he Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State Street,
on, are our agents for the SUNBURY AMERICAN
ose cities, and are authorized to take Advertise-
ts and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

r. Spurgeon, during the course of a ser-
on baptism and regeneration, spoke
great severity of the ministers of the
rch of England, and accused the Church
pholding Popery under the pretence of
ing Pretestantism." If the clergymen
give their assent and consent to what
do not believe, he regards as "one of
reatest pieces of immorality prepetra-
n England," Thus gross and unchari-
attack has damaged Mr. Spurgeon
g a good many of his friends, who
hitherto stood by him. Prominent
g them is the Hon. Arthur Kinaird, a
guished member of Parliament, who,
count of the sermon, has declined to
rm his engagement to preside at the
uration of a chapel in Bramley, in Mr.
geon's interest. Mr. Spurgeon, notwith-
ing this fact, is defiant, and asserts
vere he to lose every friend he has on
because of that sermon, he would not
having preached it, and that he was
to answer for it at the bar of God.

editor of the Kirchenbote estimates
mber of Germans in this country who
actual communion, either with some
ran or United Church, at 150,000.
eneral Synod is urged to adopt mea-
supply the destitution and build
rches among the Germans who were
ly Lutherans in their "Faderland."

Local Affairs.

ANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Boy about
teen of age, will be taken as an apprentice at this
ce. Applying immediately. One who has some
ledge of the business and can furnish good re-
preferred.

ORCH.—The Presbyterian Church of this
will be re-opened for Divine Service on next
, August 21st, at the usual hour—10½ A. M.

ACHES.—The peach crop, in this neighbor-
is not turn out as well as expected. This is
the case with the early varieties. Many
ees stung by an insect, are imperfect, ripen
ely, and rot on the trees. Messrs. Kline
ell, have both brought to market some fair
though not as large as usual. In Delaware
Jersey, the crop never was better, and
re now selling in the city of Philadelphia
w rates. Some as low as 35 cents per bas-
ve days since, about 1500 baskets were left
want of transportation to market.

S.—We were blessed with another refresh-
n Tuesday night and some showers on the
ring. The effect on vegetation is visible,
not the effect may also be, not only visible,
the price of butter, which is extravagantly

ICE OF BUTTER.—We have been asked,
so it was right or lawful, that a few in-
should have the right to fix the price, and
he good people of Sunbury must pay for
other articles. The fault is this: The
are made the medium, or middle men,
om these articles are obtained, and if it
rest to put it up or down, they will do so,
ulting the consumers. The only remedy
gent, is a market for the sale of produce,
so in the cities and most of the large
on the producer and consumer alone
derested, and the articles would be sold
y are really worth.

TRAIN.—The additional passenger train
ow to Shamokin, referred to last week
the road, on Saturday last.

ave Mt. Carmel at	7 10 A. M.
" Shamokin,	7 50 "
ives at Sunbury,	9 00 "
ave Sunbury,	10 45 "
ives at Shamokin,	12 05 M.
ave Shamokin,	2 40 P. M.
ives at Sunbury,	3 50 "
ave Sunbury at	4 30 "
rrive at Shamokin,	5 45 "
" Mt. Carmel,	6 20 "

ather has been excessively hot for the
, the thermometer up among the nine-
. A shower on Monday evening, cooled
re for a short time, but next day it was
On Monday there was a change and
come more bracing and less sultry.

SION.—On Tuesday morning the 6 o'clock
arrive at this place until 7 o'clock.—
teen cars in this train, which contained
fitters on their way to Bloomsburg, to
rection got up by some of the Copper-
s determined to resist the draft. Near
the train due here at 10 25, met the
e collision detained the trains several

learn that Rev. Dr. Watson of Mil-
McCormick of Lock Haven, who were
e platform of the up train, were both
ured in their legs, and another pas-
foot injured. No other injuries but a
ses, were sustained. The trains were
degraph and the collision was caused
derstanding in regard to time.

EVOLT IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.—For
it was rumored that certain districts
ounty were determined to resist the
he laws in relation to the draft, for
chings of the Copperhead organs of
d prepared them. It is stated that
band deluded individuals, among them
from the ranks of the army, had as-
ching Creek township, armed and
defence, in case an attack. They are
y strongly entrenched on the side of
h four pieces of artillery. Some ten
y fired upon the Deputy Provost Mar-
rived seven shot in his side, and whose
remedy doubtful.
about 200 mounted men with their
uipments passed through this place for
ton. On Tuesday morning 380 more
General Couch's Department passed
the same mission. It is with diffi-
get any reliable information. Gen.
s up and passed through this place on
arrisburg on Wednesday night. Re-
purpose of sending more troops.
e rumored that the insurgents knocked
ouch before he left, and that they
more than 150 to 200

LETTER.—The following billetdoux
the editor day and handed to us for
to give it a place in our columns for
ally Ann, and all others who may be
point." Read it:

ou
gracious and glorious day
come to Bite to you;
mind what others Say,
Believe your William tru.

I love you better than my own money.
Marry me I'll never be hapy oney
Sally Ann just make up your Mind
I can't Live no longer, but wait
and I'll work hard, Save cash to be a
and you mite dance in silk and Satin
I love bonnie very pure! No more
remain your own swee
WILLIAM

From General Butler.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 13, —10 P. M.—Four days ago a force was thrown across the James River at Dutch Gap, the narrow isthmus that prevents Farrar's Island from being an actual island. Maj. S. G. Ludlow, of Gen. Butler's staff, is in command. The object was to cut a canal across the isthmus, which is only one hundred and fifty yards wide at that point, while around Farrar's Peninsula by way of the river it is five miles. Dutch Gap is opposite where our iron clads lie, about half a mile below where the right of Butler's line cuts the river. At the extremity of the Peninsula, a mile or more above our iron-clads, are the rebel obstructions in the channel, and close by, the Howlett House Battery, which has often engaged the Crownest Battery and our iron-clads.

The rebel iron clads lie still further up the stream. Major Ludlow immediately set to work constructing two lines of earthworks across the isthmus, one on either side of the projected ditch, and began the latter. His operations were unmolested until five o'clock this morning, when the rebels opened from the Howlett House Battery, a mile and a half westward on his left, with the Virginia and Richmond iron clads half mile up the river northward, and with a new battery on the mainland eastward on his right.

They could only bother us with artillery, since front and rear is river, and infantry cannot approach on the narrow front of either side

Their batteries and iron-clads fired without cessation until nearly noon, but without alarming effect. A few of our men were struck, but not so many but that the men grinned at their wild shooting. The working parties on the canal did not for an instant lay aside pick-axes, shovels and wheelbarrows. Half of the force consists of negroes, and these were particulary cool and steady. Major Ludlow says he wants no better soldiers.

A lucky shot from a hundred pound parrott in the Crow's Nest battery entered an embrasure in the rebel fort at Howlett House, and dismounted the gun, after which that work slackened fire. Our iron-clads scarcely fired during the day.

It is demonstrated that the rebels cannot displace the lodgment at Dutch Gap.—Should they try it again we shall be ready with more guns than we had to-day.

The Richmond papers of to-day announce that we are cutting a ditch at Dutch Gap, and hope we will complete it, since it will be of great value when the war is over, and be some compensation for the devastation we have inflicted upon the State.

It is definitely ascertained that large reinforcements of infantry and cavalry, and twenty guns, have gone to the Shenandoah Valley to support Early.

From Gant's Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 16th.

Additional particulars have been received of the action of Sunday. Part of the 2d and part of the 10th corps engaged the enemy in the afternoon, near Deep Bottom.—The 10th under Gen. Birney, took part of a line of works, with four eight inch brass guns, and a number of prisoners. His loss was small.

The enemy fell back to a strong position and the 2d division of the 2d corps was drawn up in line of battle beyond where Hancock captured the four guns two weeks ago. Here the 1st brigade, under Col. Macy, took the lead and charged across a corn field, over a hill and drawn into a ravine, where they came to a swamp with a stream on the other side, the ground covered with impenetrable brush on the margin.

During all this time they were exposed to a heavy fire from the rebel artillery, which did a good deal of damage. It was found impossible to cross the ravine, and the men were halted and lay concealed, as well as possible, until dusk, when they were withdrawn.

Col. Macy had his horse shot from under him, and mounting Gen Barlow's horse the animal became unmanageable and fell on th Colonel, badly bruising him.

Co. Macy was wounded in the Wilderness and had only returned to the field only a day or two before.

The division lost at least 300 men in the engagement.

The 2d and 3d Divisions, which were in support, lost about two hundred and fifty from the effects of the rebel artillery.

The wounded were all brought off, and are nearly all being cared for at City Point.

Lieutenant Colonel Warren, of the 36th Wisconsin, lost his left arm while gallantly leading his regiment in the charge. Major W. H. Hamilton, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin regiment, was severely wounded in the face, and Captain Lindley, of the same regiment, lost Sergeant Ball, of the 36th Wisconsin regiment was killed, and about twelve were wounded in that regiment.—Sergeant Fuchs, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, color bearer, was badly wounded. This is the third time he has been wounded in the present campaign, Lieutenant Kelly, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York, and Lieut. Wheelhouse of the Second New York artillery are wounded.

Our troops still hold their position in front of the enemy's works, which are very strong and well defended, owing to the nature of the country in the vicinity.

Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburg. The enemy for the past two nights has been feeling our line on the left, but nothing more than skirmishing between the pickets has taken place.

The two telegraph operators, Messrs. Flynn and Hambright, on duty at Gen. Burnsides Headquarters, who have been on trial the past week, charged with making known the substance of despatches to others than those to whom they were addressed, were found not guilty by the court.

Gen. Meade, however, deeming them to have been guilty of disobedience of orders and a breach of trust, ordered them to be sent beyond the limits of the army and forbidden to return.

Deserters continue to arrive in small squads. A lieutenant and twelve men surrendered here yesterday.

They still tell the usual stories of demoralization and a prospect of a speedy destruction of the rebel army. Thousands, they say, are leaving on account of not receiving any pay while their families are starving and they are determined to stay in the service no longer under any circumstances.

Gen. Park is now in command of the 9th Army Corps.

Burning of Letcher's House.

The Washington *Star* of Monday tells why Gov. Letcher's House was burned:

"On the arrival of Gen. Hunter's troops at Lexington, the residence of Gov. Letcher was cared for and protected by his order, as was all other private property in that town. After being there two days, there was discovered in a deserted printing-office a manuscript proclamation, written and signed by John Letcher, which had been set up, exhorting the citizens of the town and country to assassinate our troops from behind trees, bushes, etc. The discovery incensed Gen. Hunter and his army that he ordered the destruction of Letcher's house.

The Universal Alliance of Israelites held its annual assembly in Paris, May 23d. The report showed how the seventeen Israelites who met to form this alliance four years ago, had now increased to 3000 members. These members form a net work which reaches to all parts of the world.

The Tallahassee.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.

Captain Reed, of the brig Billow, before reported captured by the Tallahassee, gives the following particulars of his interview with the pirate captain:

I was two hours and a half on board the Tallahassee. She has one pivot gun, three forward guns, and one brass rifled gun of large calibre on the hurricane deck.

Her captain, John Taylor Wood, was quite free and unreserved in his talk with us, and said he could steam sixteen knots an hour, and had crossed the British Channel, twent-one miles, in seventy-two minutes. He would not fight he said unless compelled to, and preferred to run, as his vessel was so fast. He also averred that within one week he had destroyed over fifty vessels, and that within 30 hours of my capture, he said he had destroyed sixteen sail, namely, three ships, two barques, and the rest hermaphrodite brigs and schooners.

One of the ships was the Adriatic, of New York, captured the same day he took my vessel.

He added that he would slacken up the coasting trade, so that Uncle Abe would be glad to make peace. He asked me about the Nantucket light coast, and afterwards said, recurring to his designs, and there were more afloat than the Florida and Tallahassee, meaning, of coarse, the confederate ships of similar character to his own, and Uncle Abe had better look out.

Farragut's Victory.

Admiral Farragut's splendid achievement at Mobile, together with the New Orleans narratives, clear up some points which the Rebel despatches left doubtful. Not this war nor any other affords a parallel to the action of the 5th August, nor has any other naval engagement done so much to unsettle still further the question for the last three years at issue, touching wooden and iron clad vessels of war.

Farragut's fleet consisted of four Monitors and fourteen wooden vessels. The remarkable phases of the action are:

I. He engaged Fort Morgan in broad daylight. There was no effort to run by under cover of darkness.

The Admiral formed his line of battle at sunrise, four Monitors leading, wooden ships coupled closel following.

II. The wooden ships silenced the fort. It does not appear that the fire from the Monitors had any considerable effect.—Their eight guns capable of being discharged about once in fifteen minutes, could no nothing against the tremendous armament of Fort Morgan, and with broadsides of grape and canister drove the Rebels from their guns—and so steamed past, little hurt. Such tactics, and such heroism as it required to put them in force, are beyond praise.

It is idle to talk of armor-plating—more than idle to eulogize lumbering two-gun monitors when the broadsides of wooden ships are made, by the genius and courage of one man, to do such work as this.

The wooden ships defeated and sunk the rebel iron-clad fleet. Rebel papers excuse their defeat by the overpowering strength of Admiral Farragt's force. That will do for after the fight. Before it, the ram Tennessee and her consorts—all armor plated were heralded invincible. It is clear enough they were an overmatch for the four Monitors—or three, if you please—the Tecumseh having been sunk by a torpedo before getting into the fight. Nothing could be more gallant than the way the Monitors were taken into action, nor do any officers deserve more credit than theirs. But the Tennessee was beaten by the assault of the Lackawanna, the Monongahela and the Hartford—the shock and the broadside of the latter, Farragut's own ship, finally bringing down her flag. The helpless clumsiness of the Monitors was unhappily illustrated in the collision between the Hartford and the Metacomet—the latter running almost at full speed into the Hartford, spite of all efforts to prevent it, and the Admiral had the mortification of seeing his flagship, almost unhurt by the rebel fire, reduced to a wreck by the unmanageability of one of Mr. Ericsson's machines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

State of the Bank of Northumberland, Pa., August 5d, 1864.

ASSETS.

Loans and Bills discounted,	$211,120 91
Certificates of United States Loan,	200,000 00
United States 5-20 Loan,	100,000 00
" " Interest bearing Legal Tenders,	31,000 00
Pennsylvania,	28,400 00
Bank of Northumberland Stock,	6,970 00
Northumberland Bridge Stock,	1,500 00
Telegraph Stock,	250 00
Real Estate, &c.,	9,579 87
Due by other Banks,	156,317 98
Notes of other Banks, and Legal Tenders	84,033 00
Cash Items,	549 67
Specie in Vault including Commonwealth Specie Certificates,	30,948 04
	$861,874 97

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation,	$348,640 00
Due to other Banks,	33,854 17
" Commonwealth, Currency for Specie Certificate,	16,000 00
" Depositors,	229,972 98
	$619,467 15

I hereby certify the above statement to be just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. J. PACKER, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, D. ROCKEFELLER, Notary Public.
Sunbury, August 6, 1864.

Four School Teachers Wanted.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of School Directors, Sunbury School District, for Three Male Teachers for Rooms Nos. 2, 3, and 4, and one Female Teacher for Room No. 1, on Thursday the 25th day of August next, when the allotments of the Schools will take place in the Law Office of Geo. W. Haupt, at 10 o'clock A. M. School term seven months.

All applications must be accompanied by necessary certificates. Mr. Ulp, the County Superintendent, will be present on that day to examine applicants for the schools.

GEO. W. HAUPT, Secretary of the Board.

Sunbury, July 30, 1864.

Sunbury High School,

WILL re-open in the old Baptist Church, on the first day of August. The course of instruction embraces all the branches taught in Academies and Seminaries of the highest grade.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 21 WEEKS.

For Languages—ancient and modern—including all other branches,	$15 00
Natural Sciences, Algebra, Geometry, etc.	13 00
Advanced Grammar, Geography, History, &c.,	12 00
Rudiments of above,	10 00
Primary,	8 00
Incidental expenses,	50

Tuition payable quarterly in advance.
No deduction made for lost time.
Pupils can enter at any time, and will only be charged from the date they enter.
For further particulars apply to the Principal.

E. P. ROHRBACH.

Sunbury, August 6, 1864.—tf.

"YOUR OWN DOCTOR"—THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Complete System of Hydropathy and Hygiene. Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body, Illustrated; Preservation of Health; Dietetics and Cookery; Theory and Practice of Medicine, with Home Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases; Application to Surgery, Midwifery, and the Nursery. 300 Engravings, and nearly 1000 Pages, with Glossary and Index. Complete, By R. T. Trall, M. D. Price, prepaid by FIRST MAIL, $4.—Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

"Of all the publications which have attained such a wide popularity, attained by FOWLER & WELLS, none are more adapted to general utility than this rich, comprehensive, and well-arranged Encyclopedia."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MATTHEWS & CON,

Attorneys at Law, No. 180 Cor. Fulton and Broadway, New York. Will carefully attend to collections and all other matters intrusted to their care.

Sept. 19, 1863.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six-per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denominations of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Milton, And by all National Banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

August 13, 1864.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale, TWENTY-SIX TOWN LOTS, situate in the borough of Sunbury. The lots are located within a few squares of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Machine Shops, in the northern part of the town. They are all suitable building lots, situate in the most pleasant portion of the borough. They will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to

PETER B. MASSER,
H. B. MASSER,
FRANCIS BUCHER,
Executors.

Sunbury, June 18, 1864.

JACOB HARLEY,

(*Successor to Stauffer & Harley.*)

No. 622 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALER in Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES; Fine Gold JEWELRY, Solid SILVER-WARE and the best of SILVER-PLATED-WARE. Constantly on hand a large assortment of the above goods at low prices.

Watches and Fine Clocks, Repaired, by skilful workmen; also, Jewelry repairing; Engraving and all kinds of Hair-work to order, at short notice.

☞ Don't forget the old stand, No. 622 Market street, Philadelphia.

April 9, 1864.—3m

Allentown Military College,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Rev. M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President.
Major G. ECKENDORFF, Superintendent of the Military Department.

THIS Institution, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania with full Collegiate powers, will open its next session, Sept. 6th. Every facility is afforded for an English Classical, Scientific and Military education under the best of instructors. Pupils are received in the Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. For circulars address the President.

July 23, 1864.—2m

Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad.

ON and after Jan. 18th, 1864, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger.
Leave Scranton,	4 20 P. M
" Kingston,	5 55
" Bloomsburg	8 25
" Rupert,	9 35
" Danville,	9 15
Arrive at Northumberland,	9 55

MOVING NORTH.

Leave Northumberland,	8 00 A. M
" Danville,	8 40
" Rupert,	8 49
" Bloomsburg,	9 55
" Kingston,	12 12 P. M.
Arrive at Scranton,	1 30

Freight & Passenger leaves Bloomsburg, 10 15 A. M.

Passengers taking the Mail Train South connect with the Express train from Northumberland, arriving at Harrisburg, at 5 35 A. M., Baltimore 7 00 A. M., and at Philadelphia, at 7 00 A. M. The Mail train from Northumberland leaves immediately after the arrival of the Express train from Harrisburg and Baltimore, allowing Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 40 P. M., to reach points on this road during the next forenoon.

New and elegant Sleeping cars accompany the night trains each way between Northumberland and Baltimore, and Northumberland and Philadelphia.

D. T. ROUND, Supt.

Attention, Ladies and Gentlemen! AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

In Deer street, opposite the Central Hotel,

SUNBURY, PA.,

S. BYERLY, has opened a new Picture Gallery in the above place, and is prepared to take Portraits in the best style and manner

AMBROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS,

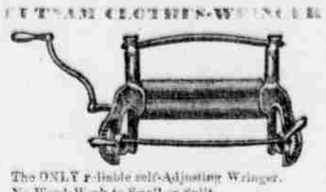
are taken in every style of the Art, that cannot be surpassed in the State. Having several year's experience, he will give satisfaction or no charge.

Copies will be taken from all styles of Pictures.

Give him a call! Remember opposite the Central Hotel.

Sunbury, June 4, 1864.

PUTNAM CLOTHES-WRINGER



The ONLY reliable self-Adjusting Wringer.
No Wood-Work to Swell or Split.
No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.
Warranted with or without Cog-Wheels.
It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-Seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an exception the best Wringer ever made.
Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia.
Sample Wringer sent, Express paid, on receipt of Price.
Energetic agents can make from 5 to 10 Dollars per day.
No. 2, $3 50. No 1, $7 50. No. F, $8 50. No. A $9 50.
Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERBODY KNOWS, viz:—
That Iron well galvanized will not rust;
That a simple machine is better than a complicated one;
That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;
That Thumb Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes;
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages and not one of the disadvantages above named;
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;
That it will wring a Thread or a Bed-Quilt without alteration.
We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO:

Gentlemen:—I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use
Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.
JNO. C. LEFFERTS,
No. 109 Beekman Street.

New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.
Hon HORACE GREELEY.

June 18, 1864.

THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE—A new System of Physiognomy, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Eyebrows, Hands, Feet, Skin, Complexion, with all Signs of Character, and How to Read them. In the

The Phrenological Journal,

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Of the newest styles, cut by the best Artists, trimmed and made equal to custom work,—and sold at the lowest prices.

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With good cooks and waiters, boarders can enjoy the quiet comforts of home with fare equal to the best hotels.

Patronage from those who may sojourn in Sunbury, is respectfully solicited.

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Sunbury, May 21, 1864.—3m

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Has information never before published.

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July 9, 1864.—3m

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Also, a large variety of

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☞ All kinds of Grain and Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Give us a call before you purchase elsewhere, we are bound to sell as low as any one else.

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Sunbury, May 21, 1864.

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The above is all manufactured at his own Mills, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

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Sunbury, June 4, 1864.—3m

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January 16, 1864.—1y

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Fancy Toilet Articles and the numerous articles which are generally kept in a well conducted establishment.

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Sunbury, June 25, 1864.

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June 11, 1864.

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