The Sunbury American.

R. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1868.

The unusually severe weather of winter is hard upon all classes in town and country, but nowhere is it so keenly felt and attended with so much wretchedness and misery, as in largely populated cities. The poor of the cities, and their name is legion, are suffering terribly with cold and hunger by the increased and long anti continued rigors of winter. The streets in Philadelphia are rendered almost impassable by the accumulation of snow. The railroad track is kept clear with difficulty, and piles of snow, from each side, extend to the pavement. The cold and stormy character of the weather, together with the fandangoes of our accidental President, has greatly depressed business. President Johnson, who has lately been swinging around a circle of a much smaller diameter than formerly, gradually narrowing his gyrations, as the moth does around the glare of a lamp, has necessarily fallen into the flame of burning light, and if he escapes with wings unburnt, it will be more owing to his usual good luck, than to any merit, in his case.

The prospects of trade are not, however, discouraging. Coal has slightly advanced. The consumption being much greater than last year on account of the continued cold weather.

Muslins have also advanced, considerably, within the last month, as well as some classes of provisions.

The Democrats are trying hard to make capital out of the Impeachment question, not that they care one fig for Andrew Johnson, individually, but they would like to stir up a small rebellion, that would enable them to wipe out the memories of the past, which associations must ever weigh them down as a party. The editor of the New York *Times*, who is on most familiar terms with the President, says he is not governed by the advice of any one, and follows, of course, his own stubborn instincts. This is, no doubt, true, and quite in character with his acts. It accords with his idea, that he can violate any law that he sees proper to declare unconstitutional. A theory which would enable him to trample under foot every law that might be passed by Congress.

Some of the leading Democrats have sworn vengeance against the absurd idea of electing soldiers to office, and take it very hard that they, who have been fighting for office all their lives, should be set aside for those who have only fought for their country. If the latter have spilled blood in defence of their country, have they not spilled and drank much bad whiskey in fighting for the party?

One of the two robbers who carried off two trays of valuable diamond rings from the new store of Caldwell, was arrested yesterday. The missing jewels, in the hands of the other robber, are valued at $10,000.

☞ PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PLEA OR EXCUSE.—The President, in defence of his course, in the removal of Secretary Stanton, puts in three contradictory pleas. His several defences are, first, that in removing Mr. Stanton he has obeyed the Tenure of Office Act; and, secondly, that in removing Mr. Stanton he has disobeyed it, in order to test its constitutionality; and, thirdly, that the Tenure of Office Act has no bearing, whatever, upon his right to make the order. Each plea, it will seen, overturns the other. President Johnson makes out a case almost as complicated as the Dutchman's, who shot his neighbor's dog. The Dutchman admitted that he had shot the dog, but as his neighbor had sued him, let him prove it. The plaintiff replied that the dog was utterly worthless, but as the defendant had shot him, he must now pay his full value.

☞ GOV. GEARY SUSTAINED.—Our readers will remember that Gov. Geary, in his late annual message, called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the judges of the criminal court of Philadelphia, had released from prison more criminals within the past year, than had been legally pardoned by him, at which the judges took great offence, and that Judge Allison in subsequently charging the grand jury took occasion to reflect severely upon his Excellency. Shortly after this a case came up which gave the Attorney General an opportunity to test the question before the Supreme Court, and he took measures to do so. The case has been tried and the decision of the Court was given on Thursday. The Court decides against the power of the criminal court to reconsider, modify, or remit a sentence, and thus sustains the position of Gov. Geary on the subject.

Robert J. Walker on the Law.

We print below an opinion of the Hon. Robert J. Walker upon the President's right to decide upon the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress. Mr. Walker is a Democrat, and stands high in the confidence of the President:

"I called," says Mr. Walker, "upon Gen. Thomas early on Saturday morning, at the War Office, and communicated to him in a friendly way my opinion that any such order would be a nullity, and would subject him to serious consequences, especially if any such collision should occur. I told him that he had no right, *nor had the President, to disobey a law of Congress upon the assumption that it was unconstitutional, and that if this were not so the President might set aside all the laws of Congress since the foundation of the Government* upon the ground that they were unconstitutional. That the President possessed no such power, because it was not an executive, but *exclusively a judicial power*, and that *all the laws of Congress must be obeyed and executed by the President* unless their execution was restrained by the highest judicial authority. That to *declare a law unconstitutional* was not only the exercise of judicial power, *but the highest judicial power*, and only to be resorted to by the courts where, in their judgement, the act was clearly unconstitutional, and that in all doubtful cases the court had uniformly refused to interfere with the execution of the law."

A heavy rain and snow-storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, has been prevailing for the last two days at St. Louis.

The Cloven Foot of Copperheadism.

Among the democratic orators now addressing the democracy of New Hampshire, are two preachers, Chancey Burr and H. C. Dean, and the notorious Vallandigham.—One in a late speech, said:

"If I could have my way I would place Jeff Davis in Congress, where he rightfully belongs; then I would go to Concord, take all those miserable battle-flags from the State House, and make a bonfire of them in the State House yard; and then I would go through the North and destroy all the monuments and gravestones erected to the memory of soldiers; in short, I would put out of sight every thing that remind sus that we ever had a war with our Southern brethren. I do not know as I would hang one-legged and one-armed soldiers, but I would pray to God to get them out of our way as soon as possible."

A PRIVATE letter from Henry Clay, written in September, 1840, has been handed to us as possessing in one of its passages a remarkable application to the events of the present day. That passage is as follows:

"I rejoice in all the popular movements by which the current year is so much distinguished, demonstrating a fixed determination of the people to dismiss faithless and incompetent rulers. And I rejoice with you in the prospects of their speedy and ignominious dismission."

This is curious, to say the least, and will be read with interest by the former friends of its author.

MR. SHERMAN reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate an amended bill providing for the funding of the national debt. In view of the tide of public opinion setting in against the discharge of the obligations of the Government in gold, Mr. Sherman's plan of redemption will prove popular and find favor with many Democrats and Republicans. He claims that the public faith would not be weakened, inasmuch as every dollar of debt will be paid with interest, in that sort of money which is acknowledged by all classes as the currency of the country. He believes something must be done to lighten the burdens left by the war to weigh down industrial interests, and, while his bill does not contemplate injustice to the bondholder so much as justice to the peole, he urges that it should be favorably acted upon by Congress. He takes the ground that the obligations entered into in the name of the Government by its officials, while Congress was not in session, are not binding—the Government not being responsible for the representation of its agents—and that to redeem five-twenties in any currency but that in which they were bought, would prove fatal to every commercial and financial interest, depreciating public securities and pressing with tenfold inconvenience the masses of the people.—*Pittsburgh Gazette of February* 29.

A bold and extensive robbery and attempt at murder, was committed last Saturday night at Horsenger's mill, on Tulpohocken creek, about three miles from Reading.—Charles Long, the miller, was attacked in the mill, about 2 A. M., by a party of four men, two of whom was disguised; was shot with pistols, and robbed of $1500, which he had upon his person. He was then left, tied, and it was discovered next morning that his house had been entered during the night by the same party, by means of a second-story window. Two of the bedrooms were ransacked, and $5000 in government bonds, $2000 in greenbacks and $2000 in gold were taken from the bureau. It is supposed the thieves had some previous knowledge of the situation of the premises Three men, who were sleeping in the mill at the time, were not wakened by the encounter between Long and the robbers, as the mill was going, nor were the family disturbed by the entrance into the house. Mr. Long had returned the previous evening from Philadelphia, where he had drawn a considerable sum of money at the Third National Bank. No arrests had been made up to this time, a reward has been offered, but the thieves, doubtless well known in that section, had not been arrested at last accounts.

SHAD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—Col. James Worrall, Commissioner under the act of March 30, 1866, relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna and its tributaries, has made his report, in which he says that the passage for fish constructed in the Columbia dam is a perfect success. Shad have since been caught of the very finest quality, and in respectable numbers, as high above the Columbia and the Juniata, ranged from ten to eighteen thousand. None of the companies have complied with the act except the Susquehanna coal company, who have constructed a satisfactory weir, which affords an easy passage to the fish. Suits have been brought in the Dauphin county court, against the Pennsylvania railroad company, and other incorporations owning dams, to test the constitutionality of the act, and is supposed the quistion would soon be settled.

AN AMBASSADOR AS IS AN AMBASSADOR.—The Hon. Anson Burlingame, the Grand Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Celestial Majesty the Emperor of China, may soon be expected to arrive in the United States, clothed with powers to treat with all Christian nations in the way of intercourse, peace and good will. He receives a salary of forty thousand dollars per annum in gold, and has a retinue of thirty persons, among whom there is an Englishman and a Frenchman as secretaries. This is a grand mission, and is a movement on the part of the greatest, at least most populous and oldest empire on the globe, of a surprising and extraordinary nature, and what makes it equally extraordinary is that it was entirely unheralded. The course of civilization is onward, heaping blessings in its course, and will continue to be onward while the present form and structure of the earth shall last.

The Washington *Examiner* says:—Mr. Beden Bedout died at his residence in Amwell township, on Thursday, 20th inst., aged ninety-six years. Mr. B. was probably the oldest living inhabitant of this country, and had lived upon the farm where he died seventy-eight years. He emigrated to this county, with his father in 1790 from Sussex county, New Jersey. He married Margaret Vaneman in 1794 and had thirteen children. His wife died in 1841, since which time he lived with his son. When Mr. B. first came to this county the Indians made frequent incursions into this region, and the deceased was frequently compelled to fly with his parents to a "block-house" located on the land heretofore belonging to the estate of John S. Brady, dec'd, about one mile east of Washington. Mr. Bebout, in a life of almost a hundred years, always sustained the character of a good citizen and "honest man."

WILL THE PRESIDENT RESIGN?—The President has been urged to resign by his Democratic friends and appeal to the country, when they tell him his chaeces would be good for the Democratic nomination. If he remained in office he would be certain to be convicted and turned out, and then would be disqualified ever after to hold office. Mr. Johnson said he would take the matter into consideration. We should not be surprised to hear of his resignation and retirement at any hour, obstinate as he is.

The Georgia Convention has left the question of eligibility of negroes to office to the State Legislature.

REPORT OF IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—At quarter-past two to-day Mr. Boutwell, Chairman of the Select Committee on the subject, presented the articles of impeachment against the President of the United States, which were thereupon read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, as maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanor in office.

Article 1. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his oath of office and of the requirements of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did unlawfully, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of the Department of War, said Edwin M. Stanton having been, therefor, only appointed and commissioned by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States as such Secretary; and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1867, and during the recess of said Senate, having suspended by his order Edwin M. Stanton from said office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of said Senate, on the 12th day of December, in the year last aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily, until the next meeting of the Senate thereafterwards, on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension; whereby and by force of the provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice, and the said Edwin M. Stanton, by reason of the premises, on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which said order for the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton is in substance as follows, that is to say:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.—Sir:—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major-General L. Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Which order was unlawfully issued, and with intent then and there to violate the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act, and in violation thereof, and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove said E. M. Stanton, from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 2. That on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate, then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one L. Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, by issuing to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority, in substance as follows, that is to say:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.—Sir:—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 3. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit, and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, in this:—That without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary for the Department of War, *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office, at the time, and which said appointment so made by Andrew Johnson of said Lorenzo Thomas is in substance as follows, that is to say:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.—Sir:—The Hon. E. M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-General L. Thomas, Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Article 4. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent, by intimidation and threats, to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there, the Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed under the laws of the United States, from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the provisions of an act entitled "an act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high crime in office.

Article 5. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the 21st of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and on divers other days and times in said year before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons in the House of Representatives unknown, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, in pursuance of said conspiracy, did attempt to prevent E. M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office.

Article 6. That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his high office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, by force to seize, take and possess the property of the United States at the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high crime in office.

Article 7. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days in said year, before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to prevent and hinder the execution of an Act of the United States, entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy, did unlawfully attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary for the Department of War, under the laws of the United, from holding said office, to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 8. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, to seize, taken and possess the property of the United States in the War Department with intent to violate and disregard the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 9. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of the money appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and while the Senate was then and there in session, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, did appoint Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there deliver to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority in writing, in substance as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.—Sir.—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton on having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully, yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office.

Article 10. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and the law of Congress duly enacted, as Commander-in-Chief did bring before himself, then and there, William H. Emory, a Major-General by brevet, in the army of the United States, actually in command of the military forces therefor, and did then and there, as Commander-in-Chief, declare to, and instruct said Emory, that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, entitled "an act for making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the second section thereof which provides, among other things, that all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President and Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank, was unconstitutional, and in contravention of the commission of Emory, and therefore not binding on him, as an officer in the Army of the United States, which said provisions of law had been therefore duly and legally promulgated by General Order for the government and direction of the Army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said Emory, in his official capacity as Commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive, act upon and obey such orders as he, the said Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the Army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office; and the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibition, at any time hereafter any further articles of their accusation or impeachment against the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he will make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 3rd, 1868.—The House Impeachment Managers met this morning, and proceeded to ballot for chairman. Boutwell received three, Butler, Stevens, Logan and Bingham two. Neither Bingham or Boutwell voted. Mr. Boutwell withdrew his name, and they went into another election, and Mr. Bingham was chosen. The committee then elected Gen. Butler Secretary, and took up his (Mr. Butler's) article, and after considerable discussion adopted it. Mr. Stevens then offered Mr. Farnsworth's, upon which the second impeachment of the President was attempted a few weeks ago, and it was also carried.

The House subsequently adopted these additional articles, and they have all been entitled and will be ready to be presented to the Senate to-morrow, at one P. M., after which the Chief Justice will be called upon to issue a summons upon Andrew Johnson, to appear at such time as they may designate, which will be fixed by a vote of the Senate to-morrow. It will probably be on Monday next, and in the meantime the business of both Houses will progress as usual.

MR. JOHNSON'S RECEPTION.

At no time last night were there over one hundred persons present at the President's reception, and probably no levee has been held in the White House that was so slimly attended for the last ten years.

GENERAL SICKLES ORDERED OUT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The President, at the request of the Democratic Executive Committee, of New Hampshire, to-day directed General Grant to order General Sickles to report to General Hancock for duty, under his rank as Colonel. This is to withdraw him from the canvass in New Hampshire, where he is doing so much damage to Johnsonism.

Order from General Hancock—He Takes the "Back Track."

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—The following was issued last night:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27, 1868.—Special Order No. 44.—Extract:—By direction of General Grant, so much of paragraph four of Special Order No. 48, current series, from these headquarters, as removes the aldermen and assistant aldermen of the city of New Orleans, therein named, for contempt of order from these headquarters, and the appointment of others in their stead, is hereby revoked. And the members of the Board of Aldermen and assistant aldermen removed by it, are hereby reinstated, and will resume their duties the same as if the said orders had not been issued.

So much of paragraph two, Special Orders No. 40, current series, from these headquarters, as appoints certain members of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, in place of previous appointees who had declined or failed to qualify, is, in consequence, also revoked.

By command of Major General Hancock.
GEO. L. HARTTUFF, A. A. G.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—The City Councils last night adopted an ordinance providing for the issue of $4,000,000 in seven per cent. twenty-years bonds, for the purpose of funding the present city currency.

General Grant's order reinstating the members of the City Councils removed by General Hancock has unsettled public confidence in the city finances, and city notes declined from three to five per cent.

Barnum's Museum Burned.

NEW YORK—2 A. M.—The fire at Barnum's originated in the third story about half past twelve this morning, but from what cause is unknown. The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, and the whole building was enveloped in less than half an hour. All the curiosities were destroyed, and most of the wild animals were destroyed.

The little elephant, called "Tom Thumb," the giraffe, the kangaroo and one leopard were saved.

Miss Swann, the giantess, and the Circassian girl, who slept in the building, narrowly escaped with their lives.

The fire is still burning and lights up the whole city. The night is very cold, and the firemen are working under great disadvantages, but they now have control and the fire will not spread beyond the museum building, which property will be a total loss, with the saloon and the store in the basement. The total loss is estimated at $500,000.

The Glycerine Story.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A government detective who has been investigating the glycerine story reports, it is said, to the military authorities in this city, that the glycerine was ordered by a New York house of a Canada agency in question had never been in the United States.

BREVITIES.

When the articles of impeachment were being read in the House, on Saturday, the President had two of his secretaries on the floor taking notes of the same.

In the midst of the preparation for the trial of the great rascal, Johnson, the great traitor, Davis, is lost sight of, except that we know that he is living like a prince in the South where his blind followers still cling to the idea of his ultimate success.

Andrew Johnson has gone back on Jere. Black, whom he rejects as one of his council. Black is accordingly indignant, while Judge Woodward is measurably pleased.—It is hinted that Woodward is at the bottom of Black's rejection for the reason of the former's excessive jealousy of the latter's political power in Washington.

It is instructive to watch the fight in the Democratic party, on the subject of the locality for holding what is to be called a Democratic National Convention. The West is up to arms in opposition to New York, and we will not be astonished if two Conventions are yet held, so fierce is the feeling of opposition on the subject.

A colored man named "Cæsar," who recently died at the almshouse in Waterbury, is said to have been the last relic of slavery in the State of Connecticut.

Edwin Booth, in playing Macbeth at Chicago, got so excited in the combat scene that he severely wounded the actor personating Macduff.

Beaver Lake, Wisconsin, froze over wholly this year, with only one small air-hole, to which the fish crowded in such numbers that many were pushed out upon the ice, so that the farmers carried them off by the sled load to feed their hogs.

In Congress yesterday, Mr. Butler's additional impeachment article, charging the President with making improper harangues, was adopted. Mr Bingham's additional article, charging the President with attempting to induce General Grant to enter into a conspiracy to defeat the Tenure of Office act, was also adopted. The protest of the Democrats was not received.

A FAMILY REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure affections, so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping-cough, and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry combines this *desideratum*.

Peas and potatoes are being planted in Georgia, a fact which must be especially pleasant to the lovers of those vegetables.

Bears are very plenty in Texas. A party of hunters started out from Brenham and in two days killed six bears in Brazeria county.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that the Rev. Jas. W. Kellogg, of Dearborn, eloped last week with the wife of William Moorehouse of the same place.

The wild ducks and geese are so numerous as to be a pest, in the lower portion of Jackson county, Missouri. Whole fields of corn have been destroyed by them.

The widow of John C. Calhoun was forced recently to sell his library at auction, and it brought only $250; whole shelves of books were knocked off at five to six dollars per shelf.

The North Carolina Convention recently adjourned, on motion of Mr. Hood, a presbyterian minister, until the circus had passed the capitol; after which their duties were resumed.

In 1867 there were 8,628,286 pounds of California grown wool received in San Francisco.

The Kansas Legislature has passed an act allowing all persons to practice law in that State, without regard to color.

THE REHRER MYSTERY.—The work of pumping out the Marshfield Slope has been suspended until a larger engine can be put up, the one now on the ground not answering the purpose.

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

IT is generally known that in the spring there is more sickness than during any other season. This can easily be accounted for, but to prevent is often much more difficult.

The whole system is in a relaxed condition, which is most favorable to the development of disease.—The great and sudden changes in the weather, finding the system already prepared, produce their effects—sickness and death.

This state of things can most effectually be guarded against by regularly using some good tonic blood purifier. The Zingari Bitters is just what the system requires to resist disease.

"Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it.
To make assurance doubly sure
I'll take"—PLANTATION BITTERS.
They never fail.

This great Stomachic Healer is just what the people need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Dizziness, Ague, Liver Complaints, Pains in the Side and Back, it has no equal; not the least among its virtues is its extreme pleasantness to the taste and immediate beneficial effect. Try it, suffering Dyspeptics, and be cured. Such are the assertions of those situated to know. From the vast amount of this article sold, it must have great merit.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

HEALTH GIVING WINE.—Some time since Mr. A. Speer, of Passaic, N. J., presented us with a bottle of his Port Grape Wine. In our turn, we presented it to a friend who was in feeble health. After giving the wine a few trials, our friend assures us he derived marked benefit from its use. We find that many invalids in this city are using Speer's Port Grape Wine with the same beneficial results.—*Exchange.*

Druggists keep it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. J. S. ANGLE,
OFFICE,
At his residence, in BRIGHT'S ROW, Walnut St.,
SUNBURY, PA.
March 7, 1868.

Teeth! Teeth!
J. R. CRESSINGER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Formerly of ASHLAND, O., announces to the citizens of Northumberland county, that he has located in SUNBURY, for the practice of Dentistry, and respectfully solicits your patronage. Best of reference given if desired.
Office in Rooks formerly occupied by Dr. J. S. Angle, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square, Sunbury, Pa. mar. 7, 68.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM,
J. J. RICHARDSON & CO.,
126 MARKET STREET, PHILAD'A.,
Is the largest Manufacturing Confectioners and Wholesale Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, &c., in the United States.
March 7, 1867.—1y

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELERS,
No. 902 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturers and Importers
Of every description of
First Class Goods
belonging to the Business of
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths.
Have removed to their
NEW MARBLE STORE,
Extending from Chestnut Street to Sansom Street, affording ample room and convenient accessories, giving opportunity for a proper display of goods, and better means for their examination.

With extensive and favorable arrangements in this Country and in Europe, we are in a position to offer at moderate FIXED prices.
Watches, Diamonds, Bronze & Marble Goods, Silver Wares, Jewelry, Porcelains, Plated Goods, Musical Boxes,
and every description of FANCY ARTICLES.
Strangers visiting the city are cordially invited to examine our New Store.
March 7, 1868.—1y.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Garman & Co., was this day (February 21st,) dissolved. All persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the undersigned for settlement.
S. H ROTHERMEL,
E. C. HANNA.
Trevorton, Feb. 29, 1868.—3t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS is to give notice, that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Reuben Fegely, of Shamokin, in the County of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, before J. M. Wiestling, Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock a. m.
T. D GREENAWALT,
Deputy United States Marshal, (as Messenger.)
Western District of Pennsylvania.
February 29, 1868.—4t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice, that on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Jacob A. Uhler, of Mt. Carmel, in the County of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Sunbury, in the County of Northumberland, State of Pennsylvania, before J. M. WIESTLING, Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock P. M.
T. D. GREENAWALT,
Deputy United States Marshal, (as Messenger,)
Western District of Pennsylvania.
February 29, 1868.—4t

THE BURR HOUSE FOR SALE,
SITUATE on Market Square, in the Borough of Northumberland, Pa., within three Squares of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Depot. The building is new, three stories high. Contains 23 sleeping rooms, and is well arranged for either a first class hotel or large boarding school. Apply to, or address,
W. H. SHEAFER,
February 15, 1868.—4t Pottsville, Pa.

CALL and see the beautiful Bird Cages at the new Hardware store of
J. H. CONLEY & CO.

SHOEMAKERS.
THE best qualities of Sole Leather, French Calf skins, Morroccos, Linings, Lasts, Nails, Pegs, Tools of all kinds, and every thing used by the trade, for sale low by
J. H. CONLEY & CO

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certain writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, on SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All those three certain contiguous lots of ground situate in the borough of Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pa., numbered in the general plan of said borough of Shamokin as lots Nos. 400, 401 and 402, being the whole of Block No. 2, bounded north by Lumley street; south by Commerce street; east by an alley, and west by a vacant space, whereon are erected a large Frame Dwelling-House, Store Room, and other Out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jeremiah P. Fincher.

ALSO:

By virtue of certain writs of Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Sunbury, on Tuesday, March 10, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain Building or Bakery (including dwelling-house and store room) of Frame, two storys high, having a front of 20 feet and a depth of 70 feet, situate upon a certain lot or piece of ground fronting on Water street, between West Way and Duke street, in the borough and county of Northumberland—said lot or piece of land having been leased by the said Mathias Smuck from A. E. Kapp for a period of five years, with the privilege of three years longer, by lease dated July 1st, 1867.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Mathias Smuck.

ALSO—All those certain tracts or parcels of land, situate and laying and being in the township of Washington, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post, thence by other lands of William Heitzman, north seventy-eight degrees, west twenty-two perches and three-tenths to a stone; thence by the same north twenty degrees, west twenty perches to a post; thence by the same north sixty and a-half degrees, west fifteen perches and twenty-five tenths to a white oak; thence by the same north sixty-nine degrees, west twenty perches to a cherry tree; thence by the same north eleven degrees, east twenty-two perches to a cherry tree; thence by the same south eighty and one-fourth degrees, east sixty-nine perches and seven-tenths to a post; thence by lands of Peter Keefer, south three degrees, west ninety-five perches and seven-tenths to a post or place of beginning, containing twenty-eight acres and one hundred and twenty perches, neat measure, be the same more or less.

Also—another tract or piece of land situate in the township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stones, thence by the lands first described tract; thence south seven and a half degrees, east one hundred and twenty-one perches to stones; thence north eighty-six and three-fourth degrees, east twelve perches to stones, north seven and one half degrees, west one hundred and seventeen perches to stones; thence by the first described tract north seventy eight degrees, west seventeen perches to stones or place of beginning—containing ten acres and one hundred and twenty-five perches, neat measure, be the same more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Martin Gass.

ALSO—A lot of land situate in Lewis township, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: North by land of Elizabeth Ellis; east by the same; west by lands of David Koons; south by D. Smith—containing seven acres, more or less, whereon is erected a small Log House and Log Stable, and other Out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James F. Kemerer.

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