Sunbury American.

R. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

OUR neighbor, the editor of the *Guard*, takes exceptions to our comments on a letter from Mr. Harris to himself, published in the *Guard* some weeks since. His reply, we regret to say, lacks not only in argument, but is in exceedingly bad taste. Mr. Harris having been a rebel Senator in Virginia during the rebellion, was, of course, an open and avowed secessionist, or what our neighbor would call a "Constitutional Democrat." Instead of repentance, he justifies his course in attempting to destroy the Union, for which, according to our neighbor, "*true* men respect him." The editor of the *Guard* attempts to excuse his conduct by saying that Mr. Harris was originally opposed to secession and voted against it, but finally "cast his lot" with the rebels, in spite of his "own convictions."

The fact that Mr. Harris was originally opposed to secession only aggravates his case. He sinned against light and knowledge, and acted against his own convictions. He knew the right, but pursued the wrong, if we can believe his own apologist. His excuse was no better than that of the boy, who was opposed to stealing poultry, but as his companions had resolved to rob a neighboring hen-roost, he did not think it honorable to desert his party, and therefore "went in."

Our neighbor gravely asks and answers the following questions: "Where was Senator Harris in the hour of danger? In the thickest of the fight. Where were you, Mr. Editor? At home at your cozy fireside, hunting up treason, &c."

In our answer to these profound questions we can only say that, according to our neighbor's testimony, Senator Harris was, at that very time, in the rebel ranks, fighting to destroy the Union, against "his own convictions."

Again, our neighbor says: "Senator Harris risked his life in the support of his own convictions." If he did, then our neighbor has grossly wronged his friend by saying in his paper, of the 15th ult., that Senator Harris was originally opposed to secession, though he fought in favor of it. Now, we would like the philosopher of the *Guard* to say, whether Mr. Harris risked his life *for* or *against* his convictions? According to that paper he has done both.

Our neighbor has no exalted opinion of small men, and consoles himself upon his own status. This is, perhaps, unkind, if not "puerile" and unphilosophical. Pope says, "*Worth* makes the man, the want of it the fellow." The philosopher of the *Guard*, however, thinks that *length* makes the man, &c. Even the donkey may contemplate with pride his length of legs and ears, but his bray will, nevertheless, always reveal the true character of the animal, whether mounted by Balaam of old, or his successor, the giant editor of the *Guard*.

Our philosopher proceeds to say: "As the Senator was a brave man we respect him. Even the savage and brutal Achilles felt bound to respect the body of the brave and magnanimous Hector." This is rather disrespectful of *Achilles*, who, though not a Virginian, belonged to one of the "first families" of his time, and we much doubt whether he would have been capable of the brutality exhibited by the "refined, virtuous and intelligent" gentlemen who regulated the Andersonville and Libby prisons.

We shall be glad to welcome back to the Union every well-disposed citizen of the rebel States, and if we have misrepresented Mr. Harris it is because he has been as unfortunate in the use of his language as his friend and apologist. In regard to Gen. Longstreet and others, we might ask why it is that many of our Democratic papers are hostile to these well known, brave, but repentant rebel leaders? But we forbear to press these delicate questions.

OUR neighbors, of the *Northumberland County Democrat*, are disposed to question the accuracy of our remarks that the arrests by the special police, in the coal regions, have been decreased the past year. The manner in which these mathematical demonstrations are made would have astonished Newton, or La Place. Our neighbors wind up their calculations with the following paragraph, which, as a model of meekness and propriety, would not discredit the most rabid rebel Journals:

> Such "loil" papers as the *American* would make it appear that Guary's "militia" are doing good service in the coal region in arresting Irishmen and *suppressing and decreasing* crime. Of course the more Irishmen these "loil militia" arrest, the more it will commend them to the continued confidence and patronage of the imbecile wretch who dispenses office to his favorites, and who disgraces the chair of State by his imbecility and rascality.

Do our neighbors refer to the late arrest of Pat Hester, a fugitive from justice, for the murder of Mr. Rea? As Pat was to have been the next Democratic nominee for Sheriff, this may account for the rabid character of the above paragraph.

LEGISLATIVE.—We notice by the proceedings of the Legislature, that an Act to exempt the Sunbury Masonic Hall Association from taxation passed both Houses during this week. Also, an Act authorizing the School Directors of Mt. Carmel Borough to borrow money.

A petition from two hundred citizens of Milton was presented to the House by Mr. Kase, praying to have said Borough divided into two separate wards.

GRANT'S CABINET.—The quid nunes are terribly put out about the formation of the cabinet of President Grant. They are completely at fault. All they can do is to guess. As soon as Grant takes a man cordially by the hand, is seen talking with him for any length of time, or should happen to call upon some one, he is at once set down to be one of the cabinet, and his portfolio designated. The truth is nobody yet knows but the President elect himself, and he may not know, absolutely, who will compose the cabinet. In about three weeks from this time the secret will be out, and what then?

The Mahanoy tunnel is being enlarged so as to admit of the passage of wide cars.

COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Miners' (Pottsville) Journal, Jan. 30.

We give this week our Annual Coal Statistics embracing the whole product of the Anthracite Regions of Pennsylvania, and the semi-Anthracite and Bituminous Regions, that was moved towards the seaboard (except the Gas Coal from Western Pennsylvania,) for the year 1868:

The whole supply of Anthracite sent to market	
In 1868 was	13,405,016 Tons.
" 1867 "	12,211,215 "
Increase in 1868,	1,193,801 "
Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous in 1868,	2,443,394 "
do. in 1867,	2,300,683 "
	142,711 "

Making the total increase of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal combined in our table in 1868, 1,336,512 tons, against 269,989 tons increase of 1867.

We give the whole supply of Coal mined in the United States in 1868, as follows:

Anthracite (official) sent to market,	13,405,016 Tons.
Bituminous (including 402, 299 imported)	2,442,794 "
	15,847,810 "
Consumed in Coal Regions (estimated)	2,200,000 "
Bituminous mined and consumed not embraced in our tables in 1868 (estimated)	10,000,000 "
Total in the United States in 1868,	28,047,810 "

Making the consumption a little over one-fourth the production in the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1867, which was 104,500,480 tons. In 1854 the annual product of Coal in the United Kingdom, was only 64,661,401 tons, an increase of 40,000,000 tons in 13 years.

Of the supply of 15,605,016 tons Anthracite, nearly if not quite, 6,000,000 tons were consumed on the lines short of tide water, and sent into the interior; and of the balance, 9,605,016 tons, not less than 7,000,000 tons were sent to the markets east of and in the vicinity of New York, leaving only 2,605,016 tons for the consumption of Philadelphia and all markets south of Philadelphia.

The trade for the year opened fairly, but soon commenced dragging, especially in this Region, and if it had not been for the difficulties caused by the eight-hour law with the operators and the men, which reduced the supply in market about 600,000 tons, the trade would have proved almost as disastrous in 1868 as it was in 1861, when there were not over twelve or fifteen solvent coal operators left in Schuylkill County. The speculators also took advantage of the increased demand for Stove Coal at the Auction Sales in New York, ran up the prices enormously, and taxed the consumers largely. It, however, saved the trade, and enabled the miners and laborers in this Region to make up for the losses caused by the stoppage,—and in the other Regions where no stoppage took place, the trade proved quite profitable.

The supply of Anthracite in 1868, sent to market, was as follows:

	Tons.
Wyoming and Lack. Region,	5,990,813
Schuylkill,	4,414,356
Lehigh,	2,507,582
Shamokin,	492,265
Sent to market	13,405,016

The loss and gain in 1868 were as follows:

	GAIN.
Wyoming and Lackawanna,	662,491 Tons.
Lehigh,	445,136 "
Schuylkill,	79,536 "
Shamokin,	6,568 "
Increase in Anthracite,	1,193,731 "

And of the 79,536 tons increase from Schuylkill, 25,723 tons was an increase on the Mahanoy and Lehigh road, leaving the increase via the Schuylkill Valley only 53,813 tons.

To show the course of the trade and the supply from different regions, we subjoin the following for reference:

	Schuylkill.	Wyoming.	Lehigh.
1860,	3,270,516	2,941,817	1,821,774
1861,	2,697,489	3,035,140	1,738,377
1862,	2,890,598	3,145,770	1,851,054
1863,	3,433,265	3,759,610	1,894,713
1864,	3,642,218	3,960,836	2,054,659
1865,	3,735,802	3,256,658	1,822,535
1866,	4,583,487	4,786,616	2,128,867
1867,	4,334,820	5,328,322	2,062,446
1868,	4,414,356	5,990,813	2,507,582

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE.

In our statistics we have embraced all the Coal that was sent from the Shamokin or Northumberland County Coal Field that did not pass over the Shamokin and Pottsville Railroad, and having its outlet via. the valley of the Schuylkill, in the Schuylkill Coal Trade. Mr. J. J. John, of Shamokin, has compiled a table of all the Coal sent from Northumberland County to market in 1868, which we give below, having made a few corrections in the table from correct reports returned to us:

OPERATORS.	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.
John Haas & Co.	166	89,193	88,360
S. Bittenbender & Co.	14,287	22,398	36,785
Shamokin and Bear Valley Coal Co.	27,164	19,750	46,914
Robertson, Guiterman & Co.,	28,808	12,713	31,521
J. Langdon,	16,226	30,052	46,798
May, Patterson & Bro.,	36,987	32,705	69,692
Burnside Coal Co.,	12,072	3,739	15,811
T. S. Dewees, Agt.,	8,723	11,274	19,997
Shamokin Coal Co.,	6,705	3,546	10,251
John B. Douty,	21,692	14,333	36,025
Robertson, Guiterman & Co.,	44,096	494	44,590
Excelsior Mining Co.,	48,775	9,271	52,996
Enterprise Coal Co.,	54,136	1,643	55,749
S. John & Sons,	4,441	33,395	37,836
Locust Mt Coal Co.,	31,434	3,066	34,790
F. Roads & Co.,	526	10,473	10,999
Wm. Montelius,	25,621	22,879	48,500
J. B. Henry,	366	1,679	2,045
J. Tillet & Co.,	2,355	1,672	4,027
Reyer & Bro.,	622		622
Graber & Kemble,	58,578	4,823	61,201
Cain, Hacker & Cook,	35,827		39,827
Coal Ridge Imp. Co.,	14,351	17,472	31,823
Caledonia,	21,880		21,880
	512,739	356,481	869,220

The Coal carried over the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad in 1868 was distributed as follows:

To M. H. Railroad,	145,981
To L. Valley Railroad,	4
To Philadelphia & Erie Railroad,	45,616
To Elmira Sus.,	104,562
To N. C. R. W.,	113,536
To Canal at Sunbury,	82,066
Total,	492,265

Colliery Improvements for 1869.

SHAMOKIN REGION.

Messrs. Robertson, Guiterman & Co. are sinking a new slope at the Henry Clay Colliery, which is nearly completed.

Messrs. Bedell & Co. (Bedell, Guiterman & Robertson) are opening a new colliery at Helfenstein, four miles from the Henry Clay Colliery.

Mr. John B. Douty is also opening a new colliery at the same place. The Reading Railroad Co. are extending a branch of four miles to these collieries. They will be ready for shipping in 1870, if not sooner.

Mr. Wm. Montelius is making improvements at his breaker to enable him to increase the product of his colliery from 9,000 to 10,000 tons per month.

A new colliery is about being opened on the Gray tract on a Red Ash Vein in the Shamokin Region.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—The Joint Resolution offered in the House some ten or twelve days ago by Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in the form of an Amendment to the Constitution, which provides for universal manhood suffrage throughout the United States, came up on Saturday last for a final vote. Before the vote was taken on the original resolution, the amendment offered by Mr. Bingham and that by Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, were voted down by a decided majority; the vote was then taken, and resulted in the passage of the Amendment, as at first introduced by Mr. Boutwell, by the very strong division of 150 ayes to 42 nays. We believe it was a strict party vote, the Democrats voting in the negative, though many of them voted for the amendments of Bingham and Shellabarger. The resolution now goes to the Senate, where it is believed it will meet with favorable consideration at once.

The following is the Joint Resolution:

Be it resolved, etc., two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of said Constitution, namely:

Article —, Section 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of race, color or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Unwritten History of the War.

Gen. Hillyer, formerly upon General Grant's staff, and a Democrat in politics, relates the following:

"Grant developed wonderfully in the war, and though I, as a Democrat, opposed his election, I had no doubt that he was *the* safe, strongest man, worthiest to head the army. There is needed no better instance or proof to this effect than the following: I was at City Point in 1865, and sitting close by Grant I saw him break the seal of a letter. Then he smiled, good naturedly.

"'What's that General Grant?'

"'A letter from Sherman. Read it!'

"I read the letter and it said that Sherman could no longer hold Atlanta, his lines being too long. He asked permission to destroy the town and move to the sea, subsisting upon the country and turning at bay to fight Hood whenever the latter pursued him too closely. All this seemed soldierly to me, and I asked Grant what in it made him laugh.

"'Why,' he said, 'I was wondering what Hood could find to subsist upon if he followed in the rear of Sherman.'

"Thus was the General supplying an error of genius. Sherman supposed that Hood would folow him. Grant knew that Hood could not eat off the barren and devastated country. So he sent this word to Sherman: 'You have my permission to destroy Atlanta and go to the sea after you detach Scofield and——to go to Tennessee. Hood will not follow you; he will march upon Nashville.' Now, see! Had Sherman carried off his whole force seaward, misfaking the effect of his movement upon Hood, Nashville would have fallen, Indiana and Ohio been invaded, and the Southern Confederacy been an accomplished fact."

"Grant," said Hillyer, "is stern a Jupiter. There is no other story of two sterner men than Grant and George H. Thomas before the battle of Nashville. Thomas had a dislike of being whipped, and he is cautious and sedate to the last degree till the time for decision has come. Grant sent word to Thomas to move out of his works to attack Hood. Thomas was not ready, and he went on deliberately with his preparations. Grant telegraphed again: 'The country is excited. Attack!' Thomas was not yet quite ready. Then Grant sent John A. Logan to Louisville to be ready to take command and telegraphed again: 'If you do not attack Hood before——date, I shall be under the painful necessity of relieving you.' Just at that time Thomas was ready, not by necessity, but by the completion of his affairs, and the happy collision of events made the battle of Nashville an honor to both."

The Debts of the States.

The special Commissioner of the Revenue, in his report, furnishes some interesting tables, showing the general reduction of the State indebtedness since the war. The figures of the debt in the winters of 1860-'61, 1865-'66, and in November, 1868, with the increase and reduction, are as follows:

NEW YORK.—September 30, 1860, $34,182,975; 1865; $49,683,530; September, 1868, $44,968,786. Reduction, $4,618,736. Unapplied balances in the sinking fund would reduce the debt to $38,854,448.

PENNSYLVANIA.—November, 1860, $37,964,602; 1861-62, $40,575,420; November, 1868, $32,799,786. Reduction, $7,776,634.

OHIO.—Debt in 1860, $14,250,173; 1865, $13,060,582; 1868, $10,529,675. Reduction since the war, $2,530,906.

INDIANA.—Debt in 1861, $7,770,233, in 1864, $8,687,960; in 1868, $6,101,587. Reduction, $5,586,373.

ILLINOIS.—Debt in 1861, $10,277,161; 1865, $11,178,564; November, 1868, $5,988,453. Reduction, $5,190,111.

IOWA.—Is out of debt.

MISSOURI'S.—debt in 1860, $24,734,000; January, 1865, $37,000,000, October, 1868, $20,557,000. Reduction $16,443,000.

CALIFORNIA.—In 1865, owed $5,290,640. Expended for the war, $2,800,363; now owes $4,695,500; discharged and paid off, $3,392,500.

The States which were not in the rebellion, in January, 1861, owed an aggregate of $187,693,825; that during the war this was increased to $218,807,493, which sum has since been reduced to $157,118,108.

This present indebtness includes over $5,000,000 incurred by Massachusetts for special internal improvements during the last few years. In addition to the payments on the national debt, the people should be credited with the payment of $61,000,000 of State liabilities.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Further Developments of Election Frauds.

There was going on last week in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, an examination of witnesses in a contested election case for a member of the Legislature in the eleventh district of Philadelphia, in which Daniel Witham, a Democrat, was returned elected over William Bunn, a Republican, by a majority of thirty five votes. Among witnesses examined was one Michael Slaven, who swore that on the thirteenth of October he had no particular home; that ten persons, of whom he was one, all voted *twenty times each* except one, who voted *only five times!* Two or three of the ten were from New York, and as many from Baltimore. He said they commenced at *eight o'clock in the morning and were busy until five o'clock in the afternoon!* They sometimes changed their hats and coats, and had new names and places of residence put in their hands at each poll by persons who had been appointed for the purpose, and were known by having a piece of shoestring tied in their button hole. They were not challenged in a single instance!—They all voted the Democratic ticket.

Forty-one of the Ogechee, Ga., prisoners, have been committed for trial on the charge of insurrection.

The Indian War.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE CAMANCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The following has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FORT COBB, I. T., Dec. 31, 1868.—Brevet Major General W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General, St. Louis Missouri.—General: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant General, the operations of the column from Fort Bascom, under command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Evans, of the Third Cavalry.

On the 7th of December Colonel Evans marched, with detachments of Companies A, C, D, F, G and I, Third Cavalry, and Company I, Thirty-seventh Infantry, travelling in the direction of the Antelope Hills. On reaching a point near Kiowa creek, forty-one miles east of the depot, a trail of about fifty lodges of Cheyenne Indians was struck.

The trail was hotly pursued until it led into a canon near the junction of Elm creek and Salt Fork of the Red river, when Colonel Evans made a detour, which brought him, at noon of Christmas day, into a large village of Camanches of sixty lodges, just south of the junction of the Salt Fork with Elm creek, which was totally burned.

The Indians attacked his advance, but were driven from their village with the loss of everything it contained, the women and children escaping by being hastily put on the horses of the warriors, in some cases as many as four on a horse.

The Indians kept up their fighting during the day and the next morning, but there was not much fight in them. Three enlisted men were wounded, one mortally. The number of Indians killed is unknown.

The greatest praise is due Colonel Evans and his command. It marched twenty-four days in snow, rain and intensely cold weather, without any tents of any kind, and finally struck this effective and heavy blow. I had known, through General Hazen and the Indians, of this marauding village. It was composed mostly of individuals from the tribe of Camanches located here, who had reported them to me after my arrival, fearing they might be implicated in their murdering and thieving expeditions on the frontier settlements of Texas.

I can assure the General that he need not expect a continuance of the murders and robberies from Indians in my department hereafter, if one can judge from the demoralization which this winter's campaign has produced among them.

The weather has been very bad, snow, rain and intense cold.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 1.—The most terrible disaster that ever occurred in Danbury happened last night, destroying a number of lives and much property. About seven o'clock in the evening the upper Cohansey dam, which supplies the borough with water, gave way, letting down the water with such force as to carry away the lower dam also. The water of the two dams thus let loose formed an irresistible force that carried away all before it. Flint's dam, which was carried away by the flood last summer, was again destroyed. Upper Main Street Bridge was carried away; also, Bamforth Avenue and White Street Bridges, while Patch Bridge and one at Lacy, Hoyt, and other streets were rendered almost impassible. Houses and small buildings were carried down stream and destroyed. Immense cakes of ice; with rocks, trees, &c., were carried a great distance. A house in the north of the town, occupied by the family of A. Clark, was carried away with the inmates. A man, his wife, and a boy were all drowned. The wife and child were found in the stream near Myrtle avenue, and the husband was up near Peck's ditch. At the latter place, the body of Miss Humphrey was found, and near at hand the bodies of Mrs. Husted and Mrs. Charles Andrews were recovered. Thus far five bodies have been found, but as a number of persons are missing, it is feared they have been drowned.—It is supposed that twelve or fifteen lives were lost.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 1.

The militia ordered out by the proclamation of Gov. Brownlow is being slowly organized. But sixty men, armed and equipped, have as yet arrived at the general rendezvous in this city. A regiment from East Tennessee will arrive during the coming week. Each of the counties threatened with martial law has sent a delegation to the General commanding, and to the Executive, to make representations and promises that will save them from violence from the State militia.

A young man at Connersville, in Giles county, Tennessee, on Thursday evening, while standing on the floor in the act of being married was shot down by the brother of his bride. He fell in the arms of the devoted girl, who, assisted by friends, conveyed him to a bed, when, at her request, the marriage ceremony was finished, she exclaiming that she had rather mourn a dead husband than a dead lover. In a few minutes the newly-made husband expired. The murderer escaped.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A despatch from Athen, dated yesterday, announces that a majority of the Greek Cabinet have decided to agree to the proposed Paris Conference. The question was brought to a final vote and four Ministers, including Bulgaris, President of the Ministry, voted against it.

MEDIATION OFFERED BY SECRETARY SEWARD.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—A telegram from Constantinople reports that it is asserted that Mr. Morris, instructed by Mr. Seward, has offered to the Sublime Porte mediation in the quarrel between Turkey and Greece.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 1.—It is understood that the first business of the Constutuent Cortes will be to establish a Directory to govern the country until a sovereign is chosen.

A deputation composed of citizens in favor of a republic and freedom for religious worship, waited upon the Ministry yesterday, and requested them to issue a decree declaring the absolute separation of Church and State.

An immense crowd gathered in the street in front of the Ministerial Palace, and clamored for religious liberty. The Ministers replied that they would refer the whole subject to the Constituent Cortes.

The government has prohibited large popular demonstrations and the utterance of political cries in the streets, as liable to lead to disturbance of the public peace and good order.

ADVERTISING YOUR SPRING SALES.—The season is now here when vendues of personal property are held throughout the country. We allude to this to remind farmers and others who intend to sell out the coming spring, that too little attention is paid to advertising thoroughly. To save a few dollars, hundreds of dollars, are lost. Advertise your sales in the newspaper. A handbill is only seen by a few, but the newspaper reaches the many—goes into their houses, and is read by every member of the family. Drawing a crowd from all sections will induce greater competition in bidding, and enable the seller to get better prices on each article sold, making in the aggregate a gain that will amount to hundreds of dollars.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—In the House Gov. Boutwell offered a bill regulating the sale of bonds and bullion by the Government, which was sent to the Banks and Currency Committee. Judge Spalding presented an amendment to the Constitution, similar to that of Senator Buckalew, providing for the election of Presidental electors. Mr. Myers offered a resolution appropriating $200,000 for League Island Navy Yard. The clerks' ten per cent, bill was brought up by Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, and, after a sharp passage of arms between the mover and Mr. Mullins, of Tennessee, was laid on the table, by 79 to 74. Hope is still entertained of its passage, in some form. The proposition to naturalize aliens after one year's residence offered on Saturday by Mr. Ross, of Illinois, was laid on the table after some debate. It was a Democratic attempt to offset the vote on the constitutional amendment. The bills for pensions and Military Academy appropriations were taken from the Speaker's table and the Senate's amendments concurred in.

The chief excitement in the House was caused by Judge Orth reporting from the Committee on Foreign Relations joint resolution allowing the Dominican republic to become a territory of the United States upon application of its government and people. The resolutions, in terms, were similar to the famous ones on which Texas entered the Union, and contemplate final admission as a State. The introduction of this proposition of Mr. Orth created some excitement. A dozen members sprang to their feet and some confusion ensued. A motion was made to lay it on the table, and on this motion a division was called and resulted—98 to 26. The yeas and nays were then ordered, and the proposal was finally defeated. This proposition, it is believed, was the animating idea of General Banks, protectorate resolutions, and it is believed that they will come up again in some shape before the session closes. Both President Baez, of San Domingo, and Salnave, of Hayti, are declared to be in favor of annexation.

IN the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia, on Saturday last, Judge Brewster delivered the unanimous opinion of the court overruling the reasons for a new trial in the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr., convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, in November last. The prisoner shows signs of breaking down. He declared, when asked why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, that he "had been tried and convicted of a crime of which he knew nothing."

GOV. BOREMAN has been nominated by the Republican caucus of the Legislature of West Virginia as United States Senator in the place of Mr. Van Winkle, whose term expires on the fourth of March. Mr. Boreman is the present Governor of West Virginia, a Radical Republican.

LUCY STONE is trying to influence the Democratic Legislature of Ohio, by soft words, to extend the right of suffrage to women. She is represented as whispering in their ears that all pure and honest men vote the Democratic ticket, and such like nonsense. It is a nice game—but we think not a winning one.

The Indiana school fund now amounts to $8,259,341 34.

Salt Lake City is now but three days and a half from Chicago. Bad for Salt Lake City.

The Illinois river is open to its mouth, and boats are now running from Peoria to St. Louis.

One firm at Frankfort-on the Main is said to have sold seventy five thousand *carte* photographs of Mrs. Lincoln.

A handsome set of plate has been presented to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln by the ammirers of her husband at Frankfort-on the Main.

The census of Salt Lake City, which has been recently completed, shows a total of 88,000 Mormons and 8,000 Gentiles, or a grand total of 46,000.

An exchange says: "The wickedest John Allen of new York has signed the pledge twelve times since Christmas, and is now, when sober enough, lecturing on temperance."

"Mack" says that Andrew Johnson is certain to be elected Governor of Tennessee next year.

One hundred million dollars worth of boots and shoes were manufactured in Massachusetts last year.

There have been over one hundred deaths at Montreal, Canada, from small pox during the last five weeks.

A white person died a natural death recently in the Yo Semite Valley. This being the first instance of the kind on record the sensation was marked.

From the year 1778 to June 30th, 1869, it is estimated that our Government will have spent $107,137,686 in the care and protection of the Indians.

A thief who attempted to carry off a package of greenbacks from a New York bank on Saturday last was caught in the act and sent to jail.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in San Francisco on Thursday week last, during which a heavy southeast gale damaged the shipping in the harbor.

A few days since the passenger train on the Southern Minnesota Railroad was brought to a halt by a pocket handkerchief being waved by a small boy on a huge log beside the track. The train was stopped. On being asked what was the matter, and why he had stopped the train, he coolly replied that "he didn't know but what somebody might want to get off."

ACCIDENT.—There was an explosion in Dr. Ayer's Laboratory, yesterday, which caused some excitement in the vicinity. Ayer's Pills are manufactured under an enormous pressure, in cylinders, like cannon, which sometimes prove too weak for the compressed forces, and burst with terrific violence. Fortunately, the pieces do not fly far, so that no one has ever been hurt by them. The action is more like ice than powder; but it makes Pills which all the world acknowledge *are* PILLS.—*Daily Journal, Lowell, Mass.*

THE fame of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS has no parallel in the history of Medicine. The thousands upon thousands of bottles that are made and sold daily is but proof positive of their wonderful virtues. Thousands of certificates can be produced showing the efficacy and certainty of the cures which they effect, and the Medical Fraternity, usually so jealous of anything which causes persons to think and doctor for themselves, are compelled to acknowledge their wonderful virtues, and prescribe them under other names. They are sold by all druggists.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL, SUNBURY.

THURSDAY EVE., FEB'RY 11th.

THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL

PEAK FAMILY!

SWISS BELL RINGERS,

Vocalists, Harpists, Pianists and Comedians,

Together with Mr. PEAK'S last new Sensation

JEFFERS.

Admission 35 cts. Children 25 cts.
Reserved Seats 50 cts.

Ticket Office at LICHTNER & ZEIGLER'S News Depot.

Sunbury, February 6, 1869.—1t

P. S. DEWALD & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Rope, Twines and Cordage,

Brooms, Brushes, Baskets,

PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &c., &c.

No. 31 North Third Street, above Market, PHILADELPHIA.

January 30, 1869.—1y

"THE UNION,"

ARCH STREET, between Third and Fourth Streets

PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL S WEBER, Proprietor.

January 30, 1869.—1y

Valer's (Late Miller's) Winter Garden, 720, 722, 724 and 726 VINE Street, Philad'a. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUC OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by

JACOB VALER, of Philadelphia,

In combination with

FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON,

Will perform every Afternoon and Evening at the above mentioned place.

ADMISSION FREE. jan30.—6m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Northumberland county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the premises in Washington township, Northumberland county, on Saturday, the 20th day of February, at 10 o'clock a. m. the following property, to-wit:

All that certain tract or piece of land being, lying and situate in Washington and Jackson township, Northumberland county, State of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Abram Siegel and church lot, east by lands of Elias Zartman, south by land of Peter Klock, and on the west by land of H. B. Latsha and Jacob Shappell, containing ninety-five (95) acres, and ninety-one (91) perches of land, more or less, whereon is erected a large two-story log house, a bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO:—At the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of timber land, situate in Washington township, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north and east by land of Peter Klock and on the south and west by land of Elizabeth Klock, containing five acres and one hundred and sixteen perches of land.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter Bordeiger.

ALSO:—By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, will be offered at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, on Saturday the 20th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following property, viz:

All those four contiguous or adjoining lots or pieces of ground situate, being and lying in the borough of Shamokin, county and state aforesaid, and known and described on the general plan of said Borough as lots numbered respectively three (3) four (4) five (5) and six (6) in block number eighty-five (85) a two story frame store and dwelling house is erected upon lots numbered four and five, and a dwelling house upon lot numbered six, in block eighty-five.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Levi Fulk and Albert Adams.

DANIEL BECKLEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Jan. 30, 1869.

Pacific Railroad Nearly Finished.

1556 MILES BUILT.

THE UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.

and the

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. CO.,

Have added Eight Hundred (800) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business. The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national highway to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, which mostly are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 102 and interest.

The principal and interest of both bonds are payable in gold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, &c.,
No. 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Jan. 30.—Nov 21, '68.—y

Latest New York News.

LADIES!

Look Out!! Look Out!!
Look Out!! Look Out!!

"Beautifies the Complexion."
"Gives a Rosy Glow to the Cheeks."
"A Ruby Tinge to the Lips."
"Removes all Blotches and Freckles."
"The Best in the World."

COSTAR'S

BEAUTIFIER!

the

Bitter-Sweet and Orange Blossoms.

One Bottle, $1.00—Three for $2.00
1000 Bottles sold in one day in New York City.
☞ All Druggists in SUNBURY sell it
Or address "COSTAR," No. 16 Crosby st., N. Y.

OH! those CORNS. OH! those CORNS.
[Morning Paper, Aug. 26.]

OH MY! OH MY! I can't stand it; but he did, for he sent right off and got a box of

'COSTAR'S' CORN SOLVENT,

and it cured him."

Thousands of Boxes sold.
All Druggists in SUNBURY sell it,
Or address "COSTAR," No. 16 Crosby St N Y

COSTAR'S

Standard Preparations

are

"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminators.
"COSTAR'S" Bed Bug Exterminators.
"COSTAR'S" (only pure) Insect Powder.
"Only Infallible Remedies known."
"18 years established in New York."
"2,000 Boxes and Flasks manufactured daily."
"All Druggists in SUNBURY sell them."
"!!! Beware !!! of spurious imitations."

$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
$2.00 for any three $1.00 sizes by Express.
Address
HENRY R. COSTAR, 16 Crosby St., N. Y.
Or, JOHN F. HENRY (Successor to)
DEMAS BARNES & CO., 21 Park Row, N. Y
Sold by H. Y. FRILING, Sunbury, Pa
January 30, 1869.—1y

VICK'S

Floral Guide for 1869.

The first edition of One Hundred Thousand Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Guide to the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of 100 pages, beautifully illustrated, with almost 400 Fine Wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and an elegant colored plate, A BOUQUET OF FLOWERS.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions of the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

January 30, 1869.—3t

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE CAN BE OBTAINED.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembings, Dimness of Sight and Giddiness, Disease of the Heart, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—these Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habit of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Sirens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

Young Men

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstacy the living lyre. Call with full confidence.

Marriage.

Married Persons or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

Organic Weakness

Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the fearful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the consequence is but sooner by those falling into other habits than by the prudents? Besides being deprived of the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and positive symptoms to both body and mind arise. It becomes Deranged, the Physical