

We have secured the consent of Mr. Locke, better known as "Econ. Petroleum V. Naby," to give us a weekly letter from New York for the ensuing year.

THE STRIKERS.—In consequence of the reduction of ten per cent on wages, salaries, &c., of employees on the different railroads, there appears to be a general strike of engineers on all roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Central west of Pittsburg.

Philadelpia and Pittsburg being the only cities entitled to more than four representatives are the only ones that can be divided in that way, and the six counties we have enumerated are the only counties that can be divided.

GENERAL SICKLES having resigned the Spanish Mission, Hon. Caleb Cushing, it is stated, has been selected by the President to succeed him.

A German named Godfried Kuhle, a baker on Frankfort road, Philadelphia, was brutally murdered on Wednesday morning last by an apprentice named Fred. Heidenbich.

The Virginia and coal barge blockade of the Spanish frigate Arapales, mysteriously sunk in the New York harbor. It is supposed that the Virginia will be a total loss.

PAT HESTER.—We see it stated that certain parties are circulating petitions for the release of Pat Hester, "the king of the Molly Maguires," who is imprisoned in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Adam Leisy was arrested on Monday at Heidelberg, Lebanon county, for having forged a note, committed a larceny and set fire to two barns.

George Dougherty, of York county, was shot in the thigh near Shrewsbury, last week while attempting to steal chickens.

Mrs. Caroline Brown, of Pittston, was found dead in a stone quarry on Monday, having died from cold and exposure.

Lieutenant General Bixio, of the Italian army, is dead.

Thirteen persons were drowned by the capsizing of a ferry boat on the Thames on Sunday.

Jefferson Davis is said by a newspaper correspondent to be writing a book, in which it is reasonable to expect that he will, in common with other writers of the day, discuss somewhat at length the follies of female attire.

The following calculation shows the number of representatives in the House to which each county will be entitled under the new Constitution.

Table with columns: County, Pop. Rep., and Rep. showing population and representative counts for various counties like Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Berks, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Chester, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Susquehanna, Tazewell, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

Population of the State, according to the census of 1870, 3,521,991. Ratio on which representation is based, 17,000; half ratio, 8,500. Number of Representatives, 201.

According to the Constitution, Allegheny, Berks, Lancaster, Luzerne, Philadelphia and Schuylkill will be divided into separate districts, Art. 2, Sec. 17, providing that "every city entitled to four representatives, and every county containing more than 100,000 inhabitants," may be so divided.

As to the probable political complexion of this new arrangement, the following guess is the last and fair one, based on the vote be noted, does not include a table it will

Table showing political affiliations (Rep. Dem., Rep. Dem.) for various counties and their respective representatives.

This would require the Republicans to carry seventeen of the thirty-eight members in Philadelphia to secure the House, even by the small majority of two, and twenty of that number to give them a working majority in the House.

REDUCTION OF WAGES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The following general order has been promulgated by the President of the Pennsylvania railroad company, to take effect as it will be seen, on the first day of January next.

General Order.—The great demand for the services of railroad employes in the various departments of this and other railroad companies having, during several years past, gradually caused an increase of the various salaries and wages of those engaged by them, to an extent which the present condition of the business of the company does not warrant, and a reduction appearing to be necessary to meet the altered financial condition of the country, the Board of Directors have ordered that a uniform reduction of ten per cent be made in the payment for services of all officers and employes of every grade, to take effect on and after the 1st of January, 1874.

Philadelpia, Dec. 20th, 1873. We learn that an order, similar to the above has been issued by the Northern Central railway company to take effect at the same time.

There is, probably, no way in which we can benefit our readers more than by recommending them for general use, "Johnston's Analytic Lectures," it is adapted to almost all the purposes of a Family Medicine; and as a specific for coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness of the chest, lame stomach, rheumatism, spitting of blood, and all lung difficulties, it has no equal that ever we saw or heard of.

The propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep, was discussed and admitted by many of the Agricultural Societies throughout the State last Fall, and we believe that in every case but one, they decided in favor of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. Good judgment.

John Murphy was knocked down in Williamsport, in broad daylight, and robbed of \$125 by three men. Two of the scoundrels are in jail.

The Department of Justice announced that the British steamer Queen must forfeit to the United States \$24,000 penalty for smuggling, was affirmed by Judge Woodruff in New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE GREAT RING—WHAT IT IS—WHAT KEEPS IT UP—AND WHAT WILL KILL IT.—A BRIEF HISTORY—THE PANIC—LUXURIES.

When a noxious weed is cut down, it is not always sure that it is exterminated. The roots must be dug up and cast out before the work should be considered completed.

I propose to devote this letter mostly to the "Ring," for it is one of the most curious chapters in the history of this country. The ring was, of course, a Democratic invention. The Tammany Society had control of the City of New York, and, consequently, of the State, because it well known that the solid mass of ignorance, ruin and crime in the city, having but one head, could nominate whomsoever it pleased, and then elect or defeat. Every Democratic politician in the State swore allegiance to Tammany. It became the party. At the beginning this strength was used simply for purposes of plunder in a rather moderate way; but when Wm. M. Tweed secured the control he was not content with that. He aspired to the control not of the City and State of New York, but of the nation.

It is not to be denied that he played his game shrewdly. He first got control of his own party, and then proceeded to debauch the Republican party of the State. He found enough of the Republicans who were willing to share his stealings, and he organized a Tammany ring inside that party. Editors of prominent Republican journals, Republicans of influence in all parts of the State, came to private understandings with him, the service required being the demoralization of the party by jobbery and the consideration being a share, proportioned to the service, in the millions of stealings he had control of New York City and State was thus bound and made.

Several of the principal men in Tweed's ring are out of the way. Conant, Miller, Mike Norton, John H. Walsh are in hiding; Connolly took flight in time and went into hiding. Connolly, it will be remembered, put the "Sally" between him and Tammany shortly after proceedings were commenced against Tweed. He took flight, and commenced a tour of the States, and is now in great splendor in Ireland. The others mentioned got out of the way as soon as they were convinced that the prosecution of Tweed was in earnest, and cannot be found. Harry Thompson, who was the brazen of the thieves, was caught, tried and convicted, and on Monday last he was to have been sentenced to join the throng that moves toward Sing Sing, but on Monday morning he was not to be found. Mr. Thompson is a Sheriff of New York, and Mr. H. is a Tammanyite who is nearly out, and who desires a re-election. How could Mr. Brennan go before the Democracy of New York with his hands stained with the punishment of a man like Trent? So Mr. Brennan's imprisonment was merely nominal. "Harry" was about the streets of the city in a very free way, it is true, for days, and on Friday night he went to his home in Harlem, the Deputy accompanying him. He retired with his wife at the usual hour, the accommodating Deputy lying in an adjoining room on a sofa, and the morning Mr. Trent was not to be found, "much to the chagrin of the Deputy."

This instance proves what I stated at the beginning. The Tammany snake is hydrophobic and Tweed is one of the heads. Harry Trent's ends, i. e., the rum, money, thieves, gamblers and rascals, who were in control, have power enough in their hands to beat Mr. Matthew T. Brennan, for re-nomination, and had Harry gone to Sing Sing, they would have beaten him. Therefore, this is a perfect plunder—this convicted thief, in person, to quietly walk off, and the courts are set at defiance.

Who are these fellows, who ride so boldly over the tax-payers of New York? Mostly Irish. The great mass of Irish emigrants who land have no more idea of an exercise of their newly acquired rights than a Y. D. has of the use of the Greek alphabet. They organize salubrious grocers, the keeper of the mill receives a hundred of them for which he receives a small office. He, in turn, is controlled by a leader a little higher up, whose power in the government is gauged by the number he can control, and so on up to the supreme head.

A brief history of one of these fellows will throw a little light on the way they do it. An Irishman, whom, for the sake of a name we will call O'Brien, though that was not his name, was ten years a reporter on a Liverpool paper. He had a wife and three children who were kindly permitted to care for themselves, for it was all Mr. O'Brien could do to keep himself in liquor and other luxuries. An affair which amounted to a felony brought Mr. O'Brien to jail, from which by a technicality he escaped and took his way to New York. Here he found his opportunity. He was a glib talker and lost no time in putting himself at the head of a Fenian circle, and getting control of a band of "re-primers," then his course was plain. Tweed recognized his merits and appointed him a member of his staff, and he was ready for the commission for condemning private property! at a salary of \$5000 per annum, with unlimited stealings. You will remember that this impostor had never been naturalized, was not a citizen of the United States, and had no right to hold an office or even vote, that the writer would have in Egypt. Besides, he was no lawyer. But that made no difference in New York.

shifted as best they could, the girl as a shop-girl, and the mother as a washer-woman.

It is needless to add that Mr. O'Brien is one of Boss Tweed's sincerest mourners, and that he inveighs loudly against the municipal government, and he has been heard to say that "the rascals who people this free country?"

Tammany will be killed whenever the doctrine of the city takes interest enough in politics to vote, and use the influence they possess. They outnumber the thieves and can outstep them if they will. But they never will. Catch a New York merchant, leaving his trade to vote, or to do political work. Not he. He is too busy. And so New York will continue to be ridden by the thieves to the end of the chapter.

There is a steady regular revival in business in the metropolis. There never should have been a panic—indeed, this Fall and Winter business should have been splendid. There was an excuse for the troubles that came upon the country in September. A parcel of gamblers, like Jay Gould, old Daniel Drew, and Vanderbilt, locked horns in a struggle over stocks. Down they went, and the business men, fearing a panic, did exactly what was necessary to make easy. The stock exchanges suspended, decent men were deprived of their resources, and an evil that was feared because real business is resuming because confidence is restored. Smith has drawn out of the hole into which he hid himself in September, and discovered that it isn't much of a shover after all. He finds it at people are going to eat, drink and wear the same as ever, and must have his goods, and so he gets his money out of it hidings-place, and pays Brown what he owes him. Brown pays Jones; Jones Thompson; and the money again circulates and so goes. People wonder that they were ever frightened at all. There is nothing "hard" in the times, here or anywhere else. The "dimes" are all right, and business will be very brisk the remainder of the winter.

But there was one curious feature about it. During the worst of the panic, when men believed that the country had gone to the dogs, and every man straining to the last point, there was no diminution of the trade of the great dealers in luxuries. Stewart's front was crowded with carriages, and the great jewelry stores were thronged as of yore. The New York lady of fashion recognizes no such thing as a panic or stringency in money. It is her husband's duty to find money and she will get it. She has a right to the yield of her rights to a job or little will she chooses. If there be diamonds that she wants she has them. The \$20,000 that the set costs her husband must furnish, and he must do it without murmur. For she is an imperious dame, and will stand no such trifles as "stringency" or "dimes" failures that occur in New York may be charged up to this account. Fashion rules the world, and it is from this source that the "hard" times of the world are sprung.

Once more, I thank Heaven, there is a country to draw from. But for the influx of fresh blood and fresh ideas from the country, the great cities would become worse than entrenchments. But as it takes ten years to spoil a person in New York, and it takes five years to spoil a man in the country, every year, the old Sodom grows into a city, and a city into a Sodom, and so goes on.

Christmas was more generally observed this year than ever. The rich gave gorgeous dinners—the poor modest dinners—the dissolute got drunk, and the police stations were crowded with drunken notions, people here celebrating the birth of Saviour!

During the late fire, after the bursting of the section house of the Danville and a dispatch was made with prompt response as is exhibited by the following correspondence between the fire department and our worthy Chief Burgess, which shows the strong feeling of friendship which exists between the fire companies of this place, and the neighboring town of Danville.

Mr. Burgess, Dr. Sir: In reply to your dispatches for the section house of our steamer, I would say that it gave out at a fire a few months ago, and it is fixed in such a manner that it will do its duty, and I sent you a dispatch that you could have the engine and all the equipments, but got no answer, and the boys were ready and anxious to come to your aid, and we would gladly help you all we can.

am not to your invaluable medicine, Pain-Killer. I formed its acquaintance in 1847 and I am on most intimate terms with it still; experience in its use confirms my belief that there is no medicine equal to Pain-Killer for the quick and sure cure of Sumner's Complaint, Sore Throat, Croup, Bruises and Cuts. I have used it in all and found a speedy cure in every case.

Judging by our own experience whoever once makes a trial of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, will not fail to recommend it widely and unqualifiedly to all and sundry, as a most valuable and valuable internal remedy for colds and various other complaints.—Every Month.

"Perry Davis' Pain-Killer is really a valuable medicinal agent, and unlike most of the article of the day, is used by many physicians. It is particularly desirable in localities where there is no medical aid, as it saves the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house."—Boston Traveller.

Executors Notice. ESTATE OF GEORGE WAHENSELLER, DECD.

Administrators Notice. ESTATE OF SUSAN FERTENBACH.

The First National Bank of Sunbury.

DEPOT EATING HOUSE. OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE—the finest assortment of Goods in store.

TOYS, Confectioneries, Oysters, &c.

THE SUNDAY FOR 1874. The unexampled favor accorded to this Magazine by the public, enables us to enter upon the coming year with the means of making it more attractive and valuable.

THE GREAT SOUTH. The most important and expensive series of Illustrated Papers ever undertaken by any Magazine.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The December Number (now ready) has an able Article on The Resumption of Payment, by Dr. Atwater.

FALL, 1873.

GRAND OPENING

of the LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST Assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,

Gents Furnishing Goods,

TRUNKS, VALISES &c.

ever offered in this place at S. HERZFELDER'S Popular Clothing Store.

Corner Third and Market, SUNBURY, PA.

POSTPONEMENT! 4th Grand Gift Concert!

OVER A MILLION IN BANK! SUCCESS ASSURED. A Fall Drawing Extra ON TUESDAY, 4th of MARCH next.

12,000 Cash Gifts \$15,000.00.

DEPOT EATING HOUSE. OPPOSITE THE DEPOT. SUNBURY, PENN'A. TOMAS McRAW, Proprietor.

TOYS, Confectioneries, Oysters, &c. EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO COME AND BUY OF THE BANQUET ASSORTMENT OF TOYS AND CONFECTIONERIES AT SAMUEL F. NEVIN'S STORE.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS. Everybody is invited to come and buy of the banquet assortment of TOYS AND CONFECTIONERIES AT SAMUEL F. NEVIN'S STORE.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS. Everybody is invited to come and buy of the banquet assortment of TOYS AND CONFECTIONERIES AT SAMUEL F. NEVIN'S STORE.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE. MARKET ST. SUNBURY, PA. G. B. CADWALLADER. Is the place to buy pure and fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, OILS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, LIQUOR.

Wm. M. Rockefeller (inventor) In the Court of E. Y. Wright, Dec'd, for the Common Pleas, of Wm. W. Greenough, the County of Northumberland, Pa. No. 104, of November 10, 1873. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the said Court, to distribute the money raised on above stated writ, and paid into Court, will meet all parties interested in his office, in the borough of Sunbury, on Saturday, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment.