

Non-Paying Subscribers.—We are cutting off all non-paying subscribers. Those who have made no effort to pay anything, and are not likely to pay, must not be surprised to find their paper stopped.

The Legislature of the State, before adjournment, passed an act suspending the act for the resumption of specie payments until the first Tuesday of October, 1863. The act also allows the banks to issue small notes to the amount of 50 cents on their capital.

AN OUBAGER.—Some of the Breckinridge sympathizers, at Waynesburg, Chester county, during the night out, down and carried away the flag (stars and stripes), that had been put up during the day in honor of the victory at Pittsburg Landing.

The news of the victory at Pittsburg Landing, was received here last week by Telegraph, and caused great rejoicing, mingled, however, with regrets for the sacrifice of life. There was, however, a select few who were unwilling to believe the report—who did not believe that Johnston was killed or that Beauregard was wounded, and talked of the superiority of rebel officers and about newspaper lies and their practice of overturning the rebel losses.

A MONSTER PETITION.—Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition, signed by over 15,000 women, citizens of one slave and eleven free States, for the extinction of slavery throughout our country. The petition was over seven hundred feet long.

RHEUMATISM can be permanently cured by the use of the "ANTI-RHEUMATIC BALSAM." Also, Gout, Neuralgia, and Nervous Affections.—Stiffness of the Joints and Cramps, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and Scrofula, and Mercurial, and other poisonous influences effectually counteracted. In proof of which, many certified Testimonials of cures are offered. We therefore take much pleasure in giving it publicly by referring you to the Advertisement in another column.

PURE, DELICATE CHILDREN, will be restored to good health and vigor, by the use of HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Read the advertisement in another column.

How Colonel Bissell's Engineers Forced Their Way to Gen. Pope.—A correspondent of the Rochester Union, with Colonel Bissell at New Madrid, informs that journal how the steamboats were carried through the bayous and sloughs to the relief of Gen. Pope. We quote:—

Col. Bissell stated that he could by hand labor get steamboats and flatboats through the woods and bayous, and by that means land our forces nearly opposite New Madrid, and take all the enemy's works in the rear. General Pope at once gave him a carte blanche, and he sent to Cairo for four steamboats, six flats, and such guns as could be spared. They sent four steamers, with the barges, a quantity of lumber, &c., and one 8-inch columbiad and three 32-pounders. Tools we did not need, for the regiment carried everything, from the heaviest ropes and screws down to flinted drills for unsinking guns.

Our route to floated twelve miles long, of which two miles were through thick timber, and the remaining ten through narrow, crooked bayous grown up full of brush and small trees. We have cut our way right through the track, being fifty feet wide, in which thirty feet are reserved for the hulls of the boats. The timber is cut four feet below the surface of the water. In one short stretch we cut seventy-five trees thus deep, not one less than two feet through. The machines were rigged from rafts and our lowest flats, and worked each by about twenty men.

In the first place three large launches went ahead to cut and push out of the track the underbrush and driftwood, then the rafts followed on which were the men who cut down and cut out the trees; then the saws, then two large barges, then one of the steamboats. Very heavy work was done by the men from the captain of the steamboats and haul out by snatch blocks what the men could not handle. Then followed the rest of the fleet, men being engaged all the time converting the flatboats into floating batteries.

The Rebel army was inferior to ours, and their small arms almost equal. The Rebel loss is 15,000 killed and wounded, while ours is 10,000. These will be found moderate estimates. The enemy have more prisoners than we have. The Eighth Iowa Regiment were captured en masse. When our reporter left on Wednesday morning, our advance, which had been pursuing only occupied the ground formerly held by the enemy, half way between Pittsburg and Corinth. The enemy are straining every nerve to get in reinforcements, and blood must yet occur before we drive them from their position.

The Times' special says:—"The responsibility of the surprise rests with the commanding officer. On Friday a large force of Rebel cavalry appeared in sight of our lines and remained there, but General Sherman, who occupied the advance, had been ordered not to bring on an engagement, consequently he sent out no corresponding force to meet them. They remained in position until Sunday morning, and served as a screen behind which Beauregard formed his troops in line of battle undiscovered. When the attack was first made, the Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-first, and Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiments displayed invincible efficiency; the latter fled without firing a gun. The cowardice of these regiments left that point undecided. The enemy immediately closed and surrounded the more advanced regiments. It is also stated that the Eighteenth Wisconsin and Sixteenth Iowa Regiments fled after firing two or three rounds. When the enemy fled they moved their wagon and left their wounded behind, all of whom are prisoners. Waterhouse's battery lost one killed and sixteen wounded; Williams' Ohio Battery very killed and thirty wounded. One of the New Orleans regiment, the Louisiana Tigers, were almost entirely left on the battle field, killed or wounded; they were nearly all wealthy men, and dressed in Zouave uniforms. General Prentiss escaped on Tuesday and came into camp alone. In the confusion of the retreat he managed to elude the Rebels' vigilance. Beauregard intended to make his attack two days previously, but the extraordinary rains impeded his progress and delayed his arrival at the time intended. Gen. Buell could not possibly have reached us in time to save us from defeat had Beauregard's original plans succeeded. An officer of the New Orleans Creole battalion, who was taken prisoner, says that Beauregard made a speech on Saturday, the day before the battle, in which he told the troops that the result was a sure thing, that they could not fail to capture Grant's army and then whip Buell, and thus hold their railroads. If they lost the day, he said, they would be shot as well by down their arms and go home. The story of the escape of Gen. Prentiss is not believed. The greater part of his brigade were taken prisoners early in the fight of Sunday. The gun-boats did fine work, and probably saved our army from disaster on Sunday. The beginning of the fight on that day was a total surprise, many officers and soldiers being overtaken in their tents, and slaughtered or taken prisoners. General Smith was not in the fight, but lying sick at Savannah, not being able to get out of bed. Our force on Sunday were not over thirty-five thousand. The Rebel force was not less than ninety thousand. The Rebel quarter-master say ninety thousand rations were issued before they left Corinth. The second day's fight was not as de-

THE LATEST ACCOUNT FROM UNION SOURCES.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—The Pittsburg Tribune, correspondent of the Gazette says:—"The sum and substance of the battle is, that on Sunday night we were pushed from disaster to disaster, till we lost every man of our camp and were driven within half a mile of the landing, when the approach of night, the timely arrival and aid of the gun-boats, the tremendous efforts of our artillerists, and General Buell's approach saved us."

Chicago, April 12.—The following intelligence has been received:—"Taylor's and Waterhouse's batteries, supported by the Twenty-third Illinois and the Twenty-third Ohio Regiments, were first in the fight. Both of the Ohio regiments ran, the Seventy-seventh without firing a gun, the Twenty-third Illinois and Twenty-third Ohio. The latter fought for half an hour, however, Captain Waterhouse retiring with three of his guns. He was wounded in the thigh by a Minnie ball, but not fatally. His battery was badly cut up. Taylor's battery continued the fight, splendidly supported by the Illinois and Twenty-third Ohio. They outflanked on both sides. He then retired, through a cross fire, having but one man killed, with seventeen wounded. In the meantime Waterhouse, with his three remaining guns, took a position supported by the Second Brigade of McClellan's division, composed of the One hundred and sixteenth, Twentieth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-eighth Illinois Regiments, Col. Marsh, commanding. During the fight they were compelled to retire through their own encampment, with a heavy loss, into some woods, which formed the second line of battle. Waterhouse was then ordered by General McClellan to make a grand charge, which he did, in sight of the Rebels. Here commenced one of the most fiercely-contested engagements of the day, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, who was driven back through our encampment. At this point the enemy met with reinforcements, and our ammunition giving out, Marsh's command gave way to the first brigade. They, however, were compelled to retreat within half a mile of the river. At this moment the gun-boats, by throwing their shells over the heads of our men, cleared the ground in every direction with the rebel slain. Taylor's battery again took a position on the grand ground of the First Division, and opened on the Rebel battery, which had been placed eight hundred yards distant. A splendid artillery duel took place, resulting in the silencing of the Rebel batteries, by the explosion of their caissons. Taylor's battery was then ordered into the rear of the fight. Several Mississippi Regiments, who had arrived on Saturday night, came into the fight in "double quick." They were almost immediately repulsed. On Monday a Michigan battery, which was captured the day before, was retaken by the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment. The fight over this point was conducted on the part of the Rebels, in person, by Beauregard. In his efforts to recover it he was wounded in the arm. He was successful in taking it, but it was again taken from him. It was captured and recaptured not less than six times. Company A, of Chicago Light Artillery, was so severely handled on the first day, that they were only able to man three guns on Monday; but with these, after a desperate contest, they succeeded in completely silencing and capturing the Rebel battery of six guns—but they were, however, compelled to abandon it from lack of horses to draw it off. Their own pieces were brought off. The general retreat of the enemy commenced at dark on Monday. Our cavalry followed them until the horses were tired out. But for the almost impassable condition of the roads, the rout would have been made complete, and we could have carried their entrenched camp at Corinth. It will be occupied on account of the condition of the roads, to do this some day. The Rebel artillery was inferior to ours, and their small arms almost equal. The Rebel loss is 15,000 killed and wounded, while ours is 10,000. These will be found moderate estimates. The enemy have more prisoners than we have. The Eighth Iowa Regiment were captured en masse. When our reporter left on Wednesday morning, our advance, which had been pursuing only occupied the ground formerly held by the enemy, half way between Pittsburg and Corinth. The enemy are straining every nerve to get in reinforcements, and blood must yet occur before we drive them from their position. The Times' special says:—"The responsibility of the surprise rests with the commanding officer. On Friday a large force of Rebel cavalry appeared in sight of our lines and remained there, but General Sherman, who occupied the advance, had been ordered not to bring on an engagement, consequently he sent out no corresponding force to meet them. They remained in position until Sunday morning, and served as a screen behind which Beauregard formed his troops in line of battle undiscovered. 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perate as the first. The Rebels soon gave way before our fresh troops. The pursuit was not continued. Major McDonald thinks our killed was at least 1000 or 1500, and wounded 3000. He says 1400 or 1600 of the Rebels wounded were left on the field, and thinks that killed. The Rebels have been driven to the river, and are attempting to cross in transports. Many prisoners are still being brought in. There is no account in the papers of the Monday's battle. The Battle at Pittsburg Landing. A Flag of Truce from Beauregard. CINCINNATI, April 15. The Commercial has information from a reliable man, who left the battle ground on Thursday evening. He estimates our loss in killed and missing at 2,500, and the Rebels' loss more than we did, but not so many wounded. About 1,000 unwounded rebel prisoners were taken and about 1,200 wounded. Up to the time he left 2,000 rebels had been buried. Our troops re-took, on Monday, all the batteries lost on Sunday and captured twelve pieces from the enemy. So confident were the rebels in their ability to hold our camps which they took on Sunday, that with a single exception, they did not destroy them. On Tuesday Beauregard sent a flag of truce requesting permission to bury his dead, and saying, "owing to the heavy reinforcements you received on Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle." The permission was not granted. The bearer of the flag of truce admitted the Beauregard received a slight wound in the left arm.

THE SCENE AT MIDNIGHT. As I sit to-night, writing this epistle, the dead and wounded are all around me. The knife of the surgeon is busy at work, and amputated legs and arms are scattered in every direction. The cries of the suffering victims, and the groans of those who patiently await for medical attendance, are most distressing to any one who has any sympathy with his fellow man. All day long they have been coming in, and are placed upon the decks and within the cabins of the steamers, and wherever else they can find a resting place. I hope my eyes may never again look upon such sights. Men with the entrails protruding, others with broken arms and legs, others with bullets in their breasts or shoulders, and one poor wretch I found whose eyes had been entirely shot away. All kinds of conceivable wounds are to be seen, in all parts of the body and from all varieties of weapons. It is midnight, and besides the cries of distress all is silent, save the hourly discharge of a brass cannon, which is being sent heavily shell into the vicinity of the enemy's camp. I should judge that they are having rather a sleepless night, under the circumstances. The rain is beginning to fall heavily and mercilessly on the poor wounded who are exposed to its peltings. Every particle of sheltered space is occupied by them, and yet they are not to be had. There is no protection from the storm. Yet these are the circumstances incidental to this terrible war.

THE FIGHT TO-DAY. There is no need of endeavoring to deny that this is the battle of the great rebellion. No harder fighting has ever taken place in this or any other country. Soldiers stood at their guns and fed them with cartridges, four or five hours, from early dawn until sunset. Officers have been present wherever their presence could afford encouragement to their men; and privates, musket in hand, have, hungry, thirsty and worn, fought with an energy and perseverance which defies all description. I cannot particularize for among so many. I fear I should do some injustice by endeavoring to mention those which they deserve all that could be said of their bravery and coolness in the hour of danger.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DAY. It might not, perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, be proper to mention any case of apparent cowardice which could occur in such a contest. Yet I think justice demands that reference be made to the conduct of a new regiment (I spare the name in consideration of the brave sons of the State) who had arrived at the battle ground on Sunday. They marched to the top of the hill after the battle had begun to wax hot, but soon returned, and could not be induced to go forward at any time afterward. Their officers, at a late hour in the afternoon, rode among them and entreated that they fall into line. They told them that their brave men in arms had borne the brunt of the battle all the day long, and now needed their help. But they refused to stir. The sound of the cannon and musketry, the whizzing of the balls over their heads, and the sight of the wounded momentarily carried past them, was too much, and they refused to stir an inch beyond the hill, where they had been landed. The officers then denounced them as cowards, and warned them that a six-pounder should be fired into their midst. Just at that time the steamer Planet rung her bell, and a general stampede was made, led off by the said regiment, for the possession of the boats. The captains of the steamers having been all at their posts during the day, immediately withdrew their fastenings, and put out into the stream. The War Eagle, rather slow in the movements of its crew, was overrun by the cowards, who refused to return to the landing until they were satisfied there was no intention on the part of the steamers to go away and leave them in the land of the "Secechi."

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURG LANDING. A Complete Victory Claimed. THE DEATH OF GENERAL JOHNSON ADMITTED. BALTIMORE, April 12. A copy of the Richmond Wig of the 8th, was found on board which has been furnished the American. It contains the following in reference to the battle on the Tennessee river, all being dated on the 6th, and giving accounts of the Sunday fight only:— APRIL 7th, VIA CORINTH AND CHATTANOOGA, April 7. TO GEN. S. P. COOPER, Adjutant General. We this morning attacked the enemy in a strong position in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe battle of ten hours, thanks to the Almighty, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, General Albert Sidney Johnson, who fell gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight. [Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding. SUNDAY NIGHT.—The enemy are in full retreat and the Confederates in hot pursuit. I write from the enemy's camp and on Federal paper. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken and we expect to capture the greater part of the Federal army. We are driving them back on the river and shall kill or capture their army. The battle is still raging with terrible fury. We have captured Gen. Prentiss and a large number of officers. General Albert Sidney Johnson fell at half-past two o'clock. One of his legs was torn off by a shell, and a Minnie ball struck him on the body. He died while gallantly and steadily leading our victorious troops. General Beauregard now commands the army. He says this is a second Manassas fight. General Buell was not in time to take part in the action. Gen Grant was in command of the Federal forces. MEMPHIS, April 7. A despatch from Corinth dated yesterday, says that the battle commenced on Saturday morning. The Yankees were driven back two miles—our victorious columns are still advancing. The First Louisiana regiment has taken one Federal battery, and several others have been captured. Col. Williams of Memphis was killed. Gen. Prentiss was captured. He says that he had thirty-five thousand men in the field and eighteen batteries, nearly all of which have been captured. Gen. Buell had a portion of his force at Duck creek. We have the enemy's camp and all their ammunition stores, &c. The fighting is still going on. Gen. Polk is in the advance. Gens. Prentiss, Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Wallace and Smith commanded the Federal forces. Gen. Smith was sick.

TREASURER'S SALES.

A LIST of the Unredeemed Bonds advertised for sale by William B. Irwin, Treasurer of Northumberland county, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of March, 1845, and the supplement thereto, entitled an Act directing the mode of selling Unredeemed bonds, and other purposes, was published on the 2nd day of March, 1862, and the following described Tracts of Land for arrears of Taxes due and the costs accruing on each tract respectively, to wit:—If not sold on the day above mentioned, to be adjourned from day to day.

Table with columns: Warrantee's Name, Amt Due. Includes names like Henry Andra, Thomas Adams, James Jenkins, Robert Adams, Frederick Antos, Thomas Foster, John Jenkins, E. Adams, R. Adams, Richard Weimer, Richard Manning, Edward Hoff, James Gray, Thomas Foster, Thomas Foster, Robert Champlin, John Champlin, W. Morrison, John Stephenson, James Gray, Isaac Neff, John N. Bally, George M. Zerbe, John Taylor, Peter Brodwin, John Brady, Richard Livingston, Mt. Carmel, Hugh Bell, Christian Bower, Samuel Anderson, Cameron, Benjamin Batters, Shadrach, John Barron, Jr., John Brady, John Brady, W. P. Brady, Benjamin Betts, Chiquaque, Ebenezer Branson, Point, Ebenezer Brook, Mt. Carmel, John C. Brumby, William Adams, God., H. Hoagan, David Latham, T. Adams & others, Henry Antos, John C. Brumby, Kinser Clever, Mt. Carmel, John Conden, Zerbe, R. Campin, Mt. Carmel, M. H. Hubley, John Darr, Upper Mahony, Peter Darr, Upper Mahony, Mary Derr, Mt. Carmel, Mary Davidson, Mount Carmel, Nathan Brown, Little Mahony, David Latham, Jose Evans, Mount Carmel, Estrie & Co., owners, Robert E. Hall, Point, Reuben Foggy, Mount Carmel, Wm. & Solomon Foggy, Coal, William H. Foster, Point, William Kirkling, Mount Carmel, William Shedd, Andrew Shedd, William Shedd, William O. Boyd, Merrick Sparr, point, Thomas Grant, Zerbe, Thomas Grant, Zerbe, William P. Gardner, Jackson, Archibald Gardner, Point, Archibald Gardner, Point, Archibald Gardner, Little Mahony, 3 70, William P. Gardner, 5 55, William Gilbert, Mount Carmel, 88 78, William H. Hubley, Mount Carmel, 29 12, Alexander Butler, Shadrach, 95, James Hunter, Little Mahony, Charles Hall, Lower Augusta, 1 95, Bernard Hubley, Zerbe, 28 21, Henry Hirschel, Coal, 30 14, James Hupburn, 101 21, Jacob Heller, Zerbe, 20 17, John C. Herington, Mount Carmel, 6 70, Jeremiah Jackson, Mount Carmel, 6 70, Robert Irwin, Upper Mahony, James Jordan, Lower Augusta, 5 96, Robert Irwin, Point, 5 49, Michael Kirk, Coal, 26 72, John Kidd, Little Mahony, 5 32, Eckel King, 3 10, Richard Lake, 2 94, Richard Lake, 8 45, Richard Lake, Jackson, 5 46, Joseph Lyon, 1 48, Richard Lake, Point, 3 10, Samuel Margie, Mount Carmel, 20 75, Peter Marry, Zerbe, 84 06, G. E. Martin, 6 45, Mary Myers, 6 45, John D. Martzner, Point, 4 69, Peter Miller, 91 01, William H. Marshall, Coal, 3 26, J. B. Masser, 1 63, James Nohemont, Point, 2 14, James Norment, Chiquaque, 1 98, George Prince, Zerbe, 61 80, Sarah Ross, Coal, 41 01, Sarah Ross, Mount Carmel, 29 60, Daniel Ross, Coal, 84 00, Thomas Ruston, Mount Carmel, 4 21, Mary Ruston, 7 70, Charles Ruston, 8 91, Daniel Ross, 7 70, James Ross, Jackson, 5 46, Thomas Ruston, Little Mahony, 5 21, Peter Steedman, Zerbe, 101 92, William Steedman, Mt. Carmel, 6 68, Abraham Smith, 3 10, Luke Smith, Cameron, 21 81, Abigail Smith, 5 32, John Smith, Upper Mahony, 5 21, Abraham Smith, Shadrach, 1 63, Daniel Smith, Little Mahony, 2 72, George Schmitt, Mount Carmel, 18 24, Shann A. S. P. R. Co., Coal, 31 62, John Theworth, 4 09, Robert Tugent, 13 80, Joseph Young, 2 83, John Theworth, Shadrach, 2 83, Robert Tugent, 13 80, Charles G. Trickett, Jackson, 5 72, John Theworth, Coal, 3 19, Charles G. Trickett, Little Mahony, 5 72, Isaac White, Mount Carmel, 13 92, John White, Coal, 59 07, John White, L. E. Dewart, Coal, 4 62, Jacob Weikel, Coal, 2 45, Henry Weikammer, Zerbe, 36 60, M. W. Zimmerman, Coal, 149 19, Isaac Zerbe, 59 39, WILLIAM B. IRWIN, Treasurer, Treasurer's Office, Sunbury, March 21, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERSONS WANTING A CHANGE OF CLIMATE FOR HEALTH. SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF VINELAND FARMS. Hardware, Machinery, Mechanics' Tools, &c. HENRY GILBERT, Market Street, Opposite the Court House, HARRISBURG, PA. DEALER in all kinds of Builders and Manufacturers' Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, Oil, Gas, Pipes, Pulley Blocks, &c. LINSER, BUNING AND MACHINERY OILS. The Lubricating Oils are adapted to every variety of Machinery, and are sold at the lowest prices. WOOD WORKING MACHINERY. viz.—Planing, Sash, Moulding and Sawing Machines, &c. MACHINISTS' TOOLS. viz.—Planers, Engine and Hand Lathes, Bolt Cutters, Machine Belting, of Rubber and Leather, constantly on hand. Herring's Fire Proof Safes, Platform Scales, Tin Plates, Sheet and Black Tin and Traps, &c. &c. Purchasers will find it to their interest to give us a call. Harrisburg, March 29, 1862.

BRADY HOUSE. Corner of State and Third Streets, HARRISBURG, PA. THIS HOUSE, in consequence of its convenient and neat location for safe storage, has made a desirable stopping place, not only for those having business at the seat of Government, but for those visiting Harrisburg. March 29, 1862.

Piano for Sale. A HANDSOME SECOND HAND PIANO, of soft tone, and in excellent order, for sale. Also, a fine building, for an office. Enquire of CHARLES PLEASANTS, Sunbury, March 29, 1862.—R.

NOTICE: The Adams' Express Company. GIVE NOTICE that they have concluded arrangements with the Northern Central Railroad Company to run trains from Baltimore for York, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia, and vice versa, on the following route: Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Milton, Nancy, Williamsport, and all intermediate stations, connecting at Harrisburg with the GREAT WESTERN EXPRESS for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West. Also, with Howard & Co's Express at Milton or Desoto, Bloomers, Willbore, Fulton, Barton, and intermediate stations on the Catawissa, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroads. At Williamsport, by Howard & Co's Express to Jersey Shore and Lock Haven. Also, by Howard & Co's Express, to Canton, Troy, Elmira, and all intermediate stations on the Erie and Western New York and Canada, by which they will forward Merchandise, Specie, Bank Notes, Jewelry, and Valuable Packages of every description. Also, Notes, Drafts and Bills for Collection. Experienced and efficient messengers employed, and every effort will be made to render satisfaction. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent Penn'a. Division, Philadelphia. A. F. SCHUBER, Agent for Sunbury. April 1, 1862.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE CO., 275 Broadway, NEW YORK. Descriptive Circulars, with Samples of Work, will be sent Mail Free. OUR "FAMILY SEWING MACHINE." HAVING attained a well established and lasting reputation, as being of all machines yet introduced, the most adapted to ALL CLASSES of Family use, and having secured a success in its sale beyond our greatest anticipation, so much so, that for three months our orders have been such that we are unable to supply the demand. In the changes brought about by the war, no other machine has played a more important part than the "FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE." Without the loss of our soldiers would have been in anything but a "Military Costume." All over the land army clothing has been the work required of our patriotic countrymen. Thus, having developed the adaptability of our machine for all kinds of work, we have made another step in advance, and by several important changes in our "No. 3 MESSIAH MACHINES," have produced a "TALINGHAM MACHINE," which we confidently claim to be the "BEST TAILORING MACHINE" yet introduced, sewing the correct hand in anything but as much ease as the common cotton, and when required may be used to do the very finest canvas work, with 150 or 200 cuts of needle, in any style, and every variety of work required in either a FAMILY OR MANUFACTURING MACHINE. We have had our Machines before the public long enough to establish their reputation, and to convince others who started with flying colors—have fallen by the wayside—and "soon the places that knew them well, and then by step by step has the FINKLE & LYON MACHINES won its way to public favor; its success is established, and henceforth our aim shall be to make it as simple and easy to use as a sewing machine, and to reduce the cost of our machines. We shall, in a few days, issue a new price list, for further particulars, address, FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 58 Broadway, New York. H. B. MASSER, Agent, Sunbury, Pa. March 29, 1862.

DEBUILT AND REYNOLDS. Cor. Howard and Franklin Streets, a few Squares West of the Northern Central Railroad Depot, BALTIMORE. EST. TERMS, 81 PER DAY. W. LEISENBERG, Proprietor. July 16, 1859.—4f

WALL PAPER. A NEW York large assortment of WALL PAPER, consisting of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX DIFFERENT STYLES AND PATTERNS, varying in price from 6 cents upwards; all of which are sold at the lowest prices, and at a cheap rate for settlement. LORENA LOW, No. 108 Broadway, New York. Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Joseph Wall, late of Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them for settlement. H. BRAUTGAM, Executor. Northumberland, March 29, 1862.—6f

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Robert C. Campbell, late of Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them for settlement. LORENA LOW, No. 108 Broadway, New York. Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILLIAM B. IRWIN, Treasurer of Northumberland county, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of March, 1845, and the supplement thereto, entitled an Act directing the mode of selling Unredeemed bonds, and other purposes, was published on the 2nd day of March, 1862, and the following described Tracts of Land for arrears of Taxes due and the costs accruing on each tract respectively, to wit:—If not sold on the day above mentioned, to be adjourned from day to day.

Table with columns: Warrantee's Name, Amt Due. Includes names like Henry Andra, Thomas Adams, James Jenkins, Robert Adams, Frederick Antos, Thomas Foster, John Jenkins, E. Adams, R. Adams, Richard Weimer, Richard Manning, Edward Hoff, James Gray, Thomas Foster, Thomas Foster, Robert Champlin, John Champlin, W. Morrison, John Stephenson, James Gray, Isaac Neff, John N. Bally, George M. Zerbe, John Taylor, Peter Brodwin, John Brady, Richard Livingston, Mt. Carmel, Hugh Bell, Christian Bower, Samuel Anderson, Cameron, Benjamin Batters, Shadrach, John Barron, Jr., John Brady, John Brady, W. P. Brady, Benjamin Betts, Chiquaque, Ebenezer Branson, Point, Ebenezer Brook, Mt. Carmel, John C. Brumby, William Adams, God., H. Hoagan, David Latham, T. Adams & others, Henry Antos, John C. Brumby, Kinser Clever, Mt. Carmel, John Conden, Zerbe, R. Campin, Mt. Carmel, M. H. Hubley, John Darr, Upper Mahony, Peter Darr, Upper Mahony, Mary Derr, Mt. Carmel, Mary Davidson, Mount Carmel, Nathan Brown, Little Mahony, David Latham, Jose Evans, Mount Carmel, Estrie & Co., owners, Robert E. Hall, Point, Reuben Foggy, Mount Carmel, Wm. & Solomon Foggy, Coal, William H. Foster, Point, William Kirkling, Mount Carmel, William Shedd, Andrew Shedd, William Shedd, William O. Boyd, Merrick Sparr, point, Thomas Grant, Zerbe, Thomas Grant, Zerbe, William P. Gardner, Jackson, Archibald Gardner, Point, Archibald Gardner, Point, Archibald Gardner, Little Mahony, 3 70, William P. Gardner, 5 55, William Gilbert, Mount Carmel, 88 78, William H. Hubley, Mount Carmel, 29 12, Alexander Butler, Shadrach, 95, James Hunter, Little Mahony, Charles Hall, Lower Augusta, 1 95, Bernard Hubley, Zerbe, 28 21, Henry Hirschel, Coal, 30 14, James Hupburn, 101 21, Jacob Heller, Zerbe, 20 17, John C. Herington, Mount Carmel, 6 70, Jeremiah Jackson, Mount Carmel, 6 70, Robert Irwin, Upper Mahony, James Jordan, Lower Augusta, 5 96, Robert Irwin, Point, 5 49, Michael Kirk, Coal, 26 72, John Kidd, Little Mahony, 5 32, Eckel King, 3 10, Richard Lake, 2 94, Richard Lake, 8 45, Richard Lake, Jackson, 5 46, Joseph Lyon, 1 48, Richard Lake, Point, 3 10, Samuel Margie, Mount Carmel, 20 75, Peter Marry, Zerbe, 84 06, G. E. Martin, 6 45, Mary Myers, 6 45, John D. Martzner, Point, 4 69, Peter Miller, 91 01, William H. Marshall, Coal, 3 26, J. B. Masser, 1 63, James Nohemont, Point, 2 14, James Norment, Chiquaque, 1 98, George Prince, Zerbe, 61 80, Sarah Ross, Coal, 41 01, Sarah Ross, Mount Carmel, 29 60, Daniel Ross, Coal, 84 00, Thomas Ruston, Mount Carmel, 4 21, Mary Ruston, 7 70, Charles Ruston, 8 91, Daniel Ross, 7 70, James Ross, Jackson, 5 46, Thomas Ruston, Little Mahony, 5 21, Peter Steedman, Zerbe, 101 92, William Steedman, Mt. Carmel, 6 68, Abraham Smith, 3 10, Luke Smith, Cameron, 21 81, Abigail Smith, 5 32, John Smith, Upper Mahony, 5 21, Abraham Smith, Shadrach, 1 63, Daniel Smith, Little Mahony, 2 72, George Schmitt, Mount Carmel, 18 24, Shann A. S. P. R. Co., Coal, 31 62, John Theworth, 4 09, Robert Tugent, 13 80, Joseph Young, 2 83, John Theworth, Shadrach, 2 83, Robert Tugent, 13 80, Charles G. Trickett, Jackson, 5 72, John Theworth, Coal, 3 19, Charles G. Trickett, Little Mahony, 5 72, Isaac White, Mount Carmel, 13 92, John White, Coal, 59 07, John White, L. E. Dewart, Coal, 4 62, Jacob Weikel, Coal, 2 45, Henry Weikammer, Zerbe, 36 60, M. W. Zimmerman, Coal, 149 19, Isaac Zerbe, 59 39, WILLIAM B. IRWIN, Treasurer, Treasurer's Office, Sunbury, March 21, 1862.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILLIAM B. IRWIN, Treasurer of Northumberland county, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of March, 1845, and the supplement thereto, entitled an Act directing the mode of selling Unredeemed bonds, and other purposes, was published on the 2nd day of March, 1862, and the following described Tracts of Land for arrears of Taxes due and the costs accruing on each tract respectively, to wit:—If not sold on the day above mentioned, to be adjourned from day to day.

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