REMARKS OF MR. C. M. STRAUB, OF SCHUYLKILL.

On the Bill authorizing the sale of the remainder of the State improvements to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. Speaker.—It was my intention until a few minutes ago, to have given my reasons more fully, why I favor the sale of the improvements to the Sunbury and Erie railroad company, being admonished that the time is precious, the friends of the measure desiring a vote to be taken to day, in consequence of this, I shall be brief; what I will say, shall contain no statistical statement, nor, will I repeat much, if any, of what the Senate has already so eloquently heard, from Senators on both sides of the question. I agree in the main with those Senators who have taken the affirmative side of this question, simply, because I am convinced that a large majority of the people favor the sale of the remainder of our State improvements; the principle points to arrange being, how much ought they to bring? and who ought to be the purchaser? As to the price named the bill, I can see no serious objections, shaped as it now is, by an amendment, which in the event of purchasers from the Sunbury and Erie company the State is to receive seventy-five per cent on the sum realized; when the same amounts to more than three and a half millions, previous to the insertion of this amendment, and one exempting the State from all liability as endorser, I would not have voted for the bill. If the sale be fair, and the conditions carried out in good faith, on the part of the purchaser or purchasers, I can see no substantial reason, why any one in favor of the sale, ought to object to the bill under consideration, or to the price or terms therein indicated.

The people I have the honor to represent in this body, have, to my mind, a direct pecuniary interest, in preferring the Sunbury and Erie company, to any other as purchaser, should the bill pass, receive the signature of the Governor, and the party just named become the purchaser, it will, in my opinion, result in immense value to the miners of Schuylkill county. Most devoutly do I believe, that the completion of the Sunbury and Erie road, will benefit that interest more than any improvement now contemplated, in any part of this glorious Union. A single link, of a few miles only, of the chain of railroads between Pottsville and Sunbury, will complete the connection. We have passed this session, two bills authorizing the building of this link, to wit: from the western terminus of the Shamokin road, Northumberland county, to a point at or near Ashland, Schuylkill county.

Mr. Speaker—I predict that in less than ten years from to day, unless an avenue be opened to the western forests, the coal mines, as a great measure, in Schuylkill county, must be abandoned. This, to many, may appear figurative, but previous to closing these few remarks, I will furnish my reasons for saying so. A great deal has been said about the worthlessness of the barren wilds of Western Pennsylvania; that no good could possibly be derived to the public by the completion of this great and magnificent enterprise. To his opinion I enter my protest. The history of every wild spot in Pennsylvania, or any other State, after being reached by the improvement of canals or railroads, or both, contradicts the opinion so palpably, that I consider it too simple to offer any remarks in contradiction. Great as has been the improvement in the West, so far as a single county is concerned, Schuylkill has equalled, not exceeded in improvements the West. So far as a single county is concerned, Schuylkill has equalled, if not exceeded in improvements any other in the commonwealth, if not the United States—east of the mountains. A retrospective view but for a few years will prove this. If I am right in memory, the Schuylkill canal was finished about 1820; the first census I have been able to find on hand, was taken in 1840—Schuylkill then contained 20,000 thousand inhabitants; in 1850, 60,713, an increase of 100 per cent., in ten years. About the year 1826, the president of the canal, for the first time noticed the coal trade in his report, in which he stated that coal would probably become in time a stem of considerable consequence to the shipping trade on the canal, there having that year been a few hundred tons transported on it; now the quantity has run up to millions of tons.

To Col. Peter Fraley, dec'd, of Schuylkill belongs the honor of conceiving this great stupendous project. He was what is called a "self-made man," a practical and farsighted statesman, a man, too, of sterling integrity, notwithstanding this, he at that time miscalculated that a canal, built exclusively for transporting lumber and merchandize, would in a few years after completion, be used for another and an entire different purpose.—Instead of lumber being conveyed down, we have been compelled to carry up the Schuylkill canal, lumber and timber for the last fifteen or twenty years in great quantities. Let it here state that there remains no other direction than westward from whence Schuylkill can obtain a supply of these precious and indispensable articles.—timber lands convertible to the miner even at this day, are more valuable than coal lands.

Speaker—No man, unless practically conversant with mining operations, can form any conception of the inexhaustible quantity of timber, iron, flour, grain, pork and beef, consumed in and about a mine where four or five hundred working men are employed—much less the supplies used in the coal regions. Upon the completion of the Sunbury and Erie should those articles find their way to Schuylkill which I believe inevitably must, in the event of the completion of the contemplated road—if so, then all articles of provision shipped at the lakes for the mines may find their way into that county. It would be one hundred miles nearer the active market than Philadelphia.

Schuylkill is not an agricultural county—the industrious of the major portion of her citizens for existence, being the mining and delivering of anthracite coal. The result amounts to this, that at Pottsville, at all times, brings a price from seventy-five to one dollar per barrel, and provisions of grain, pork and beef, from eighteen to twenty five per cent. higher than at Philadelphia. To equalize the prices of provisions with that at Philadelphia, would equal if not exceed in taxing to the people the annual amount of County and State taxes. This would be a great advantage to the trade of the county, and a godsend to the poor and laboring classes. The same importance is the supply of lumber and timber. But a brief period ago the mountains and hills of Schuylkill were covered with dense forests of timber; at this time you see but a barren waste, save the laurel or fern bush. And I repeat, unless an opening be made to a country from which a supply of timber can be obtained, I see no prospect than ruin to the coal mines of Schuylkill—unless the profits here, as in England, would afford the use of iron instead of wood. Many predictons be realized, then without the application of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, at no distant day find ourselves in the sad state that I once knew a paper manufacturer to be in. A printer some years ago having exhausted his stock was compelled to stop issuing papers—he wrote a letter to the manufacturer from he obtained his paper ordering a new supply.

To his letter he received the following answer; "Sir, I have no money, rags or anything without money I can't buy rags—without rags can't make paper. Send money and I'll make paper." Subsequently, the printer inserted, seeing the volume of business matter increased. Although our case must be stated different—still, after we are out of timber and iron will be the same as that of paper. We may answer, that we have coal, but money or timber. We can't get coal or mount Ararat timber—give us timber, and we'll send coal and money. Not a pound of coal can be mined, (unless the coal seams or veins are regular) after the opening, without the use of plank, &c.

Speaker—In confining myself exclusively to the wants of the people of Schuylkill county I have so far done, you may consider me political and selfish; I will therefore, refer to a point or two which effects the interests of a very large majority of the State, and to my mind, Philadelphia in particular. It is a fact that since the reciprocity treaty between England and the United States, and the completion of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, New York finds herself in a "tight place;" a portion of the lake trade finding its way to the Atlantic through the St Lawrence whilst another portion of the same trade, composed chiefly of flour, pork, beef and grain, reaches Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Central. So much have these new arrangements effected injuriously the trade of New York, that I am credibly informed, she is at this time struggling to extricate herself from the dilemma. She finds herself most unexpectedly in. I am further informed that there is a move on foot there now, the object of which is to effect a loan on the credit of the State, the interest thereon to be raised by taxation, for the purpose of declaring the New York and Erie canal free of all charges. Nothing in my opinion would prove more beneficial to Philadelphia, and the interterest of a majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania, than the completion of the Sunbury and Erie road. I was somewhat amazed at the course of the Senators from Philadelphia (Messrs. Wright and Marcellus,) who oppose the passage of the present bill, for I believe they stand in their own light as to the charges against the officers and appointees of the canal board, that they are all dishonest. I do not credit them; but that some of them are so no one doubts. A gentleman borer against the the bill for the sale of the main line last session, and who was posted on the subject, acknowledged that about $225,000 (to use his own words,) "was annually stolen" on a single division. It was then and is now universally acknowledged that ever since the commencement of the public works a species of fraud and corruption upon them has existed. No diminution of the State debt has or ever will, without dispesing of the improvements, take place; on the contrary, the prospect is that so long as we continue to hold them, the nefarious business of sinking deeper and deeper in debt the taxpayers of the State will continue. Since the sale of the main line, the taxes have been reduced one-sixth, and next year they may be still further reduced. Entertaining the views expressed, I will vote for the bill before the Senate, and if it be an error, it is one of the head and not of the heart.

[From the Leader Times.]

THE AMERICAN HORSE TAMER AT COURT

On Saturday Mr. Rarey an American, now on a visit to this country, whose skill in taming the horse and completely subjecting him however wild vicious, or inactractable, to his will and mastery, is beginning to attract public attention, was afforded an opportunity of exhibiting his peculiar powers in this capacity before the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and other members of the Royal family with the ladies of the Court, and most of the foreign Princes and distinguished visitors now in London, including Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Prince of Prussia, and a large and distinguished company.

To show that Mr. Rarey's power is not a thing personal to himself, he has, since his exhibition of it at Winsor communicated the secret of it to Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Hood under the most stringent obligations of course that they will not disclose it to others; and Lord Alfred Paget, who is now as much a horse tamer as Mr. Rarey, on Saturday gave a successful exemplification of his skill before Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and their august visitors taking for his subject a beautiful dapple grey pony belonging to the Prince of Wales. Lord Alfred was alone with the pony for a few minutes in the riding school, and on the admission of the royal party it was prostrate on the ground, (with his lordship sitting, caressing it, handling its feet and legs resting on its haunches, and in all respects treating it in a manner proving its complete subjection to him.

That over, Mr. Rarey appeared with a black horse from Anderson's in Piccadilly, his mastery over which he showed in a variety of ways. Placing himself at one end of the riding-about he called to the animal, which he had left at the other, and it immediately cantered towards him in a playful manner. It lay down at his bidding or followed him like a dog round the building. When down a plank was laid upon its shoulders, up which Lord Alfred Paget ran a wheelbarrow.—Finally, when the horse had regained his legs he was mounted by Mr. Rarey, who sat on the animals crupper with his back to the head, beating a drum and cracking a whip over him, this treatment resulting in neither motion nor fear on the part of the horse.—One of the fine stud of cream colored horses belonging to Her Majesty was next subjected to the manipulation of Mr. Rarey, with an equally successful and surprising result so far as laying the animal which is an entire horse, down was concerned and handling him all over with the most perfect freedom the horse tamer not deeming it desirable, on so short an acquaintance, to carry the familiarity to the extent of opening an umbrella in his face or the cracking a whip, or beating a drum over him. Besides the frequent display of some vicious propensities, this particular animal of late has never permitted any one to ride him, but he allowed Mr. Rarey to mount him without offering the least resistance.—With this the exhibition terminated, and the Queen and her illustrious visitors, by whom it was witnessed with the most evident tokens of interest and wonder, took their departure.

It ought to be stated that Sir Richard Airey, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Hood to each of whom Mr. Rarey has communicated his secret, are understood to declare that there is nothing in the treatment in the smallest degree painful or improper towards the horse subjected to it, or which would offend the susceptibilities of a bystander sensitively alive to anything partaking in the least of cruelty to a dumb animal. They also assert that it consists of no trickery of any description, nor of the use of any drug, or mesmeric, or other similar influence whatever.—Mr. Rarey's theory is that hitherto all our treatment of this noble animal—at least in the preliminary stages of breaking, and so forth—has proceeded on ideas of his nature altogether erroneous and cruel, and been invariably characterized by unnecessary violence, which has worked the display of resistance and other kindred qualities on his part and so the evil has been perpetuated. The principle on which Mr. Rarey goes, on the other hand, is one of extreme kindness and tenderness towards the animal, the object being to convince him that man is his natural master and friend and to elicit his confidence and kindly regard. Mr. Rarey appeals to what he calls "the intellect and affections of the horse," and states that this is the secret of all his success. He is a slightly made man about thirty years of age, the son of a stock farmer and breeder of horses, who lived in Franklin county in the State of Ohio, and is himself engaged at a place called Groveport, about ten miles from Columbus, the capital of that State. We believe that Sir Richard Airey and Lord Alfred Paget have been requested to inquire into and report upon the system of treatment adopted by Mr. Rarey in the interest of the government.

THE RABBIT TRADE IN BELGIUM.—It is almost incredible to what a degree of importance this branch of trade has attained in Flanders within the last six or seven years. There are fifty thousand skinned carcasses of these animals exported weekly to England—more than two and half millions annually—where they find a ready market as articles of food, while it is difficult to sell them in Flanders at twenty-five cents apiece. The preparation and coloring of the skins gives employment, in Ghent alone, to more than two thousand workmen, and, since the business sprug up a few years ago, the export of these skins to America, France and Russia has become very considerable.

Charming must be the swamps of Florida, which are said to be capable of producing five hundred bushels of frogs to the acre, with *alligators enough for fencing.*

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

THE LAST KANSAS SCENE IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, April 23, 12½ P. M.

The Kansas Conference Committee met at 11 o'clock this morning. Messrs. Hunter, Green, Seward and Howard, were present, and Messrs. English and Stephens absent.—As a majority of the House Committee was without a quorum. The Committee are still in session. The Administration claim ten to fifteen majority in the House for English's bill. Fourteen of the Douglas men are against it. No vote will probably be taken to-day, as after the report of the Committee, the printing of the bill, which as yet has only been in manuscript, will be insisted on.

1 P. M.—The Committee have agreed and will report to-day. The ordinance which is to be submitted is declared to be an amendment of the ordinance adopted by the Lecompton Convention.

LATER.—Mr. English presented the report of the Committee of Conference—Messrs. Seward and Howard dissenting. He read a heavy Union-saving speech in support of the report, and moved that it be printed, and assigned for one o'clock to-morrow.

Motions were made to postpone for one two or three weeks, to give time to consider the proposition, and to take the sense of the country upon it.

Mr. Howard spoke in favor of postponing for two weeks.

A motion to postpone till the second Monday in May was adopted by a vote of yeas 108 nays 105.

Evening.—The Locomptonites are thunderstruck by their defeat to-day. The Administration was perfectly confident of success.—Messrs. Cobb, Brown, Thompson and other Cabinet officers were present on the floor with the ladies of their families in the gallery to witness the expected triumph. More discomfited men never walked out of the Hall of the House of Representatives than the Lecompton leaders to-day. Their rage is turned particularly against Messrs. Quitman (Miss.) Bonham (S. C.) Shorter and Stillworth (Ala.) and Hill and Trippe (Ga.) who could not be driven or pressed into sanctioning Mr. English's contrivance.

An episode on the floor showed the excitement among the Southern members. Mr. Trippe explained his reasons for voting for a postponement in opposition to the majority of his party in a manly and sensible speech, vindicating his personal independence. Mr. Hill wished to make a similar explanation, but Mr. Gartrell, also of Georgia, objected.

"Who objects?" inquired Hill, turning toward him.

"I object," replied Gartrell turning his head in a very haughty manner.

"Where is your graveyard?" exclaimed Hill rushing at him with great fury.

He was interrupted however and Gartrell merely said "We will talk of graveyards elsewhere."

The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to conduct Hill to his seat and order was soon restored in the Hall.

Mr. Stephens, who prides himself upon his fairness and courtesy, of which he boasted openly in debate to day, was so disturbed by this unexpected defeat of Lecompton, that in his vexation he resorted to filibustering to compel an adjournment and gain time to work upon refractory members so as to recommender the vote to postpone.

The Republicans, anxious to go on with the public business resisted the motion to adjourn until the day was exhausted.

Mr. English's bar has been modified from day to day and from hour to hour. As finally presented, it is very different from what it was two days ago.

Men were got to promise to support it by being shown a version that would suit their views. Some who agreed to go for it as it was, will probably decline to vote for it as finally presented.

THE BOMBSHELLS OF SEBASTOPOL STILL EXPLODING—EIGHT MEN KILLED.—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writes from Sebastopol, March 1, says:

"The bombshells strewn about the city during the siege are still doing the work of death. No less than eight deaths, I think, have been caused by explosions of these missiles since my arrival, hardily a year since.—Only a few days ago, two seamen belonging to the English steamer 'Bayroute,' came on shore near our shipyard, and for a few minutes were conversing with Mr. Gowen. They then started for a walk to the Redan, quite near our residence, and on reaching the breastwork, one of them picked up an exploded detonating shell intending to keep it as a relice but finding it rather heavy; threw it down, when it instantly exploded and killed him, almost serving the head from the body, and completely cutting off his right leg. The remains were brought to our yard, whence they were buried. His companion escaped with a slight scratch upon the hip. On the following day two Russians were killed in a similar manner, while picking out the stopper of a shell. The lock by which the concussion ignited the powder of the shell is a curious affair, being a small equilateral cross, with a capsule at each point, and four little hammers held by a human hair. A sudden jer breaks the hair, causing the hammer to strike the end which explodes. After the shells are charged, the locks are inclosed in a copper tube and inserted within the hole of the shell, upon which a plug is placed. The shells, thus prepared, are placed in a box of the size of an ordinary chronometer box, which, for safety, must be handled 'this side up, with care.'"

CANAL BOARD ABOLISHING ITSELF

In consequence of the passage of a resolution, by both legislative branches, forbidding the payment of any money to them for the prosecution of repairs and other work, after the passage of the bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, the Canal Commissioners have taken umbrage, and have given notice that they will cease to exercise control over said works—their hands being emphatically tied. The Company to whom the works have been transferred are making arrangements for the projection and completion of all necessary repairs, and for the successful operation of those important improvements. The defeat of the bill for the abolition of the Canal Board, therefore, will be productive of no good to whose pecuniary interests were thus sought to be cared for; and Mr. BUCKALEW's advocacy of a necessity for the continuance of the Canal Commissioners does not appear to have been well predicated, for a Board of Public Works would be able to accomplish but little with their hands thus muffled, to keep them out of the treasury.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

NEW CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE.—Mr. Geo. W. Snyder of Pottsville recently turned out of his establishment, a large and superior Cornish Steam Engine of 500 horse power to be used at the Heckscherville Colliery of Mr. E. Borda. It was put in operation on Monday last, and performed to the satisfaction of all interested. A goodly number of gentlemen were present as guests of Mr. Borda, who displayed much courtesy and generosity in their entertainment. The engine is direct acting, and high pressure, constructed on the Cornish principle and has 10 feet stroke. The steam cylinder has a diameter of 50 inches. It is supplied with steam from six boilers each, 33 feet long and 34 inches in diameter. The engine connects directly with, and drives two pole pumps, both the same lift, 20 inches diameter and having 10 feet stroke. The columns of the pumps, are of the same diameter, and are each 120 feet in length from the sump to the delivery. The weight of water in the two columns will almost reach 38,000 lbs. The two pumps are capable of throwing 326 U. S gallons at each stroke, and may be run from 6 to 8 strokes per minute, although on the occasion alluded to they made but 5 strokes, with about 45 lbs. of steam to the square inch.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an alias writ of LEVARI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the public house of Peter Hanselman, in the borough of Northumberland, Northumberland county, on SATURDAY the 22d day of MAY next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real property, to wit:

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in Point township, Northumberland county, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post, thence by land late of John Cowden, North 40 degrees, East, 210 perches to a whiteoak, thence by land late of William A. Lloyd, North 50 degrees West, 94½ perches to a post; thence by lands late of James Kay, south 40 degrees west, 210½ perches to three posts; thence by land late of Philip Frick, south 50 degrees east 94½ perches to the place of beginning. Containing 124 acres and 26 perches, (it being the same tract of land which George Eckert sold and conveyed to John William Stamm) About 115 acres of which are cleared—whereon are erected a two-story frame house, a 1½ story log house, and barn part log, orchard and a well of water, &c.—Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John William Stamm.

JAMES VANDYKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Sunbury, April 24th, 1858.

PENNSYLVANIA WIRE WORKS.

No. 226 Arch St. bet. Second & Third,

(Opposite Bread Street,

Philadelphia.

SIEVES, Riddles, Screens, Woven Wire of all meshes and widths, with all kinds of plain and fancy wire work. Heavy Twilled Wire for Spark Catchers; Coal, Sand and Gravel Screens; Paper Maker's Wire; Cylinder and Dandy Rolls, covered in the best manner; Wire and Wire Fencing.

A very superior article of Heavy Founders' Seives. All kinds of Iron Ore Wire Seives.

HAYLISS, & DARBY.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1858—6m.

NOTICE:

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Trevorton Coal and Rail Road Company, will be held at the Girard House in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, 11th MAY, proximo, at eleven o'clock.

By Order,

F. L. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

April 17, 1858.—

NOTICE.

THE annual Election for a President and Directors of the Trevorton Coal and Rail Road Company, will be held at the Girard House, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 11th May, 1858.—Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order,

F. L. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

April 17, 18 9.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Northumberland county, that an appeal will be held by the Commissioners of said County at the Commissioner's Office in the borough of Sunbury, on the 27th, 28th and 29th inst. (April 1858,) for the purpose of rectifying mistakes in any of the Assessments, if any, for the present year. Those townships and boroughs on the 27th and Cameron, Little Mahoney, Jackson, Upper Augusta, Upper Mahoney, Point, Washington, Milton borough; on the 28th, Zerbe, Jordan, Northumberland borough, Delaware, Turbut, Mt. Carmel, Lewis, McEwensville borough; on the 29th, Coal, Lower Mahoney, Chillisquaque, Shamokin, Rush, Lower Augusta, Sunbury borough.

CHAS. HOTTENSTINE,
FREDERICK HAAS,
SAMUEL ENT.

Commissioners Office, Commissioners.
Sunbury, April 17, '58.

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the settlement of the estate of Ludwick Pfleiger, deceased, late of Chillisquaque township, Northumberland county.

NOTICE is hereby given that the widow and relict of said deceased, has made her election of the personal property of said deceased, according to the act of Assembly, made and provided for in such cases, which will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval on Monday, the 2nd day of August next.

JOS. NESBIT, Administrator.

Shamokin township, April 17, 1858.—3t

Estate of Lemuel Rondarmel, deceased

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration, on the estate of Lemuel Rondarmel, latest Shamokintown, Northumberland county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

N. B.—The subscriber will attend at the house of D. N. Lake, Esq., for that purpose on Saturday, June 5th, next.

MARY ANN ROADARMEL, Adm'trix.

Shamokin, April 17, 1858.—6t

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Mary Cook, late of Point township, Northumberland county, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and those having claims to present them for settlement.

WM. H. WAPLES, Adm'r.

Northumberland, April 17, 185 .—6t

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Shamokin Steam Ferry and Towboat Company, are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the office of the Company, in the borough of Sunbury, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, to choose five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

HENRY DONNEL, Sec'y.

Sunbury, April 14, 1858.—

FOR RENT.

THE Store Room in Market street, formerly occupied by P. W. Gray. Apply to the executors of H. Masser, deceased.

April 17 1858.

Northumberland Bridge Company.

AN election for officers of the Northumberland Bridge Company, to serve for one year, will be held at the house of Mrs. Burr, in Northumberland, on MONDAY, the 3d day of May next. The election will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 4 o'clock, P. M. The books and accounts of the company will be submitted to the stockholders for their inspection, at the same time and place.

D. BRAUTIGAM, President.

April 10, 1858.—4t

Office of Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad Company.

309 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7th, 1858.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad Company will be held on 3d May, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in this city, for the election of a President and six Managers, to serve for one year.

EDWIN MIDDLETON, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

April 10, 1858.—4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James Beard, late Prothonotary of Northumberland county, for fees, &c., are requested to make immediate payment, and thus save cost and further trouble, as all accounts remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection. Payments can be made either to the subscriber or to J. S. Beard, at his office.

JAMES BEARD.

Sunbury, March 27, 1858.—tf

Prices Reduced to Suit the Times!

NATIONAL HOTEL.

(LATE WHITE SWAN)

Race Street above Third, Philadelphia.

THE Proprietors of the above well-known establishment being thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, take this method of informing their friends and the public that they are still prepared to accommodate them if favored with a call.

During the Winter months the house has been thoroughly renovated, improvements made and other extensive alterations in contemplation.

We are determined to devote our whole attention to business and flatter ourselves with the conviction that we shall be able to give general satisfaction.

SIDES & STOVER,
Race Street, above Third.

TERMS—$1 25 per day.

N. B. Carriages will always be in readiness to convey Passengers to and from Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depots.

S. & S.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1858.—3m

FRUIT, NUTS AND PROVISIONS.

N. HELLINGS,

No. 12 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

100,000 lbs. Dried Apples,
3,000 bushels Pea Nuts,
600 barrels Green Apples,
500 boxes Oranges,
200 boxes Lemons,
5,000 bushels Potatoes,
1,000 bushels Beans,
100 doz. Pickles.

Also Raisins, Figs, Prunes, &c., in store and for sale at the lowest prices.

April 10, 1858.—1y

READER!

Do you intend to Embark in to Business? If so, DON'T FAIL to see advertisement in this paper by the subscribers headed "A Card to the Public."

J. F. & I. F. KLINE.

Kline's Grove, Pa., March 13, 1858.—tf

E. Y. BRIGHT & SON,

SUNBURY, PA.,

HAVE received, and are now opening their Spring stock, embracing new and desirable Dress Goods, Calicoes and Dress Ginghams of the latest style, Muslins of all qualities and prices, K. Jeans, Linen Checks, and a choice selection of Blue and Fancy Cassimeres, new styles. Groceries of all kinds. We respectfully invite an inspection of our Goods.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted in exchange at the highest market price.

April 10, 1858.

GEORGE HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SUNBURY, PA.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and his friends generally, that he has removed to Sunbury, and has opened a law office at his residence, in Market square. His acquaintance with the English and German enables him to transact business in both languages.

April 10, 1858.—1y

JOHN STONE & SONS,

No. 15 Second Street, above Spruce, and No. 14 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS

Consisting in part of

Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Satin and Figured Ribbons,
Gros de Naples, Gros de Rhine,
Mantillas and Dresses,
Black Velvet,
English Crapes,
Mohair and Brilliant Lustres, &c.

Also, a full assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.

March 27, 1858.—3m.

CARD.

A CARD BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY.

CHARLES ADAMS, S. E. Corner of Ninth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the lovers of DRY GOODS GENERALLY, that he is making extensive preparations for the approaching season, and in order to enable him to purchase goods for cash, and sell them at the lowest possible prices, he has determined to sell at the smallest possible advance for ONE CASH PRICE ONLY.

He has in view the prices of most of the leading Stores, and feels sure he can offer inducements to purchasers, for the season, to which will be made daily additions.

Care will be taken to accommodate FRIENDS and FAMILY PERSONS generally, as heretofore.

NEW DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LINENS, and FURNISHING GOODS generally.

Purchasers will find great variety to select from, and every cash customer will be sure of receiving a better value than the money.

The cloth is in a chamber, and the store well lighted.

March 27, 1858.—3mos.

FLOUR AND FEED.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber has recently made an enlargement in his store room and has just received a fresh supply of Flour and Feed, Cornmeal, &c.

His stock consists of Corn and Rye, Corn and Oats, and Corn CHOP. Bolted Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour in sacks, all of which will be sold low FOR CASH.

Also, the Best and Cheapest assortment of Flour in this Market, from FIVE to SEVEN DOLLARS per Barrel, according to quality—also, a lot of Flour in sacks at very low rates. The subscriber assures his customers, that his arrangements for getting Western Flour enable him to give them better satisfaction or better bargains than can be obtained elsewhere.

Being thankful for past patronage, he hopes to merit and continue to receive the favor of the public generally.

C. O. HAVEN.

Market Square, Sunbury,

March 20, 1858.—

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

ARRANGEMENT superior facilities for travel to New York, Philadelphia and the North and West, by means of cars leaving Scranton on both the branches of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, also by travel South and West over the Cattawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad and connecting lines.

GOING NORTH.

Leave	N. Y. Mail.	Accommodation.	Phila. Mail.
Rupert,	8 00 A. M.		3 10 P. M.
Danville,	8 15 do		3 25 do
Riverside,	8 25 do		3 35 do
Bloomsburg,	8 40 do		3 55 do
Berwick,	8 50 do		4 05 do
Beach Haven,	7 55 do		4 15 do
Beach Grove,	8 00 do		4 15 do
Stickshinny,	8 10 do		4 30 do
Hunlock's Creek,	8 16 do		4 40 do
West Nanticoke,	8 20 do		4 50 do
Plymouth,	8 25 do		4 55 do
Arrive at			
Kingston,	8 30 do		5 00 do
Leave			
Kingston,	8 35 do	1 45 P. M.	5 35 do
Wyoming,	8 50 do	2 00 do	5 50 do
West Pittston,	8 55 do	2 20 do	5 55 do
Pittston,	10 05 do	2 30 do	6 05 do
Lackawanna,	10 10 do	2 35 do	6 10 do
Taylorville,	10 20 do	2 40 do	6 20 do
Arrive at			
Scranton,	10 30 do	3 15 do	6 30 do

The N. Y. Mail Train connects with the Express going East, on D. L. & W. Railroad.

Arrive in New York 7 45 P. M.

In Philadelphia, by Cattawissa & Amboy Railroad, 8 30 P. M.

Fare from Rupert to New York $3 00. Baggage checked through.

The Accommodation Train North, connects at Scranton with the Express Train West, on the D. L. & W. Railroad.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave	Phila. Mail	Accommodation	N. Y. Mail.
Scranton,	8 50 A. M.	11 30 A. M.	4 00 P. M.
Taylorville,	8 40 do	11 45 do	4 10 do
Lackawanna,	8 30 do	12 00 M.	4 20 do
Pittston,	8 20 do	12 15 P. M.	4 30 do
West Pittston,	8 35 do	12 30 do	4 35 do
Wyoming,	8 40 do	12 40 do	4 40 do
Arrive at			
Kingston,	9 00 do	1 00 do	5 00 do
Leave			
Kingston,	10 40 do		6 00 do
Plymouth,	10 50 do		6 15 do
Nanticoke,	11 05 do		6 40 do
Hunlock's Cr'k,	11 15 do		6 50 do
Shickshinny,	11 30 do		7 05 do
Beach Grove,	12 00 do		7 40 do
Beach Haven,	12 00 do		7 50 do
Berwick,	12 10 P. M.		8 15 do
Lime Ridge,	12 30 do		8 45 do
Exeter,	12 40 do		9 00 do
Ribbon,	12 50 do		9 15 do
Arrived at			
Rupert,	1 00 do		9 15 do

The Philadelphia Mail Train going South, connects with the Mail Train at Rupert, going East at 3 10 P. M. for Cattawissa, Port Clinton, Pottsville Reading, &c., arriving at Philadelphia, at 8 30 P. M. Also with Mail Train going West at 5 o'clock P. M. for Danville, Milton, Muncy, Williamsport and Elmira.

Passengers by the 4 o'clock P. M. Train going South can take the 11 o'clock P. M. Express train for Elmira and the West, or lodge at Bloomsburg and take the 4 o'clock A. M. Train going East, arriving at Philadelphia or Harrisburg at 12 noon.

F. J. LEAVENWORTH,
Superintendent.

March 13, 1858.—6m

FARMERS OF PENNSYLVANIA—ATTENTION!

You can supply yourselves with Chemical Manure, warranted pure, which has been in successful use in New Jersey for the past Seven Years—they have received the DIPLOMAS of New Jersey, New York, Delaware, and Pennsylvania Agricultural Societies, and have been awarded by the President of the United States, on his Farm on the Public Grounds of Washington, D. C., and by the following Gentlemen viz.

S. Lewis, Esq. } Charlestown, New Jersey.
A. P. Leslie, }
J. L. Reeves, } of Cape Island, New Jersey.
Stanton Roberts, }
Wm. Miner, }
Chas. York, }

Thos. Malcom, Esq., Camden N. J., Dr. Reeves, Dr. Knight, Mr. Field, Mr. Atchison, and Levi Johnson, all of New Jersey—they say it is the cheapest and best Manure now in Use, being the cheapest and improving the land by enriching the soil. It is sowed in the usual manner you sow—Corn, Potatoes, Grass, Wheat, Oats, &c., including a Circular, may be seen at New Jersey Patriotic Place of Business in my office, Market street in Philadelphia, or in exchange for Produce, at the Market rates, of any one who will be kind enough to call. Shipped to any place, free of Cartage expense.

☞ *Every article sold by me is Guaranteed.* ☜

Super Phosphate of Lime, $40 00 a ton
Bone Phosphate, $40 00 a ton
American Fertilizer, $40 00 a ton

☞ A BARREL IS SUFFICIENT FOR AN ACRE OF GROUND BROAD CAST.

Peruvian Guano, 200 barrels now ready at $45 00 per barrel of 225 lbs.
Poudrette, No. 1, 1000 barrels now ready at $25 00 a barrel.
Land Plaster, No. 1, —1 [illegible] at $11 00 a barrel.
Plaster, 50 barrels.
Peruvian, Patagonia and Guano.

OFFICE:
GIRARD'S LIBRARY,
Market Street,
Near S. E. Corner of Sixth, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ WHOLESALE DEALERS ALLOWED A LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

☞ Pamphlets containing full particulars, sent free on application at my Office or by mail.

March 13, 1858.—3mos.

NEW CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

☞ COMMENCING OF SPRING COURSE ☜

EYRE & LANDELL, Eyre & Sons, late Palmer and Worrell, of Philadelphia.

New Goods for Spring of 1858!

FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS,
Black Silks, of the best make and wide,
Spring Dress Goods, of New Styles,
Plaids, in all the Newest Styles,
British, French and American Ginghams,
Fr. and Am. Calicoes,
Fine Stock of Bonnet Ribbons,
N. B. Shawls and Mantillas, Embroideries of every description.

☞ AUCTION of New York and Philadelphia Goods.

P. S.—MERCHANTS, from the country, will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ TERMS New Cash Prices, and strictly adhered to.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1858.—3mos.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE large double frame house in the Borough of Northumberland, belonging to the estate of C. H. Kay, deceased. This is a very desirable residence, beautifully situated on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, with a large garden, Carriage House, Stable &c., belonging to it. Terms moderate. Enquire of C. W. Stahl, Williamsport, or D. Brautigam, Esq., Northumberland.

March 27, 1858.

SCHOOL LETTING.

THE Public Schools of the borough of Northumberland will be let on Saturday the 24th inst. All persons wishing to apply as Teachers are requested to meet the Directors on that day at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Centre School House.

By order of the Board,

JOS. P. TUSTIN, Sec'y.

Northumberland, April 3, 1858.—3t

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

W. A. COVERT, Proprietor,

SUNBURY, PA.

THE proprietor respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is repairing and renovating the "Washington House," ready to entertain both transient and permanent visitors in a suitable and comfortable manner.

Thankful for the patronage extended to his father, he respectfully solicits the continuance of the same. He will take charge at the "Washington House" on the first day of April, next.

He will have an Omnibus running to the different Railroad Depots for the accommodation of Passengers, free of charge.

W. A. COVERT.

Sunbury, March 20, 1858.—

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