SUNBURY, NOVEMBER 28, 1873.

THERE appears to be considerable of diversity of opinion in regard to the first and second sections of the articles on Taxation and Finance in the New Constitution.

The sections are as follows : Section 1. All taxes shall be uniform npon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

These sections are perhaps not so clearly expressed as they might be, at least they are not so clear as to escape the perversion of their meaning by those who oppose the constitution. But it is only by a forced and perverted construction of them that they can be made to appear to impose a tax upon real estate for State purposes, or upon any other property for any purpose. The power to impose taxes exist in the people, and unless they conferred that power upon the Legislature, in the constitution, the Legislature could not impose a tax or provide for its collection. In the first section power has been conferred upon the Legislation to impose taxes, and the kind of property which it may in its discretion exempt from taxation is described. The second declares that when taxes are imposed upon a certain class of property no exemptions shall be allowed except of that kind of property enumerated in section (1).

In other words the constitution declares that all property shall be liable to taxation. whenever the Legislature shall deem it necessary, and that when a certain class of property is so taxed no property of that class shall escape, except that which is enumerated in the constitution.

Those who oppose the adoption of the new constitution, say that it restrains the Legislature from preventing the imposition and collection of such a tax. If this be true it is a serious objection, and would warrant every real estate owner in voting against it. For ourselves, much as we realize the necessity for reform in our present constitution, rather than impose such an unnecessary burden upon the people, we would vote against it and use every influence to accomplish its defeat. But a constitutional provision like a statue must be reasonably construed, and we connot conceive of a Supreme Court giving such a plain provision as this a construction which would render it absurd and its purpose impossible. The central idea on the subject of taxation in the mind of the convention which framed the constitution seems to to tuxution; and hence the second section, which declares all laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property already excepted, to be void. If we are correct in expressing the idea of the convention, then this section simply means, "All than the property above enumerated, shall in one of the county offices.

This act, it is declared, would be rendered void by the new Constitution. But to by the court. turn against it the opposition of all those be increased thereby, if it be true, an adequate motive must be found for this extraordinary action of the Convention. It is well known that nearly all the revenue of the State is derived from taxes imposed upon the corporations and corporate property of the State, and that for nearly eight years the real estate of individuals has contributed nothing.

The opponents say that the convention tions were adopted, so a sufficient revenue who are exempt. might be raised from real estate, and the corporations would then have the Legislaupon them. This is not correct, and they contradict themselves, by declaring that the force of the second section is to take perty as it enumerates. This destroys power to exempt property from taxation, tickle the Democrats I tell you. how do the corporations expect to escape ? And if the corporations can escape, how strong as you can. can real estate be kept subject to taxation for State purposes.

In the article on Taxation and Finance. Hav'nt had a smoke to-day. section 3, we find the following: "The power to tax corporations and corporate ever buy any tobacco? property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party." This looks as (Pulls down his spectacles, gives his pipe a if the Legislature were prohibited from surrendering the power to tax corporations, and as if the story about the corporations getting themselves out of taxation and get- in the county was howling over the danger ting the farmers in, was not entitled to much of "Cæserism," afraid that President Grant and 435,236 tons bituminous. credit.

Almost every man may find some objection to the new constitution; even those who framed it are not equally satisfied with every part of it, but as a rule the number of its excellencies so far exceed the number of its imperfections that scarcely any one acquainted with the faults of our present instrument, and the wrongs that have been done under it, can conscientiouly oppose its adoption.

country there has been a panic in which nobody was scared about the bank-notes by and imperial ambition, and now doing he might happen to have in his possession. their best to goad him into the exercise of Poor men have not been the victims of that imporial authority. The President has from selling their merchandize on the Sabold-fashioned anxiety and loss. The break- shown his good sense by keeping himself bath. In every instance a ready acquiesing of banks has not turned the money in their pockets to worthless dross.

In another part of this paper will be found a letter from the Hon. Joseph Baily, member of the Constitutional Convention from this district, which we would commend to our readers for their careful peru[By our ARRIAL REPORTER.] A DIALOGUE.

The editor of the Democrat and the Ring Calculator met a few days ago when the following dialogue took place:

Calculator .- I say Jake, (taking his pipe out of his mouth and raising his spectacles,) did you see the American of last week, and what a thundren' blunder Wilvert made in your figures.

Editor .- Yes, I saw it, but it was only a figure four instead of a five, unking the assets of 1873, \$45,184 13 instead of \$55,-184 13 as I had it. I supposed it a typographical error, I was rather glad of it as it does'nt look as bad as I had it, and perhaps it is well enough to say nothing about it, for it would only prove his footing up, correct.

Criculator .- (Takes a whiff at his pipe,) I tell you what Jake, if we can make it c. 2. All laws exempting property from appear that he made a mistake in your figures the people won't believe the balance of his statement, you see.

Editor .- I was looking over his statement, and I can't see how to contradict it. For the more there is said about it the more the people inquire into the matter, and when they find he is correct, it will still further condemn our party and we'll never get into power again.

Calculator .- I-I'll tell you what do, Jake, I-I'll get up figures that'll knock thunder right out of him and you'll publish them. I have been figuring at his statement and can easily transpose the figures so they appear in our favor.

Elitor. - Why do you get the American? Calculator .-- No, but I get to see it in hotels and saloons. I figured on Drumheller's paper, and made comments on the margin so if any one else looks at it they will be puzzled, I tell you.

Editor .- Ain't it rather dry to set around in hotels and saloons?

Calculator. - Oh no, the fact is, parties coming in and see me sitting there, they invite me to drink with them.

Editor .- Well but don't landlords object to you scribbling on their papers.

Calculator .- Well, the fact is, I-I'm a benefit to landlords. If I would'nt be there they would be losing five or ten cents every time a party goes to drink, and that is worth more than the paper, don't you see? cient in figures.

Calculator, - Why I was considered the best mathematician in the county at one time. I puzzled all the school teachers they could bring before me. Why Jake, the fact is, when I lived in the south, they used to make bets on my calculations, so they did. I have made the caculations for the Ring, you know, and it will take a sharper to discover how matters are covered up I tell you. I-I also made out my duplicate to collect the taxes, which the Commissioners want me to settle, but I think I'll wait until the Auditors meet, In fact I-I have been of service to our party while I've been one of the auditors. You see it takes a darnation smart fellow to have been that of the liability of all property keep things covered up. In fact there is nt a man in the county that knows as much about the county affairs as I do. Why when I looked over the audits in regard to the M'Eliece matter, I found, I think, an error, and changed it after the report had been approved by the court. I brought laws exempting property, belonging to a out M'Eliece's account six hundred dollars this afternoon on Cuban affairs. The Seclass that is taxed, from taxation, other less. I think I-I ought to have a position

Elitor. - Will they allow you to change the auditor's report after it is approved fact.

Calculator. - Why I took that privilege. who own real estate and whose taxes would You see the old reports ain't looked after and no one will be any the wiser.

Editor.-You must have been pretty busy in studying out these matters.

Calculator .- Why you'd hardly believe me Jake, I-I was kept busy nearly every the startling events which so quickly folevening figuring at my duplicates while I was tax collector. 1-I employed all my time figuring when setting in saloons ex- according to belligerent rights to the insurcept when called up to take a drink. I-I made a good deal of militia tax by it, as no was in control of corporations, and one else would ever have collected it. In that through their influence these sec- fact I collected a great deal from fellows

this matter of Wilvert's. I don't think I'm ture repeal the acts imposing State taxes competent to reply to it as he has taken it right from the record.

from the Legislature old powers to exempt he is right or they'll all go against us. I'll from the Legislature old powers to exempt property from taxation, except such promake the calculation all in our favor and with this view-not to initiate war by the and conviction have been the result of any you get Purdy to write the heading for it, President, that power being vested in Contheir argument. If the Legislature has no and put a wood cut over the top, that'll contingencies. Congress would meet two expressed it, 'a struggle between the ins

Editor .- All right. Make the case as Calculator .- Of course this is all confi-

dential. Got any tobacco about you .-Editor .- No. I don't use it. Do you

Calculator. -- Sometimes I do, when I can't beg any. In fact I don't use much. whiff, and seizes his cane and leaves.)

Nor long since, every Democratic paper might become a candidate for a third term and successful, would then assumes imperial power and overthrow the Republic. The apprehension was a ridiculous one; but in is still more ridiculous to see the same Democratic editors now urging the President to assume the very powers they charged him with coveting. Every effort has been made to drive him into a declara- the Virginius murdered by the Spanish Cution of was with Spain, or into the com- bans. mission of an act of war, although it is well For the first time in the history of the tionally exercise such power. The very she was bitten on the nose by a small dog men who charged him with being actuated within constitutional limits; and it is safe | cence was given to the request. to say that if the Republic is ever overturncountry, the successful tyrant will be a Dc-

Col. A. C. Simpson, of Norhtumberland, is going to remove to Middleburg.

BELOW will be found the condition of our County finances since 1860. Will our neighbor of the Democrat explain how the large amounts of money were expended,

> amounts ranging from \$20,000 to \$37,000 ? THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NORTHUMBER-LAND COUNTY FROM 1850 TO 1873. 1860, Amount of tax levied . .. \$11,560 96 1,919 62-215,780 58 1,711 49 1861. Amount of tax levied. Outsianding taxes. Expenditures. Indebtedness. \$14,337 51 8,704 21-15,551 12 947 54 -813,041 72 \$17,059 78 10,001 39 \$27,061 1 19,893 6 1802, Amount of tax levied Outstanding laxes, Expenditures Indebtedness.... 357 90 1863, Amount of tax levied. Outstanding taxes. Expenditures. Indebtedness. \$11,718 51 7,737 78-200 31 1864. Amount of tax levied. utstanding taxes. 41 01 \$80,704 00 7,504 75 1865, Amount of tax levied. 25,453 47 Amount of tax levied.

and why the taxes were left in the hands

of collectors, while the interest was paid on

*Expenditures. "In the amount of Expenditures is charged \$18,193 43 outstanding orders, and \$725 bounty orders, which should be deducted from the amount total as Expendi-Amount of Indebtedness ... \$30,334 53 1937. Amount of tax levied . . . \$39,474 82 Outstanding taxes 15,065 36 Outstanding taxes. *Expenditures... "In the amount of expenditures is charged \$10,272 04 outstanding orders, marked "error, 134,750 92 Indebtedness 1868, Amount of tax levied. Outstanding taxes. Expenditures. 473,422 33 Expenditures., Indebtedness. 37,461 46 1869. Amount of tax levied. Ourstanding taxes Expenditures Indebtedness.... 85,055 71 1870, Amount of tax levied. \$55,919 43 39,633 99-27,578 76 1871. Amount of tax levied. Outstanding too Expenditures. Indebtedness... 41,420 60 20,608 00 1873. Amount of tax levied. Outstanding tax.... Expenditures Indebtedness

20,709 87 GEN. Cameron, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee had an interview with the President, and expressed satisfaction at informed the President that he had no Congress would indorse the administration in all that has been done, and should Spain Editor .- I understand your very profi- refuse to make a proper reparation he is of opinion that Congress will authorize a declaration of war. Mr. Cameron is of opinion that affairs look rather serious, and be will not be surprised if we have war with

> Minister Sickles Denies Various Rumors.

London, Nov. 24 .- The agent of the Associated Press here is authorized by Minister Sickles to say that there is no foundation for the report published in New York on the 21st, to the effect that he, Sickles, had broken off social relations with the foreign minister, and that he expressed the opinion that war is inivitable. The agent is authorized to state that there is no foundation for the despatch, that the official and personal relations between Minister Sickles and the Spanish officials are unchanged. and that Sickles has not expressed any opinion as to the result of the pending question.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

HORRIBLE SCENES AT SANTIAGO.

THE EXECUTIONS ON THE 12 FH Washington, Nov. 17. - Secretary Fish had a long interview with the President speak the truth and the whole truth. but the information received from other

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

concerning events in Cuba, but had more than ever been confirmed in them by recent their denunciation of the capture on the high seas of a vessel sailing with a regular clearance under the United States flag, and lowed. Spain never having considered the island of Cuba in a state of war, and there being no proclamation by the United States gents, the Virginius, if regularly cleared for the island of Cuba, had a right to enter Havana or any other open port of the Spanish possessions. The government did not recognize any right on the part of Spain, in the present state of affairs, to interfere in Editor .- Well, how are you going to fix any manner with our merchant ships upon the seas, except in the usual right in her own ports and within one marine league of this fact she is aware. As a matter of Calculator .- I-I'il get up the figures, course, it is the determination of this govrights and to compel respect to the flag.

relative to Cuban affairs would be laid berow, he said, he would commence the preparation of his message, but would defer that part relating to Cuban affairs until within a day or two of the meeting of Congress, desiring first to obtain all possible information upon the subject.

The Pottsville Miners Journal says that the supply of coal sent from all the regions so far this year is 20,816,377 tons, against 19,764,406 for the corresponding period last year. Increase so far this year 1,061,971 tons, of which 625,735 tons is anthracite

State Treasurer Mackey paid the draft of the president of the Constitutional Convention to defray the expenses of the city Elec-

tion Commissioners, on Thursday last. Col. Sallade, formerly of Williamsport, has resigned the Presidency of the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia, and returned to the

former place. A Harrisburger, Capt. Simon Cameron Gratz by name, was one of the passengers on

A girl named Reardon, of Pittston, Luknown that the President cannot constitu-drophobia on the 3d inst. Five years ago while at play, and after a few days she began showing signs of the disease and finally died after suffering terribly. that place and requested them to refrain

prising colored prethren.

THE SENTENCE OF TWEED.

TWELVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT, AND A FINE OF \$12,750 IMPOSED.—THE REMARKS OF JUDGE DAVIS.—THE CON-VICT IN THE TOMBS.

NEW YORK, November 22.-At the opening of the Oyer and Terminer this morning, Mr. Graham continued his able argument in arrest of judgment in the Tweed case. He made a long argument on the question of the jurisdiction of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to try misde-meanors, urging that the Court of Special Sessions alone could try such cases. Mr. Graham concluded his argument at 12:28, and Judge Davis overruled all his motions for arrest of judgment, etc.

When he concluded his address, which was after recess, Mr. Tremaine moved that the prisoner be sentenced on each separate count in the indictment, subject only to such modifications as the Judge in his clemency might make. Mr Grabam struggled to avert the penalty asked for, and, failing, gave way to his emotions. Tweed himself seemed much affected. Counsel having concluded their arguments, Judge Davis said it would be womanly in him to seek to evade an apparent conflict between his views expressed on the first trial of the prisoner and those now entertained by the court, He said he entered upon the present trial holding the views he had entertained at the first trial, that the prisoner could be sen-tenced, if found guilty, to but one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$250; but he had changed those views after con-sulting all accessible authorities on the subject. After stating that by the verdict of the jury the number of convictious were fifty-one, the Judge said : "If any one thinks it is agreeable for me

to pass such judgment he is mistaken, for I would giadly have the acceptance a posi-tion fall upon other shoulders. I shall not shrink from any feeling of its harshness or severity to prevent the performance of my simple duty. Nevertheless, I have the power, and in pronouncing judgment I shall endeavor to exercise it so as to tempt Justice in some degree with mercy. is deeply to be regretted that the Legislature have not provided a long sentence and punishment to characterize offenses of this kind, in different forms, and tix penalties for each offense where committed in different forms from those which may be imposed by our statutes. Public officers who rob the people by appropriating public monies, or allow others to do so through the preparation made by the government to their instrumentality or connivance, are meet any emergency that might arise. He unfortunately in the state of our law not to be adjudged felons or punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, but escape under forms of indictment for n.isdemeanor, subject for each to pay a penalty of \$250,

or a single year in the penitentiary. If this were a general verdict this would be all the Court could impose, notwithstanding that the prisoner took for his own use more than a million dollars in the mau-ner described. If there were a general ver-dict rendered, the Court could only pass through the farcial performance of rendering a judgment of \$250 and one year's imprisonment for the audacious robbery of the city and county of more than one ion dollars. Under the verdict the Court has larger powers, which it will exercise, and I hope with prudence and the example

Tweed was then ordered to stand up which he did slowly, and on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, replied adding. "He bly, "nothing," his counsel adding. Judge Davis then resumed. "William M. Tweed, you stand convicted by a verdict of a jury of twelve honest men, of a large number of crimes charged against you, united in one indictment and that verdict in the opinion of the court could not have been otherwise without violation of the oaths which the jury had taken-an utter disregard with the obligations under which they rested to

With all the opportunity you had, had cretary says he has no official information | you faithfully performed your duties to the of the report about executions on the 12th, | public, to win the honor and respect of the whole community, you saw lit to pervert sources leaves no doubt on his mind as to the the opportunity you possessed and the powers with which you were clothed, in a manner more wicked, more infamous and The President said he had changed none | more outrageous than any instance of like of the views heretofore expressed by him character which the whole history of the civilized world contains. Instead of standing guard where the law placed you occurrences. He shared with the public over the treasury of your country, you threw that treasury open, not merely to your own rapacity, but also to the advice of your associates under circumstance which make it transparent that you were engaged in a concerted conspiracy to plun-der the treasury of this county in which yourself and associates in crime were principally to benefit. The evidence on this subject now leave no manner of doubt in the minds of any, that the commencement of it all was the entering by you on those duties as president of the Board of Audit on the 5th of May.

The very next day after that, your career of plunder began, and from that day & rward consecutively till the whole nineteen accounts before that Board had been auditthe coast of any of her dominions, and of ed and certified, and warrents issued and money paid. The evidence is conclusive that the whole proceeding was instituted to We dar'nt let the Democrats know that ernment to protect our citizens in all their carry out a concealed plan to enrich yourself and those associated with you.

partisan feeling, that this was after all, as weeks from to day, when everything in and the outs': No, the whole struggle has possession of the Executive Department been a struggle between honesty and fraud between virtue and crime." fore that body, with such recommendations | here, in vindication of the non-partisan naas the occasion might demand. To-mor- ture of the prosecution, alluded to the Times in first giving the figures the light, and to the great assistance rendered by Charles O'Connor and Samuel J. Tilden in the preparation of the legal proceedings,

If there were no other testimony that, in my judgment, would be conclusively established by the fact that on each of the several claims, as they were passed on and ultimately paid, your share of the plunder was clearly fixed and prescribed at 24 per cent .. while the share of your associates had been fixed by a somewhat similar standard of plunder. It is impossible to believe that in the distribution of 100 cases, in which the monies were received on these warrents, just 24 per cent of each sum should always be allotted to you, without an understanding in advance by a concerted arrangement that this exact sum should be your fixed proportion of money of which the county had been plundered.

It would be wrong and unjust to entertain for a moment the idea that your conviction has been the result of persecution at the hands of any person or party. It has been the result of evidence so clear and plain, that never have I seen a case where the evidence was so overwhelming and where it was so impossible for the Jury to to fail to come to a just and conclusive verdict. Through the whole of this trial you remained, up to the very moment of your conviction, as calm and serene as though you relied upon your innecence, when it was overwhelmingly apparent to all that your serenity was only that audacity and The Lewisburg Chronicle says the color- confidence in the omnipotence of corrupand the imperial purple assumed in this reading room, while the plan white boys cence." (The Judge emphasized this sen reading room, while the plan white boys stand shivering on the street corners. The tence by bringing his clenched hand down civil rights bill ought to be so construed as upon his desk.) "The duty of the Court to allow these white boys to partake of the now is to pronounce upon you the sentence, good things furnished by the more enter- a sentence that may be adequate to your

The several courts on which Tweed was ound guilty were grouped and fifty-one distinct sentences imposed, making his term

twelve years imprisonment in the c Jail, and imposing a line of \$12,750. county Counsel then gave notice they would move for a bill of exceptions and Judge be prolonged to give counsel time for due preparations. The Judge then ordered such counsel for the defense as subscribed to the paper presented to him at the opening of the trial, to be in court Monday morning next for the purpose of inquiring into their

action. Tweed, who received his sentence calmly, was then removed by Sheriff Breneman, attended by a strong force of Deputy Sheriffs. Tweed is now sixty-six years of age. Curiously enough, the name of William M. Tweed is already inscribed on the marble slab in the main gateway of the jail, where it was placed years ago when the Board of Supervisors, of which he was a member, Supervisors, of which he was a member, creeted the building.

When Tweed reached the sheriff's office

he looked terribly crestfallen and sank down in a chair. Every effort was made through- if any of these loafers are domiciled therein, out the evening, and until midnight, by bis counsel to obtain a stay of proceedings, but without avail. Justices Pratt and Ingraham refused to interfere. The sheriff then made arrangements to relieve himself of the responsibility for the safe custody of his prisoner, and at ten minutes past one, Sunday morning, Tweed was taken to the tombs and the gates were closed behind bim.

IMPORTANT FROM MADRID. The Demands Made by Gen. Nickles.

THE VIRGINIUS MUST BE SURRENDERED. NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

special from Madrid says the relations of the United States and Spain are as seri-ous as possible, and the diplomatic complication here is peculiarly grave, involving sharp words and flagrant misunderstanding between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, with peremptory demands from Washington that will almost necessarily lead to war.

Upon receipt of intelligence of the capture of the Virginius Senor Castelar called at the United Stated Legation and expressed regret at the occurrence, and informed our Minister that orders had been sent out for the suspension of whatever sentence might be pronounced on the captives. Subsequently, at 2 A. M., Gen. Sickles received a ispatch from Secretary Fish informing him of the execution, and he sent a note demanding that the order of which he had been informed for the suspension of sentence should be enforced, and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs in answer expressed his doubts of the accuracy of the nformation, and intimated that Sickles' action was unauthorized; thereupon Sickles, in the name of the United States gov-erument addressed, to the Minister of Forigh Affairs a formal protest against the inhuman butchery and against the insult to the United States force obedience to her orders in Cuba, insisting upon the right of every American to regular trial under the treaty of 1796 and complaining that the was prevented from using the telegraph for mines. communication with his government.

To this came the Spanish answer, that the matters in dispute were wholly municipal and in the discretion of the Spanish authorities; that the persons captured on the Virginius were pirates, and that Spain could not tolerate any interference of the United States in her municipal affairs. An interview was subsequently called for and granted, at which Sickles again demanded that the orders of the Spanish government suspending executions in Cuba should be

The Minister of Foreign Affairs haughtily declined to permit the representative of the United States to discuss the municipal affairs of Cuba. The interview terminated angrily, General Sickles intimating that only strictly official relations with the cabinet would be possible on his part in the future

The following are said to be the points of a peremptory demand presented by our government to the Spanish Cabinet : First, The formal delivery of the Virginius to officers of our government in a port of

the United States. Second, The release and restoration to our proceedion of the surviving captives. Third, A money indemnity to the heir of

all taken on board the Virginius and put to death.

Fifth, The immediate and unconditional aboliti on of slavery in Cuba, as the source

of all pending difficulties and complaints. The Spainish objections to this have been sent forward by the American minister. The public mind is exceedingly excited. The Spaniards blame Americans for the Cuban insurrection, and declare that war with the United States would be welcome. Americans who know the state of the publie mind, and know their ewn country, do

not see how war can be avoided. Spain will concede nothing, and public opinion would prevent concession on the part of Casteler, even if he were disposed to make any. The extreme Republicans here favor our views of the case; but defiance and stubborn intolerance of any otler view than their own is the general All Spanish iron clads note in the ed for any purpose.

of the Intransigentes have been orhands of the Intransigentes have been ordered to Cuba.

A. Bucher Swope, United States district attorney, has proceeded against J. K. Turner, of Titusville, who was pardoned out of the penitentiary a few weeks ago. The released convict having criticised the district attorney severely, that official has resurrected an old indictment for forgery, on which Turner will next be tried.

The Reading Times says that the Phila: delphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are at present working thirty-three mines, on their immense tracts in the Schuykill coal region. They have, besides, forty-seven others let out on leases, all of which are making full time. Twenty-three others are either being opened up or in course of improvement. The mouthly roll course of improvement. of the company is over half a million. The men are being paid as usual, and no dismissals are proposed.

The colored people of Washington have twelve public schools, attended by over 4,-000 pupils, and taught by eighty-four teachers. In general management and successful results, the colored schools compare favorably with the white.

The Jersey City Journal says :- "The European oyster trade is about commencing, and a large lot will be shipped this week by the White Star steamer of next Saturday. These are usually opened in Maryland, at the beds, canned here in Jersey City, and find their way to the European market in that shape. Some are sent in the shell, but the general bulk is an objection, and makes them too expensive on the other side."

Those who have money and have small debts should pay what they owe. To hold on to money aggravates the panic; and it is a very mean spirit that refuses to pay when able, when the circulation of money is all that is needed to make times as prosperous as they ever were.

TRIEVES ABOUND. - On night last, about nine o'clock, while Samuel Henry and A. Russel, Jr., were standing near the home of the former, some noise attracted their attention at the barn at the rear, when, procuring a lantern, they proceeded to reconnoitre. On approaching Davis said the session of the court would the barn, some person burst the door open on the opposite side, and hurried away. On examination, a fine set of harness was found removed, to be carried away, but dropped by the thief or thieves in their hurry to escape. We make a note of this to put persons on their guard, as these kind of depredations have become quite

common. Another danger we might mention, comes from tramps, who crawl into barns at night for lodgings. While some of these may not steal, they often commit greater for each farmer, before retiring for the night, to take a secure lantern and make a thorough examination of his barn to see and hustle them off to other quarters .-Danville Intelligencer.

STRANGE FREAK OF AN OLD WOMAN.

-About three months ago, the wife of Daniel Kessler, of Middlecreek township, this county, without saying a word to any one as to her intentions, bundled up her best clothes and took all her own money and a small sum of her husband's money, and then started off on the public road to-wards Middleburg, saying as she left the house, "It will be a good while before you will see me again." It appears that not the best feeling prevailed between the old folks some times, and that about the time she left her feelings had been ruffled for some reason or other, and was the immediate cause of her departure. Every effort. has since been made to ascertain her whereabouts but without avail; nor can any one be found who has seen her since or who saw her at the time she departed. She was a woman probably 60 or 65 years of age, and raised a family of children all grown up. Her strange disappearance is a strange mys tery, indeed. - Selinsgrove Times.

Our latest despatches relative to the Virginius affair show the Spanish Cabinet to be unanimously in favor of a satisfactory and honorable settlement of the difficulty, and that orders have already been issued to the Spanish commanders in West India waters to do no nets that would have the effect of adding to the pending excitement in the United States.

Pottsville is aroused on the Cuban question. A well-known gentleman of that borough, who served in the late war, speaks of raising a regiment if the government issues a proclamation of war. Forty young men of Pottsville have already offered their

A bill is to be introduced into Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coin certificates of different denomination in exchange for bullion at the mines in the Territories. The measure looks to the government acquiring ownership of the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba entire bullion product of the Mexican Gen. W. J. Hardee, author of "Hardee's

Tacties." a graduate of West Point, who proved a traitor to the Government that educated him and was a Lieutenant Genereducated him and was a Lieutenant General in the rebel army, died at Wytheville, Va., on Thursday a week. A Committee of the Danville Young

Men's Christian Association have recently called on the tobacco and cigar dealers of Exciting reports of silver mines come from Sugar Vally. The mine is in Green's Gap, some ten miles beyond Logansville, upon the lands of the Lebanon Lumber Company. Some of the precious metal was sent to Philadelphia, and found to be gennine silver, and rings and other articles made from it. Since then eight hundred weight of the ore have been sent to the city to be again tested. The stuff is taken from the solid rock.—Lock Haven Republican.

[FOR THE "AMERICAN.]

MR. Entron:-It is a great mistak to suppose the Convention intended or wished to restore the State tax on real estate It declared that certain public property should be exempt from taxation; such a public school houses, court houses, jails, poor houses, property of the State and nation, churches and grave yards, and charitable institutions owned by the State or Fourth, The trial and punishment of any City or County. At present there is General Burriel and all other responsible a vast amount of property exempt from taxation, owned by private associations. Such property is not assessed, at the triennial assessment, and does not pay tax for any purpose. This kind of property has been exempted from the payment of taxes by special laws passed to meet each particular case. It is these laws, and none other, the convention declared null and

Every acre of land in the State will be assessed this fall, on which a county, school road, city and borough tax will be levied. The Legislature repealed the State tax on real estate a few years ago, but the repealing act did not exempt land from taxation. The State relinquished the tax because she did not need it, but real estate is still liable to pay a State tax whenever the necessities of the Commonwealth require it. It is not exempt. If so it could not be assess-

laws, exempting a particular kind of property from taxation, null and void, but it does not re-enact any law, on the subject of taxation, that has been repealed. After such a protracted contest as the Convention had in curbing the inordinate powers of corporations, it is absurd to suppose it would release them from taxation and im- half the labor required when other polishes are pose it on real estate. That is not to used. BE FOUND IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION. The articles on corporations and railroads and canals, are of great value to the people, and it will be a great calamity to lose them by voting against the Constitution. I feel confident the people will pause before doing so. JOSEPH BAILY. doing so.

Asiatic Cholera in China. ALMOST EVERY CASE CURED WITH PAIN-KILLER! DEAR SIRS: During a residence of some

ten years in Siam and China, as a mission-I found your Pain-Kitler in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, being to give about a tablespoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain Killer, clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the Cholera, and took the medicine faithfully, in the way states above, eight out of ten recovered.
REV. R. TELFORD. Missionary in China.

DEAR SIRS : During a long residence in China I have used our valuable Pain-Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent nedicine. In the Summers of 1862 and 1863, while residing in Shanghai. I found it an almost certain cure for cholera, if used in time. Indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do not remember failing in a single case. For three years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and have been obliged often to fall upon my own resources in cases of sickness. The Chinese come to us in great numbers for medicine and ad-China I have used our valuable Pain-Killer,

Wednesday vice. Though without medical knowledge ourselves, the few simple remedies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. We allow them to come, because it brings us in contact with them and opens a door of usefulness. In d'arrhea, colic, vomiting, cholera, coughs, etc., your Pain-Killer has been my chief medicine.

Yours, very truly. REV. T. P. CRAWFORD, Tungchow, China.

Those using Pain-Killer should strictly observe the following directions:
At the commencement of the disease, take a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer, in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels with the Pain-Killer clear. Should the diarahea and cramp continue, repeat the dose every fif-teen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N. B .- Be sure and get the genuine ar-

ticle; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain-Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls instead of one. The Pain-Killer is sold by all the Drug-gists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

Price, 25 and 50 cents and \$1. PERRY DAVIS & SON Manuf's & Prop's. 136 High, Prov., R. I Oct. 31, 1873.—1m.

Dew Adbertisments.

JAMES BEARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Haupt's building, South East Corner of Market Square, Sunbury, Pa. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

NEW CARPENTER SHOP.

The subscriber having erected a carpenter shop in Front St., below Pine, (Frylings addition,) is prepared to do all kinds of carpenter work. REPAIRING OF PURNITURE AND JOBBING

promptly attended to on short notice. WALNUT PICTURE FRAMES speciality. All kinds and sizes made to order GOOD AND CHEAP. CALL AND SEE.

The patronage of the citizens of Sunbury, are respectfully solicited. C. WOODCOCK. Nov. 28, 1873. -6m.

Estate of Mary A. Bound Deceased. Rule on Heirs to Accept or Retuse.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, / 88. OUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, At an Orphans Court held at Sunbary in and for said County, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1873, before the rionorable William M. Rockefeller, President, and Joseph Nicely one of

Rockefeller, President, and Joseph Nicely one of his Associate Justices of said Court. Upon the petition of Franklin Bound, a son and heir for Mary Ann Bound, lately of the Borough of Milton, Northumberland County, deceased; The Court granted a rule on you, William H. Beund, (residence at present unknown,) Julia Steadman, (formerly Bound,) and intermarried with H. C. Steadman, of Milliaburg, Union Co. with H. C. Steadman, of Millinburg, Union Co., Pa., and Joseph B. Force and Phebe Force, of Milton Penn'a, heirs at law of Margaretta Force, (formerley Margaretta Bound.) and Franklin Bound, heirs and persons interested and all other persons interested in the estate of said Mary Ann Bound, dec'd, to come into Court on the first Monday of Januer A. D. 1872 of the first Monday of Janury, A. D., 1873, at two cept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at

President Judge of said Court, at Sunbury, this tenth day of November, A.D., 1873.
GEO. P. REIMENSNYDEP. Deputy Clerk Orphans Court.

Nov. 28, '73.-4t. UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

New and attractive Goods, in every Department. WATCHES,

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.



In view of the decline in GOLD, we have re duced prices on our catire Stock of Foreign mor

Par Gold Rates,

and purchasers will find it to their interest to make their selections NOW, while the ASSORT-MENT IS COMPLETE. tioods sent on approval for selections.

Articles purchased now, for the Holidays, will e packed and retained until such time as desir ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

1124 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Auditor's Notice. ESCATE OF CALES BARRETT, DEC'D.

NOTICE is boroby given that the undersignee has been appointed Auditor by the Orrhans Come, of North-umberland County, to make distribution of the monitor in the hand of Samuel J. Houseworth, Administrator of said estate, to those entitled thereto. The Auditor will meet all parties interested at his effice, in the Borosgh of Sambury, on Monday, December 15, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M. Sunbury, Nov. 20, 1819,-4w. A. N. BRICE, Auditor.

CRUMBS

Are a modern stove of they give a finer gloss anyother in existence. If they give a finer gloss anyother in existence.

COMFORT Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than

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Are a neat and cleanly of the parlor without the nor dust when used. Of the parlor without the nor dust when used. COMFORT

furniture or carpets. Has no disagreeble sulpherons or strong add smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant

and harmless CRUMBS

Are put up in near style and in a form more of sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for use than of cient for any stove, any other polish.

COMFORT Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents worth of the old polisies.

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Have just taken the Opin competation with lst premium at the In Several si the best of diagapolis Exposition.

COMFORT BUT CRUMBS OF CO-CORT Of your storekeeper,