged six months, and then was terminated just as Strafford's had been. The Commons, despairing of a conviction before the Upper House, brought in a bill of attainder,

Convicted and sentenced to death he me

and the Archbishop was beheaded.
Impeachments, indeed, from the time exceptions, tedious, irritating, and expensive failures. Charles I. impeached the leaders of the Parliamentary party; but his Lords Arlington and Danby were impeachothers, who may differ with them, to adopt count Stafford was placed at the bar of the House of Lords, charged with complicity in that imaginary scheme, and after a seven days trial was convicted and executed. emphatic language of the great German Re- His death had an effect very different from what his prosecutors desired, and probably did more than any other thing to arouse the nation from its bloody dream of plots and conspiracy. Indeed the tendency of impeachment in modern times has almost always been to raise the prisoner to the digni-ty of martyrdom, and benefit the cause for which he suffers.

The circumstances of the trial of Warren Hastings are so well known that we need only briefly refer to them. Impeached for man, who bravely fought tyrranny, bigotry tyrannical and corrupt practices during his and intolerance in every form, and was administration as Governor-General of British India, he was tried before one of the face to face, "if there were as many devils gathered in Westminster Hall—Burke, Fox, and Sheridan making some of their most celebrated speeches as managers on behalf of the Commons. The articles of impeachment were brought forward in April, 1786. Two sessions were consumed in preliminary measures. The trial began in February, 1788, and lasted until April, 1795, one hundred and forty eight days having been actually consumed in the process. Hastings was acquitted by large majorities on all the charges, and public opinion, which was savagely hostile to him at the beginning. was strongly in his favor before the end and in neither case was precisely just.

Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, the Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, the celebrated colleague and friend of Pitt, was impeached in 1805 for misapplication of the public money and complicity with a swinding paymaster, while Treasurer of the Navy. His trial began in Westminster Hall, May 29, 1806, and on the 12th of June he was acquitted by a large majority—a result which satisfied nobody of the innocence of the accused, and tended to bring into contempt both the House of Lords and the practice of trial by impeachment. That was the last notable trial of the kind which has taken place in England.

taken place in England.
William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee, was impeached in 1797, for having intrigued to transfer New Orleans and the trigued to transfer New Orleans and the neighboring districts to Great Britisn, by means of a joint expedition of English and Indians. A long time was spent in discussing the affair, and it was finally dropped by the House, the Senate having passed a resolution of expulsion. The case of John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of

the District of New Hampshire, who was impeached in March 1808, is a pecular one. The trial began March 8, and closed on the 18th, a verdict of guilty being rendered on all the charges, and Judgs Pickering was removed from office. But it was clearly shown on the trial that the accessed had been for several years totally deranged.

The impeachment of Samuel Chase, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for official misconduct, was the cause of great public excitement

the United States, for official misconduct, was the cause of great public excitement and party commotion in 1804-5. Judge Chase was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a zealous and industrious patriot during the Revolutionary War, and an able and upright judge, though sometimes irascible and overbearing. The prosecution was instigated and managed by John Randolph, The articles embraced eight charges, and related chiefly to alleged arbitrary, unjust, and tyrannical conduct on certain political trials—those of John Fries for treason, and of Taylor and Callender for seditious libel. After the examination of Mr. Chase's witnesses, seven days were occupied in arguments on both sides, and on the 1st of March the vote was taken on each of the charges separately. There was a ma-jority in favor of the accused on five of the eight charges, and a majority against him The case of Bacon was only one of seve eight charges, and a majority against him ral which the same Parliament pursued and on the others, but not the two-thirds repunished. Sir Giles Mompesson, Sir Francis Mitchell, Bennet, Judge of the Prerogative was accordingly discharged, and retained his seat on the bench until his death.

daff, Yelverton, the Attorney General, were James H. Peck, Judge of the United

States District Court for the District of Missouri, was impeached of high misdemea-nors in office in 1830. The ground of ac-cusation against him was that he had imprisoned and suspended from practicing in his court an attorney named Lawless, for an alleged contempt in commenting in a newspaper communication upon one of the Judges dicisions. The articles of impeachment were presented by Mr. Buchanan, May 4, 1830. The trial began on the 20th of December, and lasted until the 31st of January, when the accused was pronounced acquited, twenty-one Senators having voted

him guilty and twenty-two not guilty.

An attempt was made in 1843 to impeach
President Tyler, and this movement derives especial interest from the close resemblance between the circumstances of Mr. Tyler's case and that of Mr. Andrew Johnson. On the 10th of January, John Minor Botts presented charges in the House of Representatives and moved for the appointment of a committee of inquiry. The charges accused the President of gross usurpation of power and violation of law in ordering the payment of rejected claims upon the Treasury; of wickedly and corruptly abusing the power of appointment and removal; of retaining men in office for months after they had been rejected by the Senate; of abusing the veto power, and of other high crimes and misdemennors. The House refused by a vote of 127 to 83, to appoint a committee of inquiry, and so the matter was allowed to

trict Court for the Western District of Texas the royal ministers, of high treason. The was accused of official misconduct and corruption, and a Committee of the House of Representatives reported in February, 1867, in favor of his impeachment; but after a ten months' discussion the affair was dismissed, the House resolving that there was no oc-

casion for further proceedings.

The last case of impeachment before the United State Senate was that of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States in the District of Tennessee, for complicity in the Rebellion. The charges, seven in number, were presented in April 1862, and the trial took place on the tors used to come as early as five in the 26th of June of the same year, lasting only morning. By seven the hall was full. The one day. The accused failed to appear, and there was of course no defense. He was prolonged till two, three, or four o'clock in found guilty by nearly an unanimous vote,

> The remedy by impeachment, like the Habess Corpus act and other laws, is copied from the British Constitution. The earliest form of impeachment was adopted. For sometimes the remedy by impeachment had fallen into disuse, but the corruptions, duthe reign of James I, caused its removal. The most important case, during that reign, was that of Lord Chanceller Bacon, the great Philosopher, Judge and lawyer, who was deposed from office and fined £40,000. His citizens. fine and imprisonment were remitted but he died, broken-hearted, five years after.

### CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, 18th .- In the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for the House supplement to the Reconstruction act. Laid over, objection to its consideration being made. A resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into e conduct of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department was agreed to.
In the House, in Committee of the Whole

was considered the Senate joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 for the relief of the destitute people in the southern and southwestern States. Mr. Butler offered a substitute to the effect that \$1,000,000 be appropriated for the relief of the widows and children of the Union soldiers starved to death in the rebel prisons of Anderson-ville, Salsbury, Libby, Millen and Belle Isle. A lengthy discussion ensued, and the matter was not disposed of.

THURSDAY, 14th .- In the Senate Mr. Ramsey offered a birl authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad to extend its road westward through New-Mexico and Arizona, to the east boundary of California. The supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up

In the House Mr. Covode desired to introduce a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate certain reported irregularities in the Treasury Department, but objection was made. Mr. Julian introduced a bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates in Congress.

FRIDAY, 15th .- The Senate passed the resolution prohibiting the sale or introduc-tion of liquors into the Capitol buildings. Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, southern branch, and telegraph line. Also, a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lawrence, Kansas, to the Mexican boundary line. The supplemental Reconstruction bill was debated for three hours.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution to remove the disability to hold office from Robert M. Patton, of Alabama, and Joseph E. Brown

of Georgia. In the House the Committee on Retrenchment reported joint resolutions directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the gold, amounting to \$100,000, claimed by the gold, amounting to \$100,000, claimed by the Richmond banks. An amendment that the coin be placed in the Treasury was agreed to, and the resolution was passed. Mr. Wood called up the New York Custom-House matter, and, after a discussion, Mr. Hulburd's resolution to revive the Committee on Public Expanditures was adopted.

tion was adopted directing the Retronch ment Committee to investigate the conduct

of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury.
The House joint resolution relating to the Richmond bank coin was called up and passed. The supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up and amendments were adopted, making the elections by ballot, and requiring that a majority of registered voters shall vote on the question of a convention. The bill as amended was then passed, ayes 38, nays 2. Messrs. Buckalew and Hendricks voted nay, and Mr. Johnson, of Md., voted for the bill. The other Democrats were absent. The bill goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendthe House for concurrence in the amend ments.

TUESDAY, 19th .- In the Senate upon mo

tion of Mr. Trumbull, took up the House joint resolution suspending all proceedings relative to payment for slaves enlisted of drafted into the service of the United States, but at the suggestion of Mr. Davis it was laid over until to-day. Mr. Morton reported the joint resolution authorizing the refund-ing to the State of Indiana for expenses incurred in repelling the John Morgan raid. Some opposition being manifested to this resolution, on motion of M. Fessenden it was laid over. M. Conness introduced a resolution of inquiry in relation to the divulging of the proceedings of the Senate in executive session, and authorizing the President of the Senate to inquire into the matter, with authority to send for persons and papers At the request of Senator Conkling it was laid over until to day. The House bill to supply an omission in the enrolling of the bill to provide for increased revenue upon imported wool, was passed, as was also the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue one complete suit of clothing to each invalid soldier in any regular soldier's home in the United States. Mr. Johnson stated in the Senate yesterday that it was the desire of Hon. Philip F. Thomas, the Maryland Senator elect, that his credentials should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, as he courted the fullest investigation into all his public acts, and his credentials were so re-ferred. Mr. Cole introduced a bill to further define the qualifications of members of Congress, but without action it went over. The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the supplemen tary reconstruction bill made a report, which was concurred in, and the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

except Tennessee, until they shall have been restored to their rights as States in the Union. Mr. Stevens called up the bill intro-Union. Mr. Stevens called up the bill intro-duced by him some days ago to confiscate the property of those engaged in the rebel-lion. This bill is sweeping in its provisions, and should it become a law, would be a terrible blow to the already prostrate and suffering South. Mr. Stevens undertook to address the House at length in support of his bill, but he was overcome by his physical infirmities, and his speech was read for him by the Clerk, at the conclusion of which the whole subject was postponed until the second Tuesday in December next. The House | them. then took up the bill appropriating one million of dollars for relief of the destitute in the South, but after a somewhat rambling debate, it was laid over without action. The conference committee on the disagreeing votes on the supplementary reconstruction bill made a report; which was concurred in, and the House then adjourned.

#### Terrible Riot at Carlisle!

CARLISLE, Ps., March 16, 1867.-Last evening two soldiers came into town. When near the Court House, they were attacked by A. Hammil and P. Gilmore. Neither party were hurt. The soldiers then left for the garrison. At 8 o'clock about fifty soldiers came in town, armed with carbines, revolvers, sabres, and halted near the Court House and fired into a crowd of citizens who were standing near the point where the polls were located. The citizens drew revolvers and fired, when a general riot ensued. The soldiers ran and the citizens pursued—the

soldiers firing back, and when, on reaching the edge of the town, they took a position. The guard came in from the post, and the firing was kept up. The guard having arfor extortion and malversation of the public rison, meeting Hammil, who had a gun, was fund. When Richard II was deposed the ordered by the guard to lay it down. On of the right nipple, and came out near the from being waked up rather suddenly and left shoulder blade. He died in three hours. somewhat frightened, the passengers were

Mrs. Stuart, standing in the door at her uninjured, home, was shot through the left foot; It is run Thomas Zimmerman through the right forearm, crushing bones; Jacob Small, through the centre of the right hand; — Halli-baugh, in the head, crushing the scalp-all

Two soldiers were wounded, one in the head and one in the leg-the former mortal-For several nights soldiers have been in

own creating much disturbance. About four hundred are now at this post Serious Flood in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Ill., March 14.—The officers of the steamer Rockford, just from the Arkansas river, report the country overflowed, and great loss of property and suffering of inhabitants. Twenty-seven lives were lost at Helena by

the flood, mostly freedmen. The steamer Peter Bolen was damaged by running into the bank at Red Fork, and lost part of her cargo, one soldier and one deck hand. THE WATER TWENTY FEET DEEP IN THE CITY

OF CHATTANOOGA-PEOPLE STARVING, &C. CINCINNATI, March 14 .- The Union Convention to-day nominated Chas, F. Wilstach

for Mayor.
The Gazette's Nashville special says the reports of the suffering at Chattanooga and other places along the Tennessee river, are appalling. At Chattanooga, on the 12th, the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep in the city; many houses are toppling over, and others are floating away. The Mayor, with a posse of citizens and soldiers. were foraging among the loaded cars for food. The agents of the railroad protested, but the mayor said the people were starving. Twenty-five dead bodies were seen floating down the river at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 12th. The loss of property is estimated at a million of dollars. General Carlin, at Nashville, was making efforts to send rations through to Chattanooga.

REPUBLICAN PROGRESS IN MEXICO.-The latest intelligence informs us that the Re-publican forces of Mexico are rapidly posses-sing themselves of the whole of the Atlantic const, thus cutting off the retreat of the Imperial army at and near Queretaro, and diminishing the chances of an escape of Maximillian in case he should be routed. The important towns of Orizaba and Cordova have been occupied by the Liberals, who expected also to capture Vera Cruz immediately after the departure of the French. The great battle between Maximilian and the Liberals was expected to take place about the 10th of March, but if we are to judge from certain passages in the late accounts Max will aim for the coast and be glad to get away with a whole skin. We have news by way of San Francisco that a Republican force has actually entered the city of Mexico, and that Juarez himself was only three marches from the capital. This news may be true as communication between the capi

Hulburd's resolution to revive the Committee on Public Expenditures was adopted. Mr. Schenck offered a resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the conduct of Henry A. Smythe, the Collector of New York.

Saturday, 16th.—In the Senate a resolution in the first instance is a superior of the committee to get up a public masked ball, punishable with \$500 fine in the first instance in the first instance. and one year's imprisonment for a repeti-

There will be a blue tulip at the Paris The Jewish population of St. Louis is te Geo. Peabody says that after his return rom London, he shall take up his residence

in Salem, Mass.
L. W. Jerome, of New York, has los within a short period about \$1,000,000 by the decline of Pacific Mail stock. Michigan has followed the example

Ohio in refusing to enfranchise the negroes. There is an slarming exodus of able bo died negroes from Kentucky. In Mound city, Ill., on the Ohio river,

serious suffering exists in consequence of the inundation of the town by the high wa-

An association to encourage immigration to California has been formed in San Fran-

Brigham Young sent \$100, recently, to James Pine, Esq., of Pore Byron, New York, to pay a board bill contracted thirty years The wages of the female operatives at

the Merrimack Mills, in Lowell, Mass., have been reduced, and some of the girls are on Statistics prove that but one Pennsylvanian in a thousand arrives at the age of

A daughter of a St. Louis chimney sweep is shortly to be married, and the father has

issued no less than eight hundred cards of invitation. An epidemic has broken out among the hogs at Lykens, Pa., and the Register says large numbers of them are dying, the disease

being very fatal in its character. One man in Gardiner, Maine, has made \$40,000 from ice cut from the Aroostock river.

The Prince of Wales is said to be writing a book about what he saw in his tour in the United States. Peach trees are in full bloom, and the

trees are putting on their summer dresses in the Gulf States. A rural town in Maine has had a ball, the

proceeds of which are to buy a hearse. The House agreed to a joint resolution prohibiting the further issue of agricultural college scrip to any State lately in rebellion were being robbed of \$350, near Petroleum were being robbed of \$350, near Petroleum Centre, last Saturday night.

> In the death returns of New York, last week, the hanging of Wagner, the wife mur-derer, comes under the head of 'Deaths from accident or negligence."

One of the young men who drank corresive sublimate, thinking it whisky, at Copake, N. Y., has died, and the other will

Miss Carmichael, the poetess of Salt Lake, having become the one wife of one husband. and left Mormondom, is about to publish book on the Mormons and her life among

Green leaves begin to appear on the me ple trees in Richmon

One Cincinnatian has sued another for selling him a mocking bird that won't sing A butcher in Wheeling, during the past thirty-three years, has made 625 miles of sausages.

A simple looking freedman recently pre sented himsef at the "Bureau" in a Southern State, and expressed a desire to be married "All right, fetch your sweetheart along," was the reply. "I hain't got none, mars'r," was the reply; "dey tole me it was your bus'ness to find me one,"

A Canadian practical joker has been an noying Kingston people by painting the Fenian coat of arms on their fences. The entire valuation of the taxable pro perty of Kentucky last year was\$392,355,952,

an increase over the previous year of \$309, An English medical journal says that legal steps have been taken in England to arrest the practice of certain of those quacks who, having been struck off the rolls of the col

A sleeping car on the Niagare Falls road ordered by the guard to lay it down. On ran off the track on Wednesday morning refusing he shot him. The ball struck left near Rochester, and landed in a ditch. Aside

> It is rumored that John G. Whittier, the poet, is to be married in his old age, to a ORPHANS' COURT SALE. vidow of Philadelphia, with whom he has been in love for thirty years.

General Gleeson, who is now military director of the Fenian Brotherhood, has given a contract for two thousand uniforms to a large clothing firm in New York.

The unanimous opinion of the London clubs is "that the recall of Mr. Motley from Vienna is disreputable to Mr. Seward. disgraceful to the President, and a misfortune to the American people."

A mot of Prince Napoleon is being repeated in the solions: "The Emperor has twice deceived France-first in 1848, in making her believe that he was a fool; next, in 1865, in making her believe he was a genius.

Two physicians have been appointed by the authorities of Columbus, Ohio, to attend to the small-pox cases, which are becoming numerous in that city.

PRIMITIVE IRON WORKS,-Mr. Samuel PRIMITIVE IRON WORKS.—Mr. Samuel Baker, describing the natives living near the banks of the Nile, Africa, says they make excellent iron wespons, although the blacksmiths have nothing but stones for an anvil and hammer. The natives, however, are absolute savages. The men have no clothing, but the women wear what he calls "a shirt of mail," an apron nine inches long and six inches broad. He obtained one of and six inches broad. He obtained one of the "shirts," which had belonged to the wife, of a chief, and he found that it had been made of rings of iron, neatly joined together. The work had been done by a blacksmith, who had used a cleft stick for a pair of tongs, and a stone for an anvil, and another stone for a hammer.

A man, who was charged with ten gallons of whisky, which a grocer put in an eight gal-lon keg, said he"didn't mind the money over-

month, extended to the west and southwest, but there they were very heavy, raising the but there they were very heavy, raising the rivers to an inordinate height. A fearful amount of damage has been the consequence in Tennessee, western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and other States. The lower portion of Cincinnati was submerged, and in Covington, on the Kentucky side, hundreds of houses were under water. Near Louisville, the river is reported to have flooded a tract of country thirty miles wide, completely devastating the farms along the bank. Stacks of hay, wheat, oats, &c., have been washed away, and nearly all the steamboat landings are under water. In East Tennessee houses, are under water. In East Tennessee houses, mills, barns, and bridges without number have been carried away, and railroad travel has been almost entirely suspended. The damage to this section alone is estimated at \$2,000,000. The levee near Mound City gave way, and that city is threatened with inundation. At Knoxville over 200 persons were washed out of their homes.

Judge Lynch holds court in Johnson county, Mo. A vigilance committee is in operation. Two desperadoes have been shot, and three others have wisely left for parts unknown. A notorious gambler was suspended from a tree at Warrensburgh, where he swung for three days, as a warning to the generalized for three days, as a warning to gambling fraternity.

ALABAMA IN THE RIGHT PATH.-A Republican convention was held at Huntsville, Alabama, on the 6th inst., and is one of the results of the recent measure of reconstruc-tion by Congress. This convention is merely prefatcory to another, to be held in May, whereat the loyal men of the State will pro-ceed to reconstruct it. With her vast colored population heartily in favor of the movement, the prospect seems to be good that Alabams will soon register herself with the radical majority of States.—This is simply surprising, but the world moves.

INDIAN WAR .- The late murders and massacres by the Indians will, it seems, be fully avenged by the Government. We have already the information that Gen. Crook with United States troops encountered a force of Indians in Stein's mountain and killed 63. We now learn that Maj.-Gen Hancock was to march from Fort Leaven-worth on the 16th inst., with a strong detachment of regulars for the scene of the late horrible massacre. All the emigrant trains will be fully armed and organized for defence in case of attack.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.—During Januar last there were imported into the United States from foreign countries goods to the amount of \$22,989,648 in gold. The exports for the month were \$37,663,747, of which \$26,098,685 was cotton. For the last six months of 1866 the imports were \$209,234, 081 in gold, and the exports \$180,415,994

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO BUILDERS

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of L. T. Rohrbach, Esq., in Sunbury, for the erection of TWO NEW SCHOOL HOUSES, one in the Northwest District and one in the Southeast Disthe Northwest District and one in the Southeast District, in the Borough of Sunbury, Pa., between the hours of 7 and 50 clook P. M. on the 29th of March, 1867. Plans and specifications of the buildings can be seen at the Law Office of Mr. Rohrbach.

J. B. LENKER.

L. T. ROHRBACH.
S. P. WOLVERTON,
J. H. LOVE.
Sunbury, March 23, 1867.

RECORD YOUR DEEDS

PERSONS having unrecorded Deeds are reminded that they must be recorded, according to the Act of Assembly which requires that—
"All deeds and conveyances for real estate in this Commonwealth, shall be recorded in the office for Recording Deeds in the County where the lands lie within six months after the execution of such deeds and conveyance; and every such deed and conveyance not recorded as aforesaid, shall be judged FRAUDULENT AND VOID against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration unless such deeds be recorded before the recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchase. or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgage shall claim."

De Those having old Deeds will profit by paying strict attention to the above.

March 23, 1867.

# NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. 5 Bridges to be Let. THERE will be a Letting of Bridges as follows: One over Shamokin Creek, in the borough of Sha-

One over Shamokin Creek, in the Sorough of Shamokin.

One over Little Shamokin Creek, near the farm of Solomon Malick.

One over Little Shamokin Creek, near the farm of Geo. C. Welker.

One over the Stream near the residence of John Markle, in the borough of Sanbury.

The two first will be let at the house of Wm. Roth, in Shamokin Borough, on the 10th of April, the three other Bridges will be let at the Commissioners' Office, on the 12th of April, 1867. Plans and specifications will be exhibited on the days of Letting.

HUGH MARTIN,

JNO. ECKMAN,

SOLOMON BILLMAN.

Cenas. Weaver, Cierk.

CHAS. WEAVER, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, Sunbury, March 23, 1867. W. W. APSLEY,

#### leges, still add to their names the initials THACHER & CO. WHOLESALE DEALER IN Boots Shoes & Trunks.

No. 16, North 4th St., PHILADELPHIA March 23, 1867 .-

I N pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of I Northumberland county, will be exposed to pub-lic sale, on the premises in the Borough of SUNBU-RY, on SATURDAY the 13th day of APRIL, A. D. RY, on SATURDAY the 13th day of APRIL, A. D. 1867; A certain Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, numbered and designated in the general plan or draft of said Borough as lot number one hundred and twenty eight (128); Bounded on the north by an Alley; on the east by lot number one hundred and twenty-seven (127); on the south by Dewberry or Arch street; and on the west by an Alley, containing in width or front, on said Dewberry or Arch street, sixty feet, and in depth two hundred and thirty feet with the appurtenances. Late the property of Clarinda Grant, 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

By order of the Court,
J. A. J. CUMMINGS, Cl'k O C.
Sunbury, March 22, 1867.

# Executor's Notice.

Sunbury, March 23, 1867 .- 6t

LATAKIA TOBACCO. Introduced by the celebrated Traveler, Bayard Taylor, from Mt. Lebanon. The finest Sucking Tobacco known—it is described by Mr. Taylor as "seft, aromatic, and of delicious odor, resembling that of dried roses;" maturing very early, seed sown as late as June will perfect a crop. We offer choice seed of this valuable variety, from seed of Mr. Taylor's own raising.

lor's own raising.

Price (by mail, postage paid,) 25c per package.

EDW'D. J. EVANS & CO.,

No. 9 N. George Street, York, Pa.

March 23, 1867.—1m

or whise, which a grocer put in an eight gallon keg, said he "didn't mind the money overcharged so much as he did the strain on the keg."

J. W. Hohnor of Parkersburg, West Va., says that Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water cured him of Scrofula. He had 37 runing Ulcers when he commenced taking the medicine. Persons afflicted should make a note of this, and send to J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York, for a circular concerning this remarkable remedy.

Great Floods.—The continuous though moderate rains we have had for the last month, extended to the west and southwest,

sively Sold by Retailers, and see that each thom.

As for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is Stamped "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A."—No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled—Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory and Salesrooms.

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA. SKIRTS made to order, realtered and repaired. TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY March 23, 1867.—10mw WM. T. HOPKINS.

AGENTS WANTED. FOR GREELEY'S HISTORY CONFLETS. EXTRAORIST
RART OFFORTWRITT UNPARALIZATED SUCCESS!
This History contains accounts of about one hundred
Battles not generally found in the earlier works on the Rebellion, even in those most widely circulated. Now that
GREEKY's History is completed, its popularity is greater
than ever belore, and selfs with a rapidity which makes it
the most valuable work for Canvassers ever published.
Address O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, at Hactford,
Conn., Cleveland, Ohio, or Detroit, Mich
March 18, 1807.—41.

ME-101 M combat

DREXEL & CO..

24 South Third Street. (BETWEEN MARKET & CHESSET,)

PHILADELPHIA.

# BANKERS. AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE 7-30 .

JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST CONVERTED INTO 5-20s

Without charge, and at present with a PROFIT to the BOLDER,

GOLD, SILVER TOTHE / TOWARD COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WANTED. Applications by mail will receive prompt atten-tion, and all information cheerfully furnished. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission here or in New York. Orders solicited. February 23, 1867.—3m

Garden Seeds by Mail.

WE offer a large and complete assortment of Fresh Seeds, embracing. OVER 250 LEADING VARIETIES. cluding all the Novelties,) which we farnish,

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID. t our catalogue prices. All our Seeds are carefully tested before sending

WARRANTED TO GROW. f properly planted and cared for. OUR NEW PRICED DESCRIPTIVE CATA LOGUE is mailed to any address, on receipt of star for postage.

EDW'D. J. EVANS & CO., No. 9, N. George st., York, Pa. March 23, 1867.—1m FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, Vines, Small Fruits, Shrubs.

BEDDING PLANTS, &C., FOR THE SPRING OF 1867. We offer for the present season, a large and com-plete assortment of NURSERY STOCK, embracing a large variety of thrifty, well-grown Trees, which we are prepared to furnish at the annexed prices, and to which we invite the attention of Fruit Grow-

ers and Planters. FRUIT TREES, VINES, &c. Each. Pr doz. Pr 100 Standard apples, 4 years old, leading kinds, Dwarf 2 years old, (on Paradise,) Crab Apples, 2 and 3 years old Standard Pears, 2 and 3 years

Dwarf Pears, 2 years old Standard Cherries, 2 years old Dwarf Cherries, 2 years old Standard Peaches, 1 year old do do Hale's Early, 6 00 do do l year old on Plum Dwarf do Apricots, on Peach Nan Buren's Golden D'f Peach 1 00 Nectarines and Almonds 50 Standard Plums, on Plum 75

Iwarf do on do 75
N. B. Extra sized trees of many of furnished at extra prices.
Curnants and Geometeries 2:
Rasplerrice and Blackberries

Gand, &c.
Russell's Prolific, Golden
Seeded,
Lennig's White, Cutter
&c.,
Jucunda (Knox's 700)

Agriculturiat,
La Constante, Mend's
Seedling, N. J., Scotlet,
Catawba, Isabella and Clinton, I year, 1st class, Concord, I year, 1st class, Diams, Hartford Prolific, &c., 1 year,

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Shade Trees, Leading kinds, 8 to 10 feet \$1 each \$10 p \$75 per hundred. Deciduous Ornamontal Trees, a fine assertment 50 to 1 ous Ornamental Trees, a fine assortment 50 to 1

Decidaous Ornamental Trees, a fine assortment 50 to 1 (
5 00 to 10 00 per doz., 40 00 to 75 00 per 100.

Decidaous Ornamental Shrubs, 25 to 50 crs each, 2 50 to 500 per doz., 20 00 to 40 00 per hundred.

Chimbing Ornamental Shrubs, 25 to 50 each, 2 50 to 5 (
per doz, 20 00 to 40 00 per hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS, Each Per doz Per 10

English Walauts & Spanish Chesn't 50 5 00

Downing a Everbearing Mulberry and Downing and Downin Packing done in the best manner, in biles or boxes, if which a moderate charge is made. Goods are prompt forwarded by Express, or Rasiroad, to all points. Descritive Catalogues mailed to applicants, enclosing stamps.

EDW'D J EVANS & CO., YORK, Pennsylvania.

March 23, 1867 -1m NOTICE TO FARMERS. TORRINGTON & HODGKIN

> MANUFACTURERS OF RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIMI Sunbury, Pa.

A 5 the reason is at hand, we offer to the farme our Super-Phosphate, which as a fertilizer I wheat, Corn, Cats. Potatoes, Grass, &c., cannot excelled, and warrant it a permanent improver of ALL KINDS OF SOIL.

(not excepting any.) It does not act as a simp stimulant for one crop only, but is lasting in its effect which can be proved by the farmers of Chester an adjoining counties of this State. Also of the a jacent counties of Delaware and Maryland, whave used our manufacture for the last 8 years.

We ask a trial this spring, confident that the who purchase, will continue to patronize. For Wheat 300 lbs. per acre drilled or sown bros

cast. For Corn 150 to 2001bs, per acre dropped in hill, planting.

For Oats 150 lbs. per acre sown broadcast.

For Potatoes 400 lbs. per acre scattered in row.

For Grass, 200 lbs. per acre as a top dresser.

This quantity on Grass lands, will produce an i crease in first crop of 1 to 11 tons per acre.

GIVEITATRIAL.

We know that the result will be satisfactory. Sold in Barrels and Bags, at \$57 per 2000 lbs. Manufactory, East Market Stree

Also shipped to all points on the Phil'a. & Er Northern Central, Lackawana & Bloomsburg a Shamokin Valley Railroads. J. E. TORRINGTON ED. HODGKIGS. Sunbury, March 16, 1867.

SI50 REWARD! \$500 IN GOLD STOLEN

THE above reward will be paid by the subscrit for the recovery of the above money, or the rest of the guilty person who committed the robber or such information as will lead to the arrest a conviction of such person or persons. The mon was in gold coin, viz: Eight \$10 gold pieces, one them marked V. K., one \$10 gold pieces, marked R. The remainder was in gold pieces of \$10, \$2,50 and \$1, making in all five hundred dollars gold. The robberty was committed on the premi of the subscriber, Valentine Klase, residing no Snydertown, in Shamekin township, Northumb land county, sometime since August 1865, but the supposition is that it was done on the night of the State of February, when Mr. and Mrs. Klase supposition is that it was done on the night of the State of February, when Mr. and Mrs. Klase supposition were drugged by some narcotic as they should waking until late the following morning.

VALENTINE KLASE
Snydertown, March 16, 1866.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of administration on the easte of Cathat Benghart, deceased, lately of Delaware townsh Northumberland county, having been granted to the decayand by the Reguter of said county. All personadelited to the some will make immediate payment, those having claims against the same, will present the duly authenticated.

Delawate twp., March 16, 1667.—6