Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, E. WILVERT. } Editors.

SUNBURY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1874.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ARTHUR G. OLMSTEAD, of Potter Co.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren County.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
EDWARD M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. JOHN B. PACKER, of Sunbury.
(Subject to the discission of the District Conference.)

Republican County Ticket.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN I. PARKER, of McEwansville.
DR. JESSE J. JOHN, of Shamokin.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
GEN. JNO. K. CLEMENT, of Sunbury.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
AMOS VASTINE, of Shamokin Twp.

FOR AUDITOR,
R. C. RUCKMAN, of Lewis.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
DAVID ROCKEFELLER. of Sunbury.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—Never before had the Republicans of Northumberland county cause to feel more pride in their ticket than they have in the ticket formed on Tuesday last. The Convention was full, and it was composed of of intelligent men who felt an interest in the success of the party as well as in the selection of good men as public servants—even more so than at any convention ever held before. Its deliberations were of the most harmonious character, and the most enthusiastic feeling was exhibited. Every delegate felt the importance of selecting men that will keep up the reputation of the Republican party by a strict adherence to duty if elected—such as will fully carry out what has been commenced by the Republican officers of the county, an honest and judicious expenditure of the public monies. To effect this, men of irreproachable character must be selected. In this the delegates had an easy task to perform, as all the candidates offered were men who could be trusted in any position, and consequently the selections of the convention give satisfaction to the entire Republican party To-day we can truly assert that the party is more united than in any previous campaign; and with the popular ticket nominated will carry the county beyond a question.

The ticket is headed by Hon. John B. Packer for Congress, by the unanimous vote of the convention. Mr. Packer is so well and favorably known to the people of this county and the district, that we do not deem it necessary to say much in regard to him. His public career is unblemished, and nothing can be said detrimental to his character, public or private. His friends in the opposite party as well as in his own, are many. He is more truly, perhaps, the candidate of the people than any man that has yet been on any ticket of either party. He has been tried in public as well as private life, and has gained the confidence of the masses whose interests he watches with care and assiduity. In the councils of the nation he has always been found to labor for the interests of the laboring classes, through which he has gained a national reputation, and which gives him position and influence advantageous to the interests of the people of his district. That he will receive the nomination of the district, and that his election will be secured by a large majority, is beyond question. There is yet trouble in many of the Southern States. Southern disloyalty is not yet entirely extinct, as is apparent through the late troubles in Louisiana, and we need men in Congress who have broad and intelligent views of the situation, and who will act in harmony with the defenders of our free institutions. It is not the interest of any particular party to be represented in Congress by such men as Mr. Packer, but the interests of the whole people demand it at the present time.

The candidates for Assembly, Dr. J. J. John, of Shamokin, and John I. Parker, of McEwensville, are both gentlemen of more than ordinary intelligence, and their integrity of character is unquestionable. Dr. John has resided in the coal region during his whole life where he has been interested in the chief interests of that section, coal and iron, and has made the wants of the miner, and those of the laboring class, a study. Being a working man himself all his life, he will understand their interests and those of the region, better than any man that could have been selected. He is a man of ability, and will make a representative of whom the county may well be proud.

Mr. Parker was reared on a farm in the upper end of the county, where he resided until he became of sufficient age to learn a trade when he learned that of wheelwright. He is an excellent mechanic, and followed the business for some years when he again resumed farming. As a business man he has few superiors, and stands high in the estimation of his neighbors, both Democrats and Republicans. By his election the farmer and mechanic have an able exponent of their interests in our Legislative Halls.

For District Attorney Gen. Jno. Kay Clement was renominated. All who have attended our criminal courts well know that by his efficiency and promptness, business has been greatly expedited, and money saved the county. He has always been found prompt in the performance of his duty to the Commonwealth. By his ability as a lawyer he has been most successful in the performance of his official duties, and as a gentleman he is always found to be courteous to all in his private and official relations.

Amos Vastine, Esq., was renominated for County Commissioner. When Mr. Vastine assumed the duties of this office, three years ago, it is well known that the finances of the county were in a deplorable condition. The county was indebted some thirty thousand dollars. The money of the tax-payer was squandered, and the offices within the court house were in many respects denounced as a nuisance by members of both parties. After Mr. Vastine entered upon his duties, a change for the better was apparent, and was soon so great that it was noticed by every one. Since his administration commenced the taxpayer has no doubt felt how important it is to place men of integrity in office. By care and economy, or in other words honest management, the county debt was wiped out, the taxes have been reduced several mills on the dollar, and the offices are in a better condition than they have been for a number of years. With such a record the people of the county will exclaim "well done thou good and faithful servant," and will elect him to serve another year.

For Auditor, R. C. Ruckman, of Lewis, township, was nominated. Mr. R. is an excellent accountant, and highly esteemed by men of both parties as a man of integrity.

For County Surveyor, David Rockefeller, Esq., of Sunbury, received the nomination by acclamation. Mr. R. is one of the oldest as well as one of the best and most experienced surveyors in the State, and a gentleman strictly correct in all his business relations. As he is favorably known to almost every citizen of the county, we can say nothing more to secure his election, which is morally certain.

WE inadvertantly overlooked a controversy between the editors of the *Miltonian*, *Gazette* and *Democrat* in reference to the price of advertising the Sheriff's sales. It appears that the editor of the *Democrat* now pretends to be willing to confine the Sheriff's sales to one or two papers, and alleges that the costs come too high to publish in so many. Whether our neighbor is sincere in the matter is questionable. We know very well that when he had the Sheriff's advertising he found no objection to charging an exhorbitant price—about one-third higher than his rates published at the head of his paper. In reply to the *Miltonian* he says:

"We were informed by the editor of the *American*, shortly after the election of the present Republican Sheriff, that he was willing to reduce the prices for advertising Sheriff's sales one-third, but that the editor of the *Miltonian* protested against it. How is that for high!"

The truth of the matter is, that when the present sheriff was elected, we told him that the editor of the *Democrat* had regulated the price of the sheriff's advertising ten cents above his usual rates; that we did not believe in extortionate prices, especially when imposed upon the distressed, the costs coming from the parties whose property is sold, and not from the officer; that our rates were 20 cents per line for three insertions, being ten cents less than the *Democrat* charged. The Sheriff then took our rates as the regulating price. When the bills of the *Miltonian* and *Gazette* were presented they had charged according to the former prices of the *Democrat*. The Sheriff reduced their bills to correspond with ours. Perhaps the editors of those papers did not like it, but they readily acquiesced in our suggestion. But what most astonished us was that the editor of the *Democrat*, who was not concerned in the transaction, also complained to us about the reduction, saying that we were foolish; that we might have charged the same as he had done, and no one would have known any better, and desired us to return to the prices he had established. We replied that we would not charge more than our rates, 20 cents per line, as we considered it an imposition upon those whose distressed condition should be taken into consideration.

If the editor of the *Democrat* is sincere in the controversy to which we refer, he certainly would not have asked us to raise the price after we had reduced it. But we believe, as does the *Miltonian*, that he thought then that he would probably get the advertising again, and have the same fat job he had before.

To show the inconsistency of our neighbor as regards prices for advertising, &c., for the county offices, we allow any one to examine for themselves, and they will find that our prices have averaged, thus far, one-third less than his were when he did the county printing.

In 1873 the Auditor's Report was published in this paper and the *Miltonian*, and the charges for each paper was $56 24. This year the Commissioners saw proper to give the advertising to the *Gazette* and *Democrat* who charged the county $112 each, a difference of $109 52 from 1873. The Commissioners at first refused to pay the bill, but through the persistence of our neighbors they received the amount of their bills. If the editor of the *Democrat* had not complained about the costs after charging one-third more than is charged now, and still persists in his extortions whenever he gets a chance at the county, he might now be thought to be sincere in his profession of mercy to the unfortunate whose property comes under the Sheriff's hammer. We cannot believe in his sincerity under the circumstances; and we believe that were his party to get into power again, he would be the last to urge a reduction, and the first to recommend the establishment of former prices. The charges for the county advertising in this paper and the *Miltonian* have been one-third less than those of that of any other paper in the county, and if our neighbor is sincere, we would like him to at least give us the credit of making the reduction of which he at one time complained. Will you do it neighbor?

THE COUNTY REPUBLICAN.—We have been satisfied the last three years, and events have fully proved the fact, that this county is Republican by several hundred when a full vote is polled. In 1856 Mr. Buchanan's majority was about 1500. That majority, as even the most rabid of our Democrats must admit, was annually declining from that period, so that now even they acknowledge that the vote is a close one. The causes then in operation still exist, and if the county was even doubtful three years ago, its thorough Republicanism now cannot be questioned, as the annual increase of the Republican party has been surely and steadily growing from that time. All that is necessary, therefore, to carry the county is, that every Republican will fulfil his obligation to his country and his party and go to the polls in November, and support the unexceptionable ticket nominated by that party. It is only when we exhibit lukewarmness and indifference that our opponents expect to be successful. Their hope of success this fall, therefore, is rather a forlorn one.

HON. JOHN B. PACKER.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Wednesday last, endorses the re-nomination of Hon. J. B. Packer, as follows:

"The unanimous re-nomination of the Hon. JOHN B. PACKER by the Republicans of Northumberland county yesterday is a fit and deserved tribute to an able and popular public servant, and an act honorable to the good sense of the county. Mr. PACKER has made himself what he is. And what that is may be gathered, by those who do not enjoy the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the man, from his unbounded popularity at home, by the high appreciation in which he is held in public duties at the Capitol, and the splended place he has won in his profession. This is a good sort of Congressman to have; and we cannot doubt that Lebanon and Dauphin will promptly respond to their sister county, and tender to the faithful representative a renomination which shall reflect the universal approbation of his well-served constituents.

Outlaws in Kentucky are beyond the control of the civil power. A band of them in Breathett county, fortified themselves in the Court House, last week, and bade defiance to all corners. The military of Louisville were called out, and with cannon proceeded to bring the outlaws to terms.

UNDER the caption of 'Our Candidates,' our neighbor of the *Democrat*, last week, attempts to bolster up character for the Democratic nominees. He does not deny that Sherwood is a carpet-bagger; and while he is constantly crying "carpet-baggers," as a reproach to the Republican party, in this case he does not show the least symptoms of fright at the sight of a carpet-bag in the ranks of the immaculate Democracy. He says such charges "fall harmless at the feet of such men as Sherwood and Withington." As to Mr. Withington we have never charged him of being a carpet-bagger. We have only known him since the celebrated conference at Northumberland, when Charles R. Buckalew was nominated in a mysterious manner over Thomas Chalfant for the State Senate, and, according to the *Democrat*, that occurred about the time Sherwood left Tioga county to seek an office in this county. The editor must certainly believe that there has been no one reared in this county, belonging to the Democracy, who is fit to represent this district in the Legislature. He also complains that the offices are being multiplied. This, we should judge, would suit the Democracy, for there are certainly not enough county offices to supply all in the county who are begging for office in the Democratic ranks; and if Democratic office hunters from other counties are to be furnished with office in this county, there will have to be a further increase. The salaries are being doubled too, says our neighbor. This, if correct, should not be a cause of complaint from him, as he knows very well from past experience, that it is better to establish reasonable salaries than have them deficient in amount, thereby inducing dishonesty. Let our neighbor look back a few years when the Ring was in power, and contrast that time with the present. The voters, no doubt, understand by the reduction in their taxes that the "misrule" spoken of by our neighbor is not altogether the clean thing; and it is well known that he gives circulation to misrepresentations to subserve party interests. The editor of the *Democrat* should know better than to make assertions reflecting upon his own partizans, by presuming them too ignorant to penetrate the misrepresentation that the county finances were in better condition under the Ring than they are at present.

The New York State Democratic Convention has nominated Hon. Samuel J. Tilden for Governor.

The platform adopted by the Convention pledges the party to the principles adopted last year. Gold and silver to be the only legal tender; no currency; steady steps towards specie payments; payment of the public debt in coin; federal taxation for revenue only; no protected monopolies; equal and exact justice to all men; a free press and no gag-law; official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no third Presidential terms; reduction in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The Pittsburg Commercial says—It is now admitted by nearly everybody, except the chronic croakers, that business generally is on a healthy basis, and that, with an increasing probability that we shall have a fair European market for our surplus cereals, the outlook is as promising as could reasonably be desired. The exports from New York last week were largely in excess of the corresponding week of last year, and for eight months ended August 31 they are over $45,000,000 in excess of the corresponding period of 1873 and 1872. Cheering facts and symptoms begin to make themselves apparent in nearly all the leading branches of trade.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian*, a Democratic paper gives the following in relation to the Democracy in Luzerne county:

"Of all counties in the State for corrupt politics commend us to Luzerne. Recently a Democratic county convention that met at Scranton was compelled to adjourn to Wilkes-Barre without making nominations because the rowdies not members would not permit business to proceed. The latter the next day held a rump convention of their own, presided over by a fellow just outside of the penitentiary, and who if he gets his due may quickly be there, and nominated a bogus ticket. Unless the decent people of Luzerne soon rise up against the rule of the roughs, they will soon become their subjects."

Hon. Charles Hays, a representative in Congress from Alabama, having expressed himself, in a letter to a friend, sadly disappointed in the hope that "the reign of terror in the South was over," and expressed deep regret "that to-day riots, murders and assassinations of the true friends of the government are more common than they have been since Lee surrendered to Grant," a red hot rebel paper pours out its wrath upon him and others as follows:

"If all this be true, it is a wonder that the Kuklux has not had the good sense to kill Hays, and thus stop his lying. It is a wonder, too, if there are so many Kuklux down South, that none of them have ever killed Kellogg, Senator Patterson, Governor Moses, Bullock, Busteed, or some of the other scoundrels who infest the South, and are the root of all our evils. The death of such men as they, under any circumstances, or by any agency, would be a blessing to the land."

THE latest advices from New Orleans show that the difficulties are not settled yet, and that further trouble is apprehended. The thoughtful portion of the Democratic party have advised their party to refrain from again resorting to violence. But on Tuesday it became generally known that the Committee had been broken up and no result by the Committee of Conference arrived at. The leaders of the White League are constantly in session and advised a continuation of hostilities. It is generally believed that attacks will be made upon unprotected villages, inhabited by negroes and northern people. Further rioting is expected within a day or two. Orders have been issued to the military to be in readiness for immediate action.

During Tuesday night the following despatches were received by United States Marshal Packard. It is signed by State Senator Weber:

"BAYOU SARA, La., Sept. 22.—*S. B. Packard, United States Marshal:* The whites are again under arms here and are patrolling without authority. Some are disguised and going in the country to kill negroes. Troops alone can quiet them.

(Signed) "WEBER."

Later.—The following was received from Bayou Sara, Louisiana, at 10 P. M:

There is a movement on foot here to-night by the White League to renew the trouble of the past week. They are arming, and will move on us here or proceed to East Feliciana. The Leagues are thirsting for blood.

W. WEBER.

Troops will probably be sent to the points indicated.

Five masked men broke open the vault of the National Bank of Wellsboro, Tioga county, on the 17th inst., and took therefrom $50,000 in currency. The President and his family were gagged.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A terrible storm swept over Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa, on Friday night. A large amount of property was destroyed. During the storm a freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad ran into a break caused by the flood. The engine was completely wrecked, a brakeman was killed, and the engineer and fireman fatally injured.

In New York on Saturday Naulton, who was arrested last Saturday while attempting to pass United States bonds which had been tampered with, was discharged from custody, and Colonel Wood, ex-Chief of the Secret Service, who gave the bond to Naulton, was arrested.

Representatives to the Right Worthy Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States are arriving at Atlanta, Ga., where the body is to convene this week. Preparations are being made to give the delegates a formal reception.

Wm. Baskin, of Halifax, upper end of Dauphin county, this State, aged about ten years, while in company with a lad aged eighteen on a gunning expedition, was shot and instantly killed. The accident is attributed to the careless manner in which the latter carried his gun.

The Berks county wild man, who haunts the mountains in the neighborhood of Swatara Gap, has been seen again. He is said to be over seven feet high, with face and body covered with hair, walks on his hands and feet like a beast, and jumps ten feet at a time with apparent ease.

Two herders, attached to the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe agency, were murdered by Indians on the 7th inst., while searching for cattle that had been stampeded in a storm near the agency.

It is asserted that the murder of Capt. John Reilly, in Luzerne county, the other day, grew out of political animosity, and was the deed of a hired assassin, working in the interest of a certain candidate for judicial honors. It seems that Capt. Reilly wrote and published a letter in favor of Gen. Osborne, an old army comrade, for President Judge, and that this action incensed the friends of the successful candidate and led to a cold-blooded murder.

FIRE.—On Thursday evening last the Fire alarm was sounded, and the Susquehanna Boys were soon upon the street with their machine. The alarm was occasioned by the burning of the Seebold Brothers Fulling Mill, at Kantz, two and one-half miles from this place. The mill took fire, as is supposed, from a heated shaft. The fire was first discovered at about half-past seven o'clock, A. M. The entire building with its machinery, besides considerable stock, was consumed. The loss will fall heavily upon the young men, who were the proprietors. We learn that there is an insurance of $1,760, upon the mill in the Lykens Fire Co. This will fall far short of the full value of the property destroyed.—*Selinsgrove Tribune.*

On Wednesday of last week, a serious accident occurred near Mendenhalls' mill in Franklin twp. Mr. George Bucher accompanied by his two sons, aged 8 and 12 years, were on their way home from where they had been engaged during the day making cider. It was about 10 o'clock at night, when they were going up a steep hill, in a one-horse wagon loaded with several barrels of cider, the traces suddenly broke, leaving the wagon run backward down the hill striking a bank and upsetting. The younger boy was instantly killed, the other seriously bruised, and Mr. Bucher had a leg broken, the bone protruding several inches through the flesh. Doctors Robbin and Vastine of Catawissa rendered medical assistance.—*Bloomsburg Republican.*

Many people look upon money paid out for advertising as spent and gone, but shrewder business men view it in its proper light. They regard it merely as an investment, from which large and regular returns are certain to be gained. And not for one year or two, alone, but as long as they continue in business. Nor are they ever mistaken in this calculation. No investment a business man can make will pay as certainly and largely as the money paid for advertising in a newspaper of large and good circulation. It geneeally yields, when judiciously used, from 100 to 1,000 per cent. This is the testimony of all who have thoroughly tested the principle. The sun is not more necessary to ripening grain than publicity to a man who has anything he wants the public to buy.—*N. Y. Express.*

We would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. Parsons' Purgative Pills are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

Base ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken skins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is resorted to it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

Telegraphic News.

AN AWFUL HORROR.

The Fall River Tragedy.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 19.—One of those fearful calamities which shocks and saddens a community beyond the power of expression has visited the industrial city of Fall River to-day. Besides a fire of colossal proportions, involving a heavy loss of property, there is added the terrible record of twenty or more human lives among the sacrifices; many have been maimed and injured beyond recovery, others hopelessly crippled for life. The story of the fire and its consequences is a brief and simple one, but the event has cast a mantle of gloom and sorrow over the community which no brief time will obliterate. It was about seven o'clock this morning when the fire alarm bells indicated that there was a conflagration in the manufacturing section of the city, and, of course, there was more than ordinary excitement among the citizens. It was soon learned that the large Granite Mill, No. 1, was in flames, and the wild and painful rumors followed that nearly all of the four hundred operatives employed there were being literally roasted alive. Everywhere there was the wildest terror and excitement, and it seemed as if the whole community was paralyzed with grief and insanity.

AT THE BURNING MILL.

It was but a few moments before the wildest stories were circulated in the other mill, and almost simultaneously work was suspended, and the frenzied operatives gathered around the fated factory. It was soon enveloped in flames from one end to the other, and its almost entire and speedy destruction was at once a foregone conclusion.

The story, as told by those who were in the room, is to the effect that the fire originated from heat, occasioned by the friction of some machinery which was not properly oiled. It caught in the fourth story, near a large tower, in the centre of the mammoth building. When first seen some of the help attempted to check it with pails of water; but the folly of this was early apparent, for in less than three minutes the whole end of the building was burning, and forks of flame and clouds of smoke were forcing their way through the doors and windows.

The door leading out on the tower staircase had been closed, in order to prevent a panic and keep the help back, but it was found the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to subdue the flames. The retreat of the girl operatives being cut off, the shrieks from the frightened and half-crazed creatures at the blazing flames were heartrending. They rushed together in a body for the fire escapes; but volumes of smoke pours into the room, where, to their horror, there were no means of escape; and quite a number in the meantime had fainted away, while others jumped from the windows and were picked up, some with limbs mangled, others bleeding profusely and dying.

HORRIFYING SCENES.

The excitement was terrible—men, women and children running through the streets in a half-crazed manner, many being not more than half-clad. Not until after the flames had gained great headway was the alarm sounded. At that time the flames were pouring out of the lower windows. The attic or spool room contained from fifty to seventy-five young girls, and the first thing they knew of the presence of the approaching fire was a dense, suffocating volume of smoke. Of course this produced a panic, and the girls were almost paralyzed with fright. As the flames were leaping up the staircase there was no possible means of escape, and the crowd of shrieking half-crazed girls fled to the northern section of the building, huddled together, and realizing that the flames must soon reach them, some began praying, others calling for help. One or two heroic men, by means of a rope, landed several of them safely on the ground; others jumped from the windows to the ground, preferring death in such a manner rather than by burning. Most of those who threw themselves from the windows were in the sixth upper story, and, of course, were nearly all instantly killed or so badly injured as to live but a short time. The bodies of some were literally dashed to pieces on the ground, and were only recognizable by their clothing.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED ESTIMATED.

It is not too high to place the number killed at forty, and the injured twice that number.

The extent of the fire is not so great as might, under the circumstances, have been expected. The fire was under control shortly before half-past eight o'clock. Then the entire roof had not fallen in, nor had the walls crumbled much below the eaves of the north side. The fire, as alluded to, was kept almost wholly out of that part of the building south of the tower, and so a portion of the fourth and fifth floors was left. North of the tower the destruction was greater. The roof in that section fell in and took with it the tops of the gable end wall, and carrying away a portion of the fifth floor with it, crumbled some of the side walls and crashed through to the third story, thus leaving sound the carding and the two weaving floors.

The Granite Mills have been for some time running on full time, and turn out five thousand pieces of print cloth per week, and it is supposed that a considerable amount of stock is ruined, either by fire or water and smoke. A large amount of machinery is also rendered useless, principally, however, that in the two upper stories. The most expensive is still good, and the engine and boilers are uninjured. The insurance, it is therefore expected, will cover all the loss to property.

When the fire was seen and understood by the manager of the Merchant's Mill orders were issued to suspend work, and the hands thus released were marshaled by the overseers and went to do what good they could to the unfortunate girls in the Granite Mills, and there services were appreciated.

It is reported that the walls of mill No. 1 will have to come down, as the heat was so great that the granite, of which the building was constructed, had cracked and become soft.

KELLOGG REINSTATED.

ALL QUIET AT NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following was received here this afternoon:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19, 1874.—To the Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington:—Last night, by request of Governor Kellogg, the city was placed in my charge. All was quiet this morning. Governor Kellogg occupied the State House, and resumed his gubernatorial functions to-day.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Governor Kellogg and such other State officers as are now in this city went down to the State House at ten o'clock A. M. to-day, and the military authorities formally delivered up the building to them and furnished a military guard. The Secretary of State, Speaker of the House, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General are somewhere in the North, and it is understood Governor Kellogg has telegraphed for them to come back at once. He has also telegraphed to members of Congress, who are all absent from the State, except Congressman Smith, requesting them to return at once to their respective constituencies. Governor Kellogg yesterday sent the following to Congressman Sypher and Senator West:—

"I see by Western papers that you severely criticised my leaving the State House. I left it on Monday at the earnest solicitation of all our friends. The Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the House being absent from the State, and accident to me, they felt, would have made complications desperate. There were none but colored militia in the State House, and had they made any resistance they would have been burned out and massacred, the building being entirely indefensible. If our friends will come here and help us we will be very glad."

It is understood that of the 600 metropolitans on duty last Monday only 250 could be mustered to-day to relieve Boylan's men. The Kellogg men offered a compromise to allow Boylan to remain as chief of police, but he declined the position unless the control of the force was committed to the city.

When Governor Kellogg reached the executive office this morning General Brooke approached the Governor and informed him that he was prepared to turn over to him the State House and all the records and public property belonging to the State which had come into his possession at the time of the surrender of the insurgents to his command. Everything, the general said, would be found precisely in the same condition as it had come into his hands. The Governor accepted the transfer, and General Brooke thereupon immediately retired.

TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1874.

The President this afternoon sent the following telegram to Governor Brown, of Tennessee:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 19, 1874.

Hon. John C. Brown, Governor, Nashville, Tennessee.

SIR—Your dispatch of yesteday has been received and referred to the United States District Attorney for the Western district of Tennessee for a report. As there is now no official information of his proceedings here, when his report is received I will give you a more definite answer, or have the Attorney General do so. I will state, however, that it is very gratifying to know that the State authorities of Tennessee are disposed to suppress and punish a class of lawless acts so dangerous to life and so opposed to every political, financial and moral interest of the State.

But the Constitution makes it my duty to enforce the acts of Congress, and Congress has passed laws giving the United States jurisdiction in such cases as are referred to in your dispatch. No special order has been given to the Federal officials in Tennessee further than the circular of September 3 of the Attorney General, which is general in its nature, and constitutes instructions to all marshals and district attorneys, whenever violations of said acts may occur. I will add that the State and general governments, as you are well aware, may have concurrent jurisdiction over the same offense, as, for example, in cases of counterfeiting, and the action of the State authorities in such cases does not prevent the General Government from proceeding against the offenders. U. S. GRANT.

Senator Brownlow Thanks Governor Brown.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 19.

Senator Brownlow has sent the following letter to Governor Brown:

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 19, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR—I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks for the energetic steps you are taking for the preservation of peace and the apprehension and punishment of the assassins who have so much outraged humanity and discredited the State. The promptness with which you have acted vindicates you from any imputation of acting under federal constraint or want of earnestness. I hope your efforts may soon be crowned by the full vindication of the law. Very respectfully,

W. G BROWNLOW.

The Gibson County Prisoners.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 19.

Six of the nine Gibson county prisoners brought here for trial were examined before United States Commissioner Carrett to-day, and were held in $3,000 bail each.

There being no evidence against the remainder, they were discharged.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

HOTELS AND WHAT THEY COST—TRICKS OF THE GAMBLERS—BEECHER-TILTON—JUVENILE DRUNKARDS—BUSINESS—THE WEATHER.

NEW YORK, *Sept.* 22, 1874.

The people who are brought to New York a certain number of times each year growl (and very justly) at the enormous bills that ran up against them at hotels. One cannot live at any first-class house on less than $7 per day; and if one's tastes are at all extravagant, the cost will come very close to twice that sum. The fault is not altogether with the proprietors—the owners of the property have something to do with it. The rents paid for these hotels are simply fearful. For instance, the Fifth Avenue rents for $200,000, the owners paying taxes, assessments and repairs. But we must guard carefully against shedding any tears for these martyrs. Despite the enormous rent, the lessees manage to skin the public so that they clear $250,000 per annum. The Windsor, a finer but smaller hotel, pays a rental of $125,000; the Gilsey $85,000; the St. Nicholas $95,000; the Metropolitan $105,000; the Hoffman $75,000, and the Brunswick $85,000. On this latter house $250,000 was paid for improvements in 1873.

You see the proprietors have to make the people pay to pay their rents and keep up the style that the said people seem to demand. It is estimated that it costs the proprietors of the St. Nicholas $100,000 per annum to keep the house in repair and make good the wear and tear of furniture. But notwithstanding all this, the prices are too high, and there must be a break before long. Wealthy men can afford to pay these rates (they don't like to), but to the country merchant in moderate circumstances the matter of hotel bills is a very serious one. A merchant from Wisconsin cannot come to New York for goods and get home again without it costing him $200, which is two per cent. on $10,000, his probable purchases. It cuts a hole in his profits.

THE TRICKS OF THE GAMBLERS.

The fact that gambling is a regular profession, and regularly followed as a profession, is well known, but the methods are not so well known. I came across a circular, the other day, of a dealer in what are politely called "sporting goods," that throws some little light on the subject.

The manufacturer proposes to sell to whoever wants such goods "advantage and marked cards," which can be read from the back as well as from the faces, an advantage that is obvious, for the player who knows the cards reads his opponent's hand readily. Then this dealer obliges his patrons with cards cut peculiar shapes, by which any kind of a hand can be dealt. For example, the backs of these cards are marked to show the size in the right hand upper corner, and the suit in the left. A certain mark in the right hand upper corner shows the card to be a king, and a certain mark on the opposite corner shows it to be a spade. Which brings gambling down to a tolerable degree of certainty.

But this dealer doesn't stop at cards. He makes dice that will throw any number you choose; and furthermore he will sell you machines which you may conceal in your sleeve, by the aid of which you may "hold out" cards or play extra ones. And that a young man shall have no lack of facilities for being a scoundrel, he sells, for the absurdly small sum of fifty cents, a book giving full and explicit directions for using all his devices.

I mention these things for the purpose of warning impulsive youths who are just commencing that there is no such thing as honest gambling; that men gamble to win, and that there is but one end to gambling. In one way or another the hawks will pluck the pigeons. The gambler never plays a game of chance—on his side it is a certainty.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Moulton's last statement has brought forth the regular crop of litigation. Miss Edna Dean Proctor, who supposes herself referred to in his last statement as having been one of the victims of Beecher, has brought suit against Moulton for $100,000 damages, and Beecher's friends say that he will commence suit against him for libel at once. Tilton's next statement is in print, and will be out in a few days. This, it is hoped, will end the statement business. What ought to be done is now being done. The courts furnish the proper arena for these gladiators, for in the courts, with sworn witnesses, something approximating the truth can be arrived at, and the public mind be set at rest.

RUM AMONG CHILDREN.

It is a terrible thing to see a full-grown man hopelessly under the influance of alcoholic stimulants; it is a thousand times worse to see a woman a confirmed drunkard. But if it is so fearful for adults, what can be thought of it in the case of children? Drunkenness among chidren in this city is quite common now, and it is growing with fearful rapidity. One boy in Brooklyn died last week aged fourteen. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that "death had been caused by the continual and excessive drinking of the vilest rum." The medical testimony went to show that the vital organs had been literally eaten away, that the liver was in as shocking a state as if it had belonged to a drunkard of fifty years' standing. The mother of the deceased boy stated to the coroner that he had arrived at that stage when he could do nothing but drink. He had not eaten any kind of solid food for a considerable time before his death.

I saw, yesterday, from my window, a boy and a girl not over twelve years of age—the girl could not have been ten—rolling along the sidewalk—now in the gutter, then in the middle of the street, both in a state of beastly intoxication. Ragged and dirty, unkempt and unwashed, their faces blazing with the lurid light of hell, they wore the debauched look of drunkards of long standing. Of course they will keep on as they have begun, and will, in a very few years, go to graves in Potter's Field, of delirium tremens. The terrible thing in all this is its frequency. In the lower part of the city there are thousands of these juvenile drunkards, and then there are enough of them in the upper part, in the good residences. The common practice of keeping liquors on side-boards, and using them at the table, is bearing its fruit. The American child is too nervous, too easily excited, to make such indulgences safe. There is something in the atmosphere and climate of this section of the heritage that makes rum in every form a danger. And, unsafe as it is, there is no city in the world where so much of it is used.

BUSINESS

has revived a little—not much, but enough to make us feel that life is not entirely extinct; that people still live, and that they have got to eat, drink and wear. The great tea house of H. & G. B. Farrington & Co. informed me that since the war trade had never been so dull as during the first two weeks of the present September; and the dry goods, clothing, hardware and boot and shoe men bear similar testimony. I went among them yesterday, and found their faces a little broader and not quite so long. The buyers had evidently come to the conclusion that they must have some goods, and had "gone in" to some extent. They were tossing goods about quite lively, though their purchases footed up rather light. Notwithstanding, the merchants hang on to the hope of a fall business with commendable pluck. They say that the stocks in the country are exhausted (for but little has been bought for a year), and that the people must buy. In this they are doubtless correct. Trade must revive, but I have a notion that the hard times in New York is not altogether owing to the hard times in the country. The importers are doing fairly well here—the jobbers are the sufferers. Is not the trade changing? Is not the jobbing business leaving New York and concentrating in the cities in the interior? Are not such points as Providence, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, to say nothing of the hundred smaller centres, supplying the retail merchants of their respective sections? What is the use of the country merchant coming to New York oftener than is necessary to know how the market moves, from actual inspection? My opinion is that the jobbing trade is leaving this city, and that in ten years the interior points will do it all.

THE WEATHER.

Have you had any rain? New York has been blessed with three days and nights of steady, constant, soaking rain. It has been a very wet rain. The streets have been flooded, the air has been cooled, and it has become a pleasant, decent thing to live once more. It was needed here, as it was everywhere else. PIETRO

New Advertisements.

ORDER OF COURT.

WHEREAS, by the 11th Section of the Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 9th day of April, A. D. 1874, it is provided that at the first term of the Court held in the several districts of this Commonwealth after the passage of this act, by the Judges duly elected or appointed to hold the same, it shall be the duty of said Judges to make an order fixing the time of holding the regular terms of said Courts, which order and all modifications or changes thereof, shall be published in not less than two newspapers in each county of the district, at least thirty days before the time so fixed for holding said courts. And now, to wit, August 8th, 1874, it is ordered that the time of holding the regular terms of Court of Common Pleas, Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Northumberland, be, and the same is fixed as follows, to wit: The said terms of said Courts shall commence and be holden four times in each year, at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, on the first Monday of November, to continue two weeks; on the first Monday of January, to continue two weeks; on the second Monday of March, to continue two weeks, and on the first Monday of August, to continue two weeks. And it is further directed that this order shall be published in not less than two papers in the county, at least thirty days before the time so fixed for holding said Courts.

By the Court.

L. T. ROHRBACH, Proth'y.

Sunbury, Sept. 25, 1874.—3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1874,

On the premises, in Lower Mahanoy township, in Mahantongo Valley, the following Real Estate, to wit: Purpart No 1.

A Tract of Land,

situate in Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., adjoining lands of Michael Heckert and Emanuel Heckert, purpart No. 3, of estate of Philip Heckert, deceased, Wm. Bingaman, Adam Rudysill and others, containing 109 Acres and 126 perches, whereon are erected a large

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE
AND
BANK BARN,

Wagon Shed, Spring House, and all necessary out buildings, Cider Press, an Orchard with choice fruit. The tract is in a high state of cultivation, and well watered by running springs.

Also, Purpart No. 3. A tract of land, situate in Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Brosious, John Patrick, Wm. Deppin and others, containing 53 Acres and 94 Perches, about 10 acres of which are well timbered, the balance in a good state of cultivation, and well watered with running springs; late the estate of Philip Heckert, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known by

EM'L HECKERT,
Administrator of Philip Heckert, dec.

Lower Mahanoy, Sept. 18, 1874.

Caution.

Whereas my wife Elizabeth has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account or for all claims, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting unless compelled to by law.

JACOB LATSHA.

Washington township, Sept. 28, 1874.—3t.

New Advertisements

SHERIFF'S NOTICE
For the Enforcement of the Fish Law.

UNDER the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed at the session of 1871, for the protection of salmon, black bass, and other food fishes newly introduced, or to be introduced into the river Delaware and Susquehanna, and their tributaries generally, and for the protection of fish generally in said streams, I, Samuel H. Rothermel, Sheriff of Northumberland county, in compliance with and for the enforcement of said law, hereby give notice that all conveniences for the catching of fish, comm