

We thought we were sufficiently explicit when we stated, in substance, in a former issue, that if the editor of the Gazette did not vote against Mr. Bissel, or promised to do so, somebody did "lie" to use the Gazette's own language. That somebody was either the editor of the Gazette, Mr. Leisenring, or ourself. Now we repeat, that we are sure that we have stated no untruth, in regard to this matter, nor do we believe that Mr. L. has. If the editor of the Gazette cannot comprehend the character of this testimony, we are sure the public can, and we are perfectly satisfied with their decision.

THE STATE GUARD is the title of a new daily paper just started at Harrisburg by Messrs. Dangleton, Forney & Kaufman. These gentlemen are all experienced journalists and know how to get up a good paper. Mr. Dangleton is, or has been, very recently, Private Secretary to Gov. Geary, and was formerly, connected with the Philadelphia Inquirer and Reading Times. Mr. Forney has long been connected with the Harrisburg Telegraph and other papers. Mr. Kaufman is also one of the craft. The Guard is, of course, a Republican paper, and will do good service in the cause. Journalism has greatly improved in Harrisburg within eight or ten years past, and the starting of a new Republican paper is a sure harbinger that the good cause is still triumphant in that quarter. We extend to our friends of the Guard the right hand of fellowship and trust their experience and abilities will enable them successfully to accomplish their enterprise.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The gradual decline in gold is a gratifying evidence that the efforts now making for a resumption of specie payments are not without a substantial basis. The movements in Congress on the subject of resumption, have, without doubt, caused the decline of the premium on gold, and will continue to do so until the premium is merely nominal, when the measures for resumption are fully established. Some of our financiers contend for resumption on the 1st of January next, others on the 4th of July, while others fix upon January, 1869. We do not think that immediate resumption will be attempted. Mr. McCulloch's efforts at contraction by gradually withdrawing the national currency will find many opponents in Congress. On this subject, Judge Kelly of Philadelphia, suggests a practical theory that finds favor with many, namely:—"That on and after a certain date, upon the receipt into the treasury of the United States of the note of any national bank, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the same to be cancelled, and in lieu thereof to substitute and carry into the treasury, in the place thereof, a note, commonly called a greenback, of the same denomination; and that as fast as the currency issued to and by any bank, shall be thus cancelled to the amount of a bond or bonds deposited by it as security for the redemption of its currency such bond or bonds may be delivered to said bank." While there would be neither contraction nor expansion by this mode, the national currency would gradually be entirely substituted for the notes now issued by the national banks.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We publish this week an abstract, with portions of President Johnson's Message. This document is not remarkable for anything extraordinary. The President is still opposed to, and asks for a repeal of the reconstruction policy of Congress. He is opposed to negro suffrage, and denounces the Tenure of Office Act as unconstitutional. He discusses the financial question fairly, and thinks we should make our national notes as good as specie.

Some of the Copperhead journals are making merry over the declining power and approaching dissolution of Thaddeus Stevens. They did the same thing in regard to the attempted dissolution of the Union by their Southern brethren. The first was certainly unpatriotic if not treasonable. The latter, if not unpatriotic, is decidedly in bad taste and unbecoming the character of a gentleman, or the dignity of journalism.

Distance traveled by Weston, from Portland to Chicago, was 1,237 miles. He proposed to travel that distance in twenty-six days, exclusive of Sundays, and accomplished it, with two hours to spare. The average per day was a little more than 47 miles. He made four attempts to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, but failed each time.

Senator Cameron is a member of the following Committees in the United States Senate: Foreign Relations, Agriculture, (chairman), Military Affairs and the Militia, and Ordnance.

Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, the rebel Governor, who, failing to carry that State into treason, fled into the army, and after the victory of the Union forces organized to Mexico, called on Governor Brown on the 26th ult. The Nashville Press and Times says:

A brief conversation ensued between them, in which no allusion was made to politics. Harris remarked that he had come to give himself up, and expressed much gratification at the great deal preference the Governor had made of his family in his message. Governor Brown remarked that he would parole him to appear at the spring term of the Federal Court in this city. The ex-Governor showed some feeling when his successor inquired if he had not a poor opinion of his southern neighbors at Cordova. Harris replied that the Mexicans were the most unprincipled, hollow-hearted vagabonds on the face of the earth. After an experience of several years among the Mexicans of Cordova, and the Europeans, he has wisely concluded that life under the yoke of a despotic and unprincipled monarch is preferable to a wretched existence, dragged out among either anarchists or monarchists. He left yesterday evening for his home in Paris, Henry county where, his family reside.

Prize dice are being run nearly all portions of the West, and much damage has been done so far as reported in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

ABSTRACT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Follow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The continued organization of the Union, to which the President has so often referred, is the subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untired by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. It is, perhaps, as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law.

When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is naturally the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration, in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to withhold my assent.

It is therefore a source of profound regret that, in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, and the President, in consequence of the information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment, satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. In the contract, our country is now in, I declare that at this time there is no Union as our Fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress, and where each State is free to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will, and where the laws of the central Government, strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every State. It is a melancholy fact; and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest, temporary benefit, which God in His providence, could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation.

The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As they are preserved by the parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities.

The President, the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed by physical force. There is no military or other necessity, at present, which can justify the suspension of the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. It is clear to his apprehension that the States lately in rebellion, and the members of the National Union, when did they cease to be so? The Ordinances of Secession adopted by a portion—in most of them, a very small portion—of their citizens, were merely null and void, and they were never admitted as effective for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war.

The President elaborates these views at great length, and then says: "Being sincerely desirous that the views which I have set forth, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military measures. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable body, that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the National faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book."

The President proceeds to say that he has no desire to save from the just and proper consequences of their crime those who engaged in the Rebellion, but as a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of these people are perfectly innocent, and of these who are guilty with their own consent the degree of guilt are as various as their shades of character and temper. But these acts of Congress confound them all together in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance on classes, sects, parties, or upon whole communities for offenses committed by a portion of them against the Government which they owed obedience was common in the barbarous ages; but Christianity and civilization have made such a progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right-minded men. The primitive justice of this age, especially in this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties and reducing all of their people without distinction to the condition of slaves.

He says he is aware that it is assumed that this system of government for the South is not to be perpetual. If the guaranties of the Constitution can be broken provisionally for a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, why can they not be broken for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the course of despotism that it has no halting place. The President then says: "It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer the privilege of voting on the negroes, and to disfranchise such a number of whites as to give the former a clear majority of all the electors in the Southern States. This, to the mind of every patriot, is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as the means of bringing it about. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come, but in this case the end is evil. The organization of these States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give the government by their own, it is questionable to do so. But now they are permitted to elect Legislatures, organize States, and elect Presidents. No independent Government has been maintained by negroes. The message goes on to argue the dangers of the extension of the elective franchise, and says that 4,000,000 of degraded slaves yesterday cannot be made intelligent freemen to-day. The President is willing to join in any plan to better the condition of the negroes in all rights save transferring to them our political inheritance."

The President alludes to the uncounted millions that the Congressional plan has cost.

How Paper Collars are Made.

A correspondent describes the process of making paper collars and cuffs at a factory in Birmingham, Ala. The paper is first cut by a machine into large sheets of the required thickness. Some forty of these sheets are placed one upon another, and then moved under the die which cuts through the whole, giving the requisite shape of forty collars, which are moved under the die again, and forty more cuts, and so on to the end. The button holes are next made. Some half dozen collars are placed under the die, and the three holes cut in each instantly. Next the collars are placed one at a time under a die or mangle which impresses the stitching upon them and marks the line by which the collar is to be turned or doubled. The collars are then doubled or turned over one at a time by hand, run through a machine which presses them, and they are finished. They are then packed in boxes of ten each, and ten of these boxes put in a larger one, when they are ready for market.

The cuffs are cut with dies after the same manner as the collars, the paper is first cut by a machine into large sheets of the required thickness, and then packed for market. Three styles of collars are made—plain, enamel and linen surface, the paper being finished in a particular manner for each of these different styles. The average size of necks is 14 1/2 inches. Some collars are made in 14 1/2 inch, but most are sold of 14 1/4 and 15 inches. The present capacity will be more than doubled. Most of the work is done by females. Twelve hands are now employed, but in the autumn double this number will be required.

COAL AND IRON IN THE WEST.—A letter from Dakota reports that in the Laramie Plains coal of excellent quality has been found in beds from seven to eleven feet thick, and extending over a territory of many hundred miles. There is a connected series of deposits as far as State Lake. Coal beds have also been opened about twenty miles south of Cheyenne, the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railway. This coal basin is supposed to extend along the base of the Rocky Mountains into New Mexico. Not far from Cheyenne, there are large deposits of iron ore, of the kind known as brown hematite. The untold latent wealth of these coal and iron beds will now be rapidly developed, since the Rocky Mountains have been reached by the railroad.

Mr. Frederick Hill is now in New Orleans. He defeated Maximilian before the military court in Mexico, and comes to this country to publish a history of that trial.

There is a negro woman in Philadelphia who is in her one hundred and fifth year. She was captured in Africa, with her father, a Guinea chief, who sold in America, was liberated in 1790 in Philadelphia, stolen into the hands of a Virginia trader, and finally rescued by some kind Quakers, who brought her to Philadelphia. She lives there now, supported by charity, and is hale and hearty.

GRAVEL.—W. L. Gordon furnishes the Marietta Journal with the receipt to those afflicted with the gravel. It says: "Take common mullen leaf, boil a strong tea, and drink it when you wish water, tea or coffee. It is your constant drink for six or eight weeks; with cream and sugar it makes an excellent table tea. I have been cured of the worst spells of gravel and kidney affections and have heard of many other cases of cure by the use of mullen leaf."

The Vermont Senate has authorized the state to purchase the rights of the patent of all the governors of that state, at an expense not exceeding \$50 each. Rather an economical order.

The most interesting suit in the Maine Supreme Court for a long time is the pending claim of Eleanor Lawrence on L. Draper Lovell, for \$100, for breach of contract of marriage. Lovell, a son of Gardner, and the hundred witnesses in the case come from the first families of Gardner, Hallowell and Augusta.

INCORPORABLE.—Grace's Celebrated Salve is conceded by all to be the best preparation for the cure of cuts, burns, wounds, scalds, and all other accidents. It is a preparation of simple ingredients. In places distant from medical aid it will be found invaluable, and in the nursery it should always be at hand. Over three thousand pennies were found in the collection boxes of a Boston church last Sunday after a contribution had been taken up. This was a heavy offering.

A single hemlock tree on a farm in Connecticut was cut the other day for one hundred and fifty dollars. It contained three thousand four hundred and eighty feet of sound timber.

The last valuation of the property of the state of Ohio is \$1,140,000,000, nearly one-half enough to pay the national debt.

A valuable blue sandstone quarry has been found near the Soldiers' home, at Dayton, Ohio.

The Norwich Bulletin says "the largest manufactory of print cloths in Connecticut has been still, more or less, for the past two weeks, ostensibly for repairs, but really because goods that cost fourteen cents a yard are selling at wholesale in the New York market for thirteen cents, and everywhere we hear of a suspended production and a discharge of hands."

See advertisement of Speer's Wine in another column. They are pure juice wines and the most reliable for sickness—superior for communion purposes.

COLD AND WET are the most fruitful causes of disease. Nearly all the painful diseases man is subject to, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, pneumonia and a great number of others, result from exposure to these influences. A system in perfect health is not so liable to be injured by cold and wet as one that is already suffering from a primary depression, and then if further exposed to cold and wet, the damage done is almost irreparable. Perfect immunity can be secured against these dangers by using the Zingari Bitters. It will prove an efficient and cheap way to induce the circulation, to extend the range of the political system, to a small portion of its space devoted to politics, while an outlay of more than \$200,000 per annum is incurred in collecting and disseminating the same. It is a perfect consummation of the spirit of the age, and a most valuable contribution to the cause of humanity. It is a most valuable contribution to the cause of humanity. It is a most valuable contribution to the cause of humanity.

At this season of the year, when so many of our people are suffering from colds, we call attention to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a sure cure not only for coughs and colds, but for all the chest diseases, such as bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, and all the pulmonary affections. It is a most valuable contribution to the cause of humanity. It is a most valuable contribution to the cause of humanity. It is a most valuable contribution to the cause of humanity.

THE PORT GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—The following cannot fail to satisfy any skeptical persons about Speer's wine being purely a grape juice wine.

PAASIACT, Oct. 23d, 1865. This is to certify that I have been a resident of Passaic for the past twelve years, during which time I have known Mr. Alfred Speer, and been thoroughly posted in the manufacture by him of his Cherry Pectoral, and in the quality of the wine from a personal knowledge that his excellent Port Grape Wine is made entirely from the Oporto Grape, and is not adulterated with any other ingredients, and is a most valuable contribution to the cause of humanity. It is a most valuable contribution to the cause of humanity. It is a most valuable contribution to the cause of humanity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auditor's Notice. Estate of Henry Masser deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Northumberland County to distribute the balance in the hands of H. B. Masser, Executor of Henry Masser, late of the Borough of Sunbury, deceased, as per confirmation of Auditor's Report on his account, to wit: \$1000.00, to the said H. B. Masser, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office in the Borough of Sunbury, on Wednesday the 10th day of December, 1867, at 10 o'clock, at which time and place, all persons interested may attend.

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER, Auditor. December 7, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE of A Valuable Hotel, in the Borough of Sunbury, PENN'A. WILL be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 5th day of January, 1868, the following property to wit: A certain lot of ground on Third street, near the Railroad Depot, in the Borough of Sunbury, Pa., containing 80 feet front on Chestnut street, and 230 feet deep, bounded by Third street, Chestnut street, and a large two-story BRICK TAVERN STAND and outbuildings. The buildings are nearly new and the hotel has been run at a profit. This is considered the most desirable hotel property in this section of country.

For further particulars apply to J. H. BROWN, Esq., at the office of the Auditor, at Sunbury, Dec. 7, 1867.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE. LOCATED in Chillisque township, about 2 1/2 miles from Milton. For further particulars apply to J. H. BROWN, Esq., at the office of the Auditor, at Sunbury, Dec. 7, 1867.

POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY! AT MASONIC HALL, SUNBURY, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1867.

TWO LEAVES AT 3 1/4 P. M. RETURN FROM EUROPE. (after an absence of three years) they have appeared before nearly all the Kings, Queens, Emperors and Nobility of Europe, and are now THE GREAT WONDERS OF THE AGE!

Four beautiful and symmetrically formed Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature the original and renovated GEN. TOM FLUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MISS MINNIE WARREN. Their unique and exquisitely enchanting PERFORMANCES AND EXHIBITIONS never fail to charm and delight every beholder. They appear in Songs, Duets, Dances, Comic Deliberations, Amusing Tricks, Burlesque, and Comedies in Characteristic Costumes.

THE RICH and ELLEGANT DRESSES and the brilliant colored and richly trimmed various Potentates of Europe, all of which are introduced in these Leaves, cost over Twenty Thousand Dollars in gold.

Ladies and Children are considerably advised to attend the Day Exhibition, and thus avoid the cruel and painful inflictions of the winter season. To the Day Leaves—Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Children under 10, 25 cents; Admission to all parts of the House, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents. Dec. 7, 1867. NED VADIS, Agent.

The Tribune for 1868. The year 1868 will be remembered for the retirement of the boundary question before the Assembly of Color and Impartial Human Liberty. The War of the Rebellion broke out, and the people were divided into two camps, one for the Union and one for the secession. The Tribune was published during this time, and its pages were filled with the news of the day.

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Notice to Merchants and Shippers.

THE undersigned, proprietor of Water & Fick's Line, give notice to merchants and shippers that the Depot is still at 811 Market street, Philadelphia, and all Goods directed to Sunbury, Danville and Lewistown, and all intermediate stations along the railroad, will be promptly delivered.

Care leaves 811 Market street, Philadelphia, tri-weekly—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. J. W. BROWN, Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa. J. H. BROWN, Agent, Sunbury, Pa. December 7, 1867.

FIRST CLASS COOK STOVES.

For sale at J. YOUNGMAN'S FOUNDRY. Sunbury, Nov. 30, 1867.—St. ISAAC K. STAUFFER, Watchmaker and Jeweler, NO. 148 NORTH 3d ST. COR. OF QUARRY, PHILADELPHIA.

A surety of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware contained on hand, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS! Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. No. 50, 1867.—1.

Auditor's Notice. THE undersigned, auditor, having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Northumberland County, to distribute the balance in the hands of W. T. Forester, administrator of the estate of Joseph Forester, deceased, as per account confirmed by the Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Sunbury, on Saturday, December 21st, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place parties interested are requested to attend. J. H. BROWN, Auditor. Sunbury, Nov. 30, 1867.—St.

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Notice to Merchants and Shippers.

THE undersigned, proprietor of Water & Fick's Line, give notice to merchants and shippers that the Depot is still at 811 Market street, Philadelphia, and all Goods directed to Sunbury, Danville and Lewistown, and all intermediate stations along the railroad, will be promptly delivered.

Care leaves 811 Market street, Philadelphia, tri-weekly—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. J. W. BROWN, Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa. J. H. BROWN, Agent, Sunbury, Pa. December 7, 1867.

FIRST CLASS COOK STOVES.

For sale at J. YOUNGMAN'S FOUNDRY. Sunbury, Nov. 30, 1867.—St. ISAAC K. STAUFFER, Watchmaker and Jeweler, NO. 148 NORTH 3d ST. COR. OF QUARRY, PHILADELPHIA.

A surety of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware contained on hand, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS! Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. No. 50, 1867.—1.

Auditor's Notice. THE undersigned, auditor, having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Northumberland County, to distribute the balance in the hands of W. T. Forester, administrator of the estate of Joseph Forester, deceased, as per account confirmed by the Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Sunbury, on Saturday, December 21st, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place parties interested are requested to attend. J. H. BROWN, Auditor. Sunbury, Nov. 3