"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 30 per cent on their capital.

AN OUT RAGE .- Some of the Breckinridge sympathisers, at Waynesburg, Chester county, during the night cut, 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 reportwho 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 practise of overrating the rebel losses.

A MONSTER PETITION.-Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania, presented a petition, signed by over 15,000 woman, 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 BAND." Also, Gout, Neuralgia and Nervous Affections-Stiffness of the Joints and Cramps, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and Scroffa, 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 publicity by refering you to the Advertisement in another column.

PUNY, DELICATE CHILDREN, will be restored to good health and vigor, by the use of Hoofland'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 was again taken from him. It was captured of Gen. Pope. We quote :--

Col. Bissell stated that he could by hand labor get stemboats 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 carteblanche, 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 carries everything, from the heaviest ropes and screws down to fine steel drills for unspiking

Our route is about twelve miles long, of which two miles were through thick timber. the roads, to do this for some days. 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 required 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

In the first place three large launches went shead 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 off the trees; then the saws, then two large barges, then one of the Very large lines were provided to run from the capstan 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. From the river to the levee the distance is about 500 feet; here the water was shallow and the route full of stumps; it took one whole day to pass this-then the cut in the levee.

Here the fall was over two feet and the rush of water was tremendous. The largest boat was dropped through with five lines out shead. Then a confield overflowed from a cut in the levee. Here was something of a channel cut by the swift water, and we got along well nearly a quarter of a mile to the woods; here was the labor-two straight and long miles to the nearest point in the This it took eight days to get through. Then Wilson's bayou, then East bayou, then St. John's bayou, which empties into the Mississippi at New Madrid.

If you have never seen a Southern swamp you have no idea how thick it is; a New York elm swamp does not begin. It some-times took twenty men a whole day to get out a half sunken tree across the bayou. Such a place as that kept us back, as none of the rafts or flats could get by, and all had to wait.

The water, after we got into the woods. was about six feet deep, with a gentle current setting across the peninsula. In the East Bayou the current was tremendous, and the boats had to be checked down with heavy head lines. Here we found some obstructions aused by drift heaps, but cutting off one or vo logs would start all down the current.

THE NON-PRAYING CLERGYMAN.-We learn at the Rev. Dr. Pickney of the Church of Ascension, yesterday omitted the prayer banks for recent victories in the suppres if the rebellion, designated by Bishop ngham in accordance with the proclaa of the President. Dr. Pinckney, it will numbered, was elected Bishop of Ala-of the Confederate States, and, accordgeneral report, would have accepted ttion but for the disclination of Mrs. y to leave her Maryland home. Were Bishop of Alabama should we hear lure on his part to second a Jeff, oclamation? Perhaps not, At

urch, yesterday morning, Rev. E. 1 the prayer designated by Bishop excepting that portion rela-lockade and siege of the Dis-irate person of the Secosh of the church, head and lelivery of the prayer.

onkrows, -The infora conclusively that | bed, ing all their availa-

THE LATEST ACCOUNT FROM UNION SOURCES.

Cincinnati, April 12.—The Pittsburg Tennesse, 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 division camp we had, 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 tremendious efforts of of the gun-boats, the tremendious efforts of our artillerists, and General Buell, sapproach saved us.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The following intelfigence relative to the recent battle at Pitts-

ligence relative to the recent battle at Pitts-burg has been received:—

Taylor's and Waterhouse's batteries, sup-ported 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, leaving Waterhouse's battery without sup-port. The latter fought for half an hour, however, Captain Waterhouse retiring with three of his guns. He was wounded in the thigh by a Minie ball, but not fatally. His battery was badly cut up. Taylor, a battery continued the fight, splendidly supported by the Illinois regiment, until his support was 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 sup-ported by the Second Brigade of McClernand'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 An advance was then ordered by General McClernand, a hundred yards be yond them, in sight of the Rebels. Here commenced one of the most ficrcely-contested engagements of the day, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, who was driven back through our encampment.

At this point the neemy met with reinforcements, and our ammunition giving out, Marsh's command gave way to another 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, covered the ground in every direction with the Rebel slain. Taylor's battery again took a position on the parade 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 patteries, by the explosion of their caisson. Taylor's battery was then ordered into the

reserve during 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 Wis-consin Regiment. The fight over this battery was conducted on the part of the Rebels, in person, by Beauregard. In his efforts to recover it he was wounded in the the battle. They marched to the top of the arm. He was successful in taking it, but it 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 a 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 following 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

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 taken more prisoners were captured en masse.

When our reporter left on Wednesday morning, our advance, which had been per-suing, only occupied the ground formerly held by the enemy, half way between Pitts burg and Corinth. The enemy are straining every nerve to get in reinforcements, and bloody work must yet occur before we drive them from their position.

The Times' special says :- "The responsi bility of the surprise rests with the com-manding 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 n line of battle undiscovered.

When the attack was first made, the Fifty third, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-first, and Seven ty-seventh Ohio Regiments displayed inexecusable inefficiency; the latter fled without firing a gun. The cowardice of these regi ments left that point undefended. The enemy immediately closed and surroundred 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; Williard's Chicago Batery five 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 clude the Rebels'

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, they Gen could not fail to capture Grant's army and forces.

then whip Buell, and thus hold their railroads. If they lost the day, he said, they might as well by down their arms and go 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

The gun-boats did fine work, and probably saved our army from total 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 onarrows.—The infor-ing on the Army and at Savanush, not being able to get out of

et. It may be issued before they left Corinth.

The second day's fight was not half as dead Gra, Smith was sick.

perate as the first. The Rebels soon gave way before our fresh troops. The pursuit

was not continued. 1400 or 1600 of the Rebel wounded were left on the field, and thinks their killed amounts to 3000, besides the wounded.

did not take more than 500 prisoners. Major McDonald thinks Beauregard was not prepared to make a stand at Corinth, and, if pushed, will retreat to Jackson,

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 patient ly await for medical attendance, are most distressing to any one who has any sympa-thy with his fellow man. All day long they have been coming in, and they 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 broadside from the gun-boots, sending heavy shell into the vicinity of the enemy's camps. I should judge that they are laving 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 there are hundreds who have 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, hour after hour, 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 omitting to mention them, while they richly deserve all that could be said of their bravery and coolness in the hour of dancer.

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 considerhill 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 fail into line. They told them that their brothers

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 from beneath 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 stambe impossible, on account of the condition of pede was made, led off by the said regiment, for the possession of the boats. The captains The Rebel artillery was inferior to ours, of the steamers having been all at their posts

in arms had borne the brunt of the battle all

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 than we have. The Eighth Iowa Regiment 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 "Secesh,

## REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE AT PETTSBERG LANDING.

A Complete Victory Claimed. THE DEATH OF GENERAL JOHNSON

ADMITTED. Валлимина, Аргіі 12. A copy of the Richmond Whig of the 8th, vas found on board which has been furnished

the American. It contains the following in reference to the battle on the Tennessec river, all beings 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

into the thickest of the fight. G. T. BEAUREGARD. [Signed] 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

Johnson, who fell gallantly leading his troops

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 Minie 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

A despatch from Corinth dated yesterday, says that the battle commenced at daylight this morning. The yankees were driven back two miles—our victorious columns are still advancing. The First Louisiana regi ment has taken one federal battery, and sev-

eral others have been captured. Col. Williams of Memphis was killed. Gen. Prentiss was captured. He says that 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 creeck. We have the enemy's camp and all their ammunition stores, &c.

orkitown. Evethat the fiercest
has occurred
has occurre commanded the federals.

Two thousand prisoners have been taken Major McDonald thinks our killed was at (Monday). General Clark and Col. Brown-least 1000, and wounded 3000. He says of Miss., and Col. Richards of Missouri were

A Flag of Truce From Beauregard.

CINCINNATI, April 15. The Commercial bas information from a reliable man, who left the battle ground on Thursday evening. He estimates our loss in killed at 1,200 to 1,500, wounded 3,500

to 4,000, and missing at 2,500.

The rebels lost more than we did, but not so many wounded. About 1,000 unwounded rebel prisoner were taken and about 1,200 wounded. Up to the time he left 2,200 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 2011 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 net granted. The bearer of the flag of truce admitted that Beauregard received a slight wound in

## 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 Ruilders and Manufacturers Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coil Chain, Ropes,
313 Pulley Blocks, &c.

LINSEED, EURNING AND MACRINERY ORLS. The Lubricating Oils are adapted to every variety of Machinery Also, at manufacturers prices, WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

viz :- Planing, Sash, Mortising and Sawing Ma-chines, &c. Machinists' Tools, viz :--Planers, Engine and Rand Lathes, Bolt Cutters.

Ac.; Ac.

Machine Belting, of Rubber and Leather, constantly

50

on hand
Horring's Fire Proof Safes, Platform Scales, Tin
Plate, Sheet Iron, Block Tin and Trimmers' Tools.

[ ] Purchasers will find it to their interest to give Harrisburg, March 29, 1862.

BRADY HOUSE. Corner of State and Third Streets,

Hannisaung, Pa. 208
29
THIS HOUSE, in consequence of its convenience and near location to the Capitol, has made it a 36 desirable stopping place, not only for those having business at the seat of Government, but for others 120 March 29, 1862.

Pinne for Sale. HANDSOME, SECOND HAND PIANO, of soft A and sweet tone, for sale cheap.

Also, a ff one building, for an office.
Enquire of CHARLES PLEASANTS.
Sunbary, March 29, 1862,—3t

NOTICE:

The Adam's Express Company, GIVE NOTICE that they have concluded arrangements with the Northern Central Railroad Company to run trains from Baltimore for York, Harrisburg, Dauphin, Hallfax, Trevorton, Sunbury, Marrisburg, Will. Northumberland, Lewisburg, Milton, Muney, Wil-ianosport, and all intermediate stations, connecting 413 tt Harrisburg with the GREAT WESTELIN EX-PRESS for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the

Also with Howard & Co.'s Express at Milton or Also with Howard & Co.'s Express at Millon or Danville, Bloomsburg, Wilkesbarre, Printon, Scranton, and intermediate stations on the Cattawissa, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroads. At Williamsport, by Howard & Co.'s Express to Jersey Shore and Lock Haven. Also, by Howard & Co., and their connections, for Canton, Troy, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Ningara, and to all accessible points in Western New York and Canada, by which they will forward More'andise. Specie, Bank Notes, Jowelry, and Valuable Packages of every description.

Also, Notes, Drafts and Bills for Collection. Asso, Notes, Praits and Bills for Collection.

Experienced and officient messengers employed, and every effort will be made to render satisfaction.

JOHN BINGHAM,

Superintendent Penn's Division, Philadelphia.

R. A. FISCHER, Agent for Sunbury.

April 5, 1862.

SEWING MACHINE CO-, 5% BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Descriptive Circulars, with Samples of Work. will be sent Mail Prec. OUR "FAMILY SEWING MACHINE," -

OUR "FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

HAVING attained a well established and flettering
reputation, as being of all machines yet introduced, the one best adapted to ALL KYNN OF FAMILY
SEWING, and having met with a success in its sale
beyond our greatest inficipation, so much so, that for
three months our orders have been ahead of our
capacity to supply, we would now anneance that we
have increased our manufacturing facilities, so that
from this time forth, we shall be enabled to supply from this time forth, we shall be enabled to supply

orders on demand.

In the changes brought about by the war, no one thing has played a more important part than the "Sewinco Macmine." Without it three-fourths of our soldiers would to-day be clothed in anything but "Military Costune." All over the land army clothing has been the work required of our patriotic women, and nobly have they responded. Not content to cook and as many recombined to their hards could women, and nobly have they responded. Not centent to make only so many garments as their hands could necomplish, they have called the "Sewing Machine" to their aid, and by it have rolled out the soldiers' CoATS. PANTS and SHIFTS, at a rate astonishing to themselves. Knowing that this work could not long continue, many thoughtful, pradent-housewives, were careful to solect the machine of all others, which would do the heavy army work, and when done with-that, then to be used as their FANILY MACHINE, and in selecting one of the in selecting one of the FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S 197

FAMILY MACRINES," with which you may sew from the finest cambric to the heaviest cloth, without change of fied, needle, or tension—they have not been disappointed.

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 Medium Machines," have produced a second control of the confidentity claim. our "No. 3 MEDICH MACHINES," have produced a "TAILORING MACHINE" which we confidently claim to be the "BEST TAILORING MACHINE" yet introduced, sewing the conrect linen thread with as much case as the common ection—and when required may be used to de the very finest cambric work, with 150 or 200 cotton—thus combiting in one compact form, every quality required in either a FAMILY OR MANUFACTURING MACHINE.

We have had our Machines before the unbile long.

OR MANUFACTURING MACHINE.

We have had our Machines before the public long enough to establish their reputation. Dozens of others who started with flying colors "have fallen by the wayside;" and "soon the places that knew them will know them no more." Step by step has the Pinkle & Lyon Maching won its way to public favor; its success is established, and henceforth our aim shall be, as it has in the past been, to still further improve, simplify and 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. 538 Broadway, New York. Estate of Joseph Wallis, Deceased.

No. 538 Broadway, New York, March 29, 1862. Franklin House, REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cor. Howard and Franklin Street, a few Squares West of the Northern Central Railread Depot, BALTIMORE.

TERMS, \$1 PER DAY.

July 16, 1859—tf

JUST received from New York a large assortment of WALL PAPER, consisting of ONE HINDRED AND SIXTY-THERE DEPRENEST STYLEL AND PATTERNS, varying in price from 6 conts upwards, all of which will be solid at the lowest cash prices, at the chesp rices of J. H. ENGEL.

Sunbary, March 22, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Pellatish Whitaker, late of Zerbe township, Northumberland county, Pa., decessed. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them for settlement.

LORINDA LOW.
Zechs twp., March 18, 1862.

Executary.

TREASURER'S SALES.

A Place of Twee Fiver Research of the Court of the Court for Superior of the Court for Superior of the Court for Superior of Miss., and Col. Richards of Missouri were wounded.

The federals 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 Monchy's battle.

The Battle at Pittsburg Landing.

A Place of Twee Fiver Research. Warrantee's Names. Henrry Antis, Thomas Adams,

James Jenkins.

Robert Adams, Frederick Antes, Thomas Foster, John Jenkius, F. Antis, R. Adams, Richard Salman, Mt. Carmel, 560 48 Richard Manning, Edward Hoff James Griier, Thomas Grier, Thomas Foster, Rob't Champlain, Thos. Champlain, W. Morison, Jan. Stephenson, James Cowarts, Issue Neff, Mt. Carmel, -450 36 John N. Bally, Zerbs, George M. Beebe, John Boyd, Conl, Peter Brosious, John Brady, Thomas Billington, Mt. Carmel, Hugh Belles, Christian Bower,

Coal,

Samuel Batton, Cameron, Benjamin Beterton, Shamol Alexander Bartram, Point, John Brady, Coal, John Brady, Coal, John Brady, " W. P. Brady, " Walter Brady, Lower Augusta, Benjamin Betterton, Chilisquaque, Ebenezer Branham, Point, Jesse Brook, Mt. Carmel, Thos. Baumgardner, " William Adams, Coal, . Hoglan, Hoglan, "Adams A others, "

Coal. John Cowden, Zerbe, R. Camplain, Mt. Carmel,

149 48

Kimber Cleaver, Mt. Carmel.

Henry Antes, John Brady, Coal.

Carbon Run Imp. Co., Coal, Frederick Kramer, B. Hubley, John Derr, Cameron, John Did, Peter Darr, Upper Mahanoy, Lake Darr, Did, Mary Derr.

Luke Derr. ... Mary Davidson, Mount Carmel, Nathan Brown, Little Mahanoy, David Latsha, "
Jesse Evans, Mount Carmel, Estrich & Co., owners, Andrew Eddy, Point, Rouben Fagely, Mount Carmel, Wm. & Solomon Fagely, Coal, Luke File, Cameron, William Richard, Mount Carmel, William Sheed, Andrew Shuber, Villiam Boyd, William or C. Boyd. Merrick Sparr, part, Valentine Brobst, Thomas Grant, Zerbe, Thomas Grant, Cameron,

Robert Gray, Coal, Thomas Grant, Arch, Gardner, William P. Gardner, Jackson, Archibald Gardner, Point, William P. Gardner, Archibald Gardner, Little Mehanoy, William P. Gardner.
William Gilbert, Mount Carmel,
William Harrison, Cameron,
Alexander Hunter, Shamokin James Hunter, Little Mahanoy, Charles Hull. Lower Augusta,

Rernard Hubby, Henry Himelrich, Zerbe, James Hephurn, "Jacob Heller, Zerbe, John C. Heylman, Cameron, Robert Irwin, Upper Mahanoy

James Jordan, Lower Augusta, Robert Irwin, Point, Michael Kroll, Cont, John Kidd, Little Mahanoy, Abraham Kintzing, Point, Ezekiel King,

Abigail Lukens, Coal, Richard Lake, \*\*
Richard Lake, \*\*
Richard Lake, Jackson,
Richard Lake, Little Mahaney, Joseph Lyon, Richard Lake, Point, Richard Lake, Chilisquaque, Sanuel Morgon, Mount Carmel, Samuel Morgan, Mount C. Peter Manry, Zerbe, J. G. Martin, Mary Myers, John Miller, John D. Martmer, Point,

William H. Marshel, Coal, J. B. Masser, James Nodenant, Point. Janas Nodenant, Chilisquaque, George Prince, Zerbe, Peter Porry, Sarah Rees, Cout, Sarsh Roes, Mount Carmel, Daniel Rees, Coal, Thomas Ruston, Mount Carmel, Marce Ruston, Mount Carmel, Mary Ruston, John Reynolds, John Reynolds,
Charles Ruston,
Daniel Rees,
Thomas Rees, Jackson,
Thomas Rees, Little Mahanoy,
Peter Sassenan, Zerbe,
William Steedman, Mt. Carmel,
Abraham Scott,
Luke Smith, Canagran Luke Smith, Cameron,

Abigail Smith, Upper Mahanoy, John Smith, Upper Mahanoy, Abraham Scott, Shamokin, Daniel Smith Little Mahanoy, George Scholl, Mount Carmel, Sham. V. & P. R. R. Co., Coal, Robert Taggart, Joseph Tyson, John Titsworth, Shamokin, Robert Taggart, "Charles G. Trickel, Jackson, John Titsworth, Coal, Charles G. Trickel, Little Mahanoy, Isanc Taylor, Mount Carmel, John White, Coal, William Wilson, Zerbe, Win, W. Wilson & L. Dewart, Coal, Jacob Weikel, Coal, Henry Yoxthimer, Zerbe,

101 Imae Zeigler, Zerbe, 59 3 WILLIAM E. IRWIN, Treasurer, Treasurer's Office, Sunbury, March 21, 1862. Provisions.

Matthew Zimmerman, Coal.

Hams, Lard, Cheese,
Sides, Lard Oil, Dried Frui
Shoulders, Smoked Beef, Beass,
Pork, Butter,
For Sale by
Chesnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia. March 29, 1862 .- Smw

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary. Nave been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Joseph Wallis, late of Northumberland Borongh, Northumberland county, Ps., decessed.—All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them for settlement.

D. BRAUTIGAM, Executor.

Northumberland, March 29, 1862.—6t

Executor's Notice.

Arrangements of New York Lines.

THE CAMPEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADEL-PRIA AND TRENTON R. R. CO.'S LINES. From Philadelphia to New York and Way Places. from Walnut street Wharf and Kensington Depot, will leave as follows, viz:
At 6 A. M., via Camdon and Amboy, (C. and A. Accommodation,) At 5 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, N. J., Accommodation, At 93 A. M., vin Kensington and Jersey City, (Morning Mail.) At 123 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (Ac-

commodation.)
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (C. and At 4 P. M., via Camdon and Jersey City, At 4 P. M., via Cumden and Jersey City, (Evening Express.) At 4 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Second Class Ticket.) At 61 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Evening Mail.)
At 12 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City,
(Southern Mail.)
At 5 P. M., via Camdon and Ambey, (Accom-

At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (Accommodation, Freight and Passenger, First Class Ticket, 2 25. Second Class Ticket, 1 56. The 6‡ P. M. Line runs daily, (Sundeys excepted ) The 12 P. M. Southern Mail, runs daily, For Water Gap, Strondsburg, Scranton, Wilkesburre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., 81 7-16 A. M., from Kensington, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Plemington, &c., at 7-16.

dere, Easten, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7-10
A. M., from Kensington Depot, and at 24 P. M.,
from Walnut street Wharf.

(The 7-10 A. M. Line connects with Trains leaving
Easton for Mauch Chunk, at 3-55 P. M.).
For Mount Holly, at 6 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Fruchold, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. WAY LINES.

WAY LINES.

For Bristol, Tronton, &c., at7-10 and 9\$ A. M. and
6-30 and 12 P. M. from Kensington, and at 2\$
M. from Walnut Street Wharf.
For Bristol and intermediate Stations, at 11\$ A.M.

For Bristol and intermediate Stations, at 11; A.M., from Kensington Depot.

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run from the Depst.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only, allowed each
passenger, Passengers are prohibited from taking
anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond \$100, except by special contract.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

March 29, 1862.

A Large Assortment of E SALAMANDER SAFES. GREAT FIRE AT READING, PA.

February 12, 1862. Gentlemen—It gives me much satisfaction to inform you that in the severe fire which, on the morning of the 4th inst., entirely destroyed all my stock and materials. I had one of your Salamander Fire Proof Safes. After enduring an intense red heat for seven hours, the Safe was opened, and the Books and Papers were preserved in an umblemished condition. I shall need another Safe as soon as I get in order.

Yours, most respectfully,

W. P. DICKINSON, Reading, Pa.

FIRE AT GREEN CASTLE. CHAMBERSHURG, Franklin county, Pa., 1 August 31st, 1851. Messes, Eyans & Warson, Philadelphia—Gentle Messrs, Eyans & Warson, Philadelphia—Gerifemen: On the morning of the 22d of August, 1861,
11 99 our Storchouse at Greeneastle was destroyed by fire.
14 64 The Salamander Safe we purchased from you some
54 53 few years since was in the above mentisined store
house, and contained all our books, papers, cash, &c.,
which were preserved in a perfect condition, after
6 65 being exposed to a meet intense heat for several hours.
Please inform us upon what terms you will sell us
another larger Safe.
2 29 Yours truly. OANS & AUSTIN

another larger Safe.

2 29
Yours truly.

6 97
Salamander Safes, for Banks, Stores, Private
Pamilies, &c., &c. Also, Evans & Watson's Patent
Alphabetical Bank Locks and Bank Vault Doors,
equal to any made in the country, and sold on as
good terms. E. & W. would respectfully refer to
the following Banks and other parties, having their
table tools, and many others given at their Store.
UNITED STATES MINT, Branch Bank, Shelbyville,
oy, 3 70
Philadelphia. Temeszee United States Assenat. City Bank of Philadelphia.
California. Consolidation B'k of Philadelphia.
Pottstown Bank, Pa. Com'th Bank of Phila. 44 Pottstown Bank, Pa.
25 Contestille Bank, Pa.
26 Contestille Bank, Pa.
27 Stroudsburg Bank, Pa.
28 Stroudsburg Bank, Pa.
29 Stroudsburg Bank, Pa.
29 Lorion Bank, Pa.
20 Lorion Bank, Baltimore.
21 Lorion Bank, Baltimore.
21 Southwestern Bank of Va.
22 Pall and Swift, Bankers.
23 Newark Bank, Del.
24 Newark Bank, Del.
25 Surfive Strough Str

Other references given upon cailing at our Store No. 16 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia. HERR'S HOTEL,

Harrisburg, Pa. THE management of this well-known Hotel hav-ing been resumed by Mesers COYLE & HERE the present proprietors, beg feave to inform the public that the house is now being thoroughly renevated. 3 10 refitted, and improved, with a view to the proper and consfortable accommodation of those who may favor the establishment with their custom timeds will 6 43 receive due attention and courtoxy, and no expanse 4 35 will be spared that may conduce to maintain the hotel in a first-class style

Families and others desiring to sojourn in Harris-burg during the summer months, will find pleasant boarding and large and well-ventilated rooms at our establishment, upon moderate terms. March 29, 1862. SCOTT COYLE. J. GILBERT HERR.

H. B. MASSER. A Collections attended to in the counties of Northamberland, Union, Snyder, Monteur, Columbia and Lycoming. and Lycoming.

Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,
A. G. Oattell & Co.,
Hon. Wm. A. Porter,
Morten McMichael, Esq.,
E. Ketcham & Co., 289 Pearl Street, New York,
John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law,
Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law, Sanbury, March 29, 1862. Millinery, Straw Goods, &c.

WE have the pleasure of informing you that we Ness 103, 105 and 107, North Second Street, above MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS. in every variety, of the Latest Importations, and of the newest and most fishibinable styles.

OUR STRAW DREAUMININT will comprise every variety of BONNETS, HATS and Thissures, to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved

shapes and styles.
Soliciting an early cell, I remain
Yours, Respectfully,
March 29, 1862.—41w
H. WARD Kollock's" Dandelion Coffee, THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physiciaus as a superior NUTKITIOUS BEVERAGE for tieneral Debility, Dyspepsia, and all Billious Disorders. The war developed to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN, The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUPACTURED BY M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist, Corner of Broad and Chesaut Streets, PHILADELPHIA, And sold by all Druggists and Grocers. March 1, 1862.

Estate of Christian S. Brown, Deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that the widow of said deceased has made her selection of personal property under the acts of 1851 and 1859, and has filed a schedule of the same in the office of the Clerk of the Orphana' Court of Northamberland county, which will be presented for approval on Wednesday, the 9th day of April, 1862. MATILDA BROWN, March 15, 1862.—4t

Estate of Robert C. Campbell, Deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that the widow of saist deceased has made her selection of personal preperty, under the Acts of 1851 and 1859, and has filed a schedule of the same in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Northumberiand county, which will be presented for approval on Wednesday, the 9th day of April, 1862.

AMOS VASTINE, Administrator.

March 15, 1862.—4t

March 16, 1862 -- 4t MATTHEWS & COX, Attorneys at Law, No. 160 Cer Fulton A and Broadway, NEW YORK. Will exceptly nd to Collections and all other matters intraced

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium SEWING MACHINES

FOR FAMILY USE AND Manufacturing Purposes

With Hemmers, Fellers, Tuckers, Corders, Buiders, A.e. PRICES FROM 840 UPWARDS

**"图" 图 图 图** GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Make the Look or Shuttle Stitch Machines of the sar patterns, and at the same prices as their celebrated Dect BLE LOCK STITCH MACHINES.

This is the only Company that makes both kinds, there are the only one that can supply all the wents of the patricular 137 Parchasers can take their choice of either Seach with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

A new style of Shuttle Machine runs fast and quiet, for Vest Makers Tailors, Shoe Binders, &c.

At the Low Price of \$40. OF BUY THE BEST AT GROVER & BAKERS, S M. Co. Manufacturer

December 21, 1861-17 THE LATEST STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS,

ARE CONSTANTLY MADE AT THE Fashionable Tailoring Establishment JACOBO. BECK.

Market Street, Sunbury, Pa. THE subscriber has just received and opened a large assertment of SPRING AND SUMMAR such as

CLOTHS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings. &c of the latest styles. In addition to his stock he is constantly receiving new supplies from the city, keeping a fell assortment of the most substantial and latest styles of Goods in the city markets. He is prepared to make to order all kinds of Gentlemen's and Boy's wear, such as DRESS COATS, FROCK COATS, BUSINESS

COATS, VESTS, PANTALOONS, &c., &c., of the very latest style, and in the most substantial Any Goods not on hand, will be furnished from Philadelphia, by giving two days' notice, \$\frac{1}{2}F\ \text{Call} \text{ and examine my stock. No chargest made for showing.}

JACOB O. BECK. ade for showing. Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

Wall Paper-1000 Pieces, OF WALL PAPER OF EVERY DESIRABLE STYLES AND PATTERNS. JUST received direct from the Manufacturer, at the MAMMOTH STORE of Sunbury, March 15, 1852.

NEW GOODS !

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

FRILING & GRANT, AT THEIR

MAMMOTH STORE

HAVE just received and opened a new and sheep DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, &c., &c., Which they will sell CHEAP for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. We respectfully invite the attention of the public in general to our large stock of the public in general to our large stock. Owing to our LARGE and COMMODIOUS ROOM our facilities for doing business are very large! increased, and with the arrangements we have made

or getting goods every few weeks, from NEW YORK ad PHILADELPHIA, we feel confident of being

ALL KINDS OF GOODS CHEAPER than can be purchased elsewhere.

WE KEEP EVERYTHING. FRILING & GRANT Sanbury, March 15, 1862.

RHEUMATICSI DR LELAND'S

ANTI-RHEUMATIC BAND PERMANENTLY CURES RHEUMATISM!

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS FORMS. Acute or Inflammatory ; Chronic, Lambago, Sciatica Pieurodyne, &c. Piterodyne, 82.

Stiffness of the Joints and Cramps—Gouts, Neuralgia and all Nervans Affections—Erystoches, Salt theum and Serofalous Eruptions of the body—Neuralizes the Impurities of the Blood and Fluids of the whole system, and effectually counteracting Mercurial and other poisonous influences.

mg the pensity usus of a large part of the a mes, Neuropgic Pains and Rheumattes, as prelem- and will entirely railers the system from permental will entirely railers the system from permental effects.

M derate cases are cured in a few days and we have constantly receiving undoubted testim-ministrate which we invite inspection at our offices—of his tack cafency in aggravated cases of ting standing PRICE TWO DALLARS. May be had of Drug-gists, or will be sent by mad upon receipt of \$2, or by supress every where, with all necessary instanc-tions from the principal office of

G SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors. 491 BROADWAY, near Broom street, NEW YORK.

( F Treatise, with Certified Testimonials, sont ADAPTED TO SOLDIERS. AGENTS—Susbary, Friling & Grant,
George Bright,
Northumberland, R. B. McCoy
March 1862—1y

International Hotel, 65 and 367 Broadway, Corner Pranklin Street,

NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

THIS first class House—the most quiet, houselike
and pleasant liotel in the city—effers superior
inducements to those visiting New York for business
or pleasure. It is central in its location, and kept on
the European Plan, in connection with Taylon's
Saloon, where refreshments can be had at all hours,
or served in their own rooms. The charges are mederate, the rooms and attendance of the first orderbaths, and all the modern conveniences attached. baths, and all the modern conveniences attache March 29, 1862.

BLANK (Perchanent Paper.) Deeds and blank Mortgages, Bands, Executions, Summons, An for alle at the office of the "Sunbury Araprican."