SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. Bingham House, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1867.

Business prospects in Philadelphia are not flattering, and business men do not calculate making much, if any, money. This opinion is prevalent and universal among all classes. Yet the spirit of improvement is not dead. Houses are in great demand, and rents necessarily very high. It would be, perhaps, difficult to assign a proper or sufficient cause for this apparent discrepancy. After one of the most tremendous and expensive struggles in warfare the world ever knew, it should not be surprising that a depression should naturally follow, and the wonder is that it is not greater, and did not come sooner.

If you ask business men the cause of the present stagnation they merely attribute it to the uncertainty in regard to the action of Congress on some bills, now before that body, which are of vital importance to the commercial community, and business men generally.

The hotels in this city, though not crowded at present, are, nevertheless, doing well. This is the case at least among the leading botels, and the Bingham House is among that class. For excellent accommodations, quiet and comfort, it stands second to no hotel in this city. Being well kept and entirely new, with all the modern improvements, it ranks as a first-class hotel,

The Tariff bill before Congress is of the greatest importance to our industrial interests, but our interests are so diversified and sometimes conflicting, that it is difficult to reconcile these differences. The Currency bill, which bangs in Congress like an incubus, is perhaps the greatest disturbing element that now cripples the industrial interests of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury is determined on contracting the volume of currency, in order to bring about a resumption of specie payments, while Congress, on the other hand, though not in favor of expanding the currency, is, nevertheless, opposed to its contraction.

Most of these bills will, no doubt, be decided upon before the expiration of the 39th Congress, which expires on the 4th of March, and as the 40th Congress assembles on the 5th, or next day, all important unfinished business will be taken up and determined.

One of the exciting questions of the city, at present, is the Sunday car bill, now before the Legislature. A large majority of the citizens, it is said, are in favor of this measure. But many who entertain different views think the question should be decided by the majority of the citizens, and who are most interested.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION .- An esteemed friend, connected with the ministry, writes to us, finding fault with some editorial articles in regard to the running of street passenger cars in Philadelphia, on of street passenger cars in Philadelphia, on ness was done in the Senate yesterday. The Sunday, and thinks the first was intended House joint resolution extending the benefit as a "thrust at the Christian Ministry and of the act relating to agricultural colleges Churches, who believe in the sauctity of to the State of Tennessee was taken up, and God's Sabbath." If he will carefully read that article he will find that we expressly stated that some of the best and most enlightened men of the ministry, here and in federate government or the rebel State gov-England, entertained views similar to our own, in regard to this subject. We believe in a proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest, &c. We think the laws of God and nature both require it-and as the Christian world has adopted Sunday, instead of debate the vote was taken, and the amend-Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath of the Bible, ment was disagreed to-ayes 13, nays 24. it is right and proper to observe its requirements. But what these requirements are, exactly, is a matter of difference of opinion, not with infidels or irreligious men, but with many of the best members of society, in point of morals and religion. In such a case, we say, unquestionably, that the majority should rule. This is not only good Republican doctrine, but ought to find favor with every true Democrat, if any such are left. It is only a few days since that we had a conversation in Philadelphia, with a clergyman of high character and standing, on this very subject. He admitted that much could be said in favor of both sides, but on the whole he was opposed to the measure, but as good men differed on this subject, he was decidedly in favor of leaving it to the decision of the majority.

We agree with our correspondent that this is a question which should be left to Philadelphia to decide. It was only when outsiders interfered, that we interposed the little we said on the subject. No paper in the State has more faithfully and honestly defended the action of our ministers, of all denominations, than the AMERICAN, but we are decidedly opposed to intolerance, in any form, civil or religious. Where there is an honest difference of opinion among good men, the majority must rule. Any other doctrine is repuguant to civil and religious liberty, which we all profess to worship.

LOTTERIES AND GIFT ENTERPRISES. A bill was introduced in the Legislature, tast week, to correct the evil of dealing in lottery policies and to put an end to gift enterprise schemes. The people have suffered from these frauds, and desire protection therefrom. The schemes known as gift enterprises afford dishonest parties many opportunities to rob the people. It is a fact that more money has been wasted in a year by the people of Pennsylvania in gambling in this manner, than would have supported the public schools in many districts. The swindle has become so popular as to be resorted to by parties engaged in seemingly are openly encouraged in fairs for church purposes, outside barbarians consider that they have a moral right to resort to the same schemes to fill their pockets.

If the Legislature can pass a stringent law to reform this evil a great good will be accomplished. The class of men who are robbed by these gift enterprises and lottery

FEBRUARY 21st-SENATE,-In the Senate

pesterday, Mr. Poland, from the Committee on Judiciary, asked for the indefinite post-ponement of the bill prohibiting colored children from being held for service against their will or the consent of their parents or guardians. Mr. Poland said the committee were of opinion that the Civil Rights bill amply provided for all such cases. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill was placed on the calendar, and may be called up at any time. Mr. Polund asked and obtained cave to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of inquiry as to whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent persons from being sold into a state of slavery by the decree of any civil court. The Clerk of the House, at this stage of the proceedings, appeared in the Senate and appounced the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendments to th reconstruction bill, with sundry amend-ments thereto. Mr. Williams at once moved that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House. Discussion then took place upon the motion, Messrs. Sherman, Sumner, Wilson and others favoring its adoption. and Messrs. Hendricks, Cowan and others opposing it. Mr. Johnson said the measure did not meet his views, but inasmuch as he thought that the vital interests and happiness of the whole country demanded a settlement of the question, he would yield his convictions and vote for the bill. Mr. Johnson's remarks were highly patriotic, and elsewhere we print them in full. Mr. Conness then moved that the Senate take a vote on the bill, pending which a recess was taken until 7 P. M.

Evening Session .- The House joint resolu ion authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch a vessel to Charleston and Savannah with contributions for the suffering poor of the South, was taken up and passed The Senate then resumed the consideration of the reconstruction bill, when Mr. Doolittle moved an amendment, that no persons who have received pardon and smnesty shall be prohibited from voting or holding office, but the motion was disagreed to by yeas eight, nays thirty-two. The amendments of the House were then concurred in by yeas thirty-five, nays seven, Messrs. Johnson and Creswell voting in the affirmative. The bill now goes to the President.

House.-The most important business transacted in the House yesterday was the passage of the bill, after amendment, for the reconstruction of the Southern States. The mendment added by the House, provides that "until the people of the rebellious States shall by due point of law be admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist there shall be deemed to be provisional only, and in all respects subject to the powers and authority of the United States, at any time to be abolished, modified or superceded, and all elections for officers of such provisional government shall be conducted only by persons named in the 5th section of this act, and no person shall be eligible to office under such provisional government who would be disqualified from holding office under the provision of the 3d section of the Constitutional Amendment of last session." The bill as amended was passed by a vote of 125 yeas to a 46 nays .-The bill to reorganize and equip the militia was then taken up, and after amendment was re-committed to the Committee on Military Affairs, where it will remain during this session. The House then disposed of large number of miscellaneous pending the consideration of the tax bill took a recess until 71 P. M., when it was again taken up, and occupied the attention of the House until 10 o'clock, when a mo-

tion to adjourn prevailed. FEBRUARY 23-SENATE .- Very little busiafter striking out the clause prohibiting the employment in any of the agricultural colpassed. The Senate then took up the bill to provide for an annual inspection of Indian affairs, the question being on concurring in the House amendment transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. After some The bill now goes back to the House. bill to authorize the establishment of ocean mail service between San Francisco and the Hawaian Islands was taken up and passed. The joint resolution supplementary to the act to enable the United States to be represented at the Paris Exposition then came up, and after some discussion was also passed, and the Senate adjourned.

House .- After transacting a large amount of miscellaneous business, yesterday, the House resumed the consideration of the tax bill, Mr. Blaine moved an amendment, that after the first of September, 1867, no tax shall be levied or collected upon cotton grown in the United States, which was agreed to, by a vote of yeas 63, pays 54. A large number of other amendments were offered to the bill, some of which were agreed to and others rejected, when the House took a recess until 74 P. M.

Evening Session .- Mr. Pike, from the se lect committee, submitted a report on the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, in which he states that the courts of that State cannot be relied upon, when soldiers, Union men and freedmen are concerned, and that offences of a most grevious charac ter go unpunished, &c., and comes to the conclusion that the military is the only power that can reform these evils. Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, will submit a minority report. The bill to indemnify officers who acted on courts-martial during the war then came up, and after debate was laid over. A vote will be taken on the bill today. The House then resumed the consideration of the tax bill, which occupied its attention until the hour of adjournment.

FEBRUARY 25-SENATH .-- In the Senate on Saturday the House joint resolution to prohibit any officer of the Government from paying any claim accruing prior to the 18th of April, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted or in any manner sustained the rebellion, or in favor of any person who during the rebellion was not known to be opposed thereto, came up, and the Judiciary Committee recommended striking out ail after the word rebellion, where it first occurred. Some discussion took place on the amendment, Mr. Johnson speaking in its favor, and it was finally agreed to. Mr. Howard offered an amendment to add after the word rebellion, where it first occurred the following words: "or in favor of any person who does not prove to the satisfac tion of the proper accounting officer that he was opposed to the rebellion and in favor proper projects. This, of course, adds to the influence of the evil. When lotteries then passed. The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up, the reading of which consumed the remaining hours of the ses-

mbers offering impracticable and some times ridiculous amendments, for the pur-pose of staving off action on the bill. An

United States from March 4, 1861, to 1st July 1866, respecting martial law, military trials by court-martial or commissions, or the arrest and imprisonment of any person for treasonable practices, and denying the right of any civil court of the United States to reverse the decisions in such cases made, was also taken up during the evening session, and was passed by a vote of year 96, nays 27. The House at 10 P. M. adjourned.

FEB. 26th-SENATE.-In the Senate yes terday the Committee on Printing made a report in relation to the memorial of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of the city of Washington, charging a discrimination against the interests of the soldiers and sailors in the management of the Government printing office; the committee say that there is no foundation for the charge made, and that there has been as much liberality shown to the soldiers and sailors as was consistent with the duty of the Super intendent. The bill to amend the organic act of the Territory of Montana was then taken up, and after being amended in several important particulars was passed. The bill to fix the compensation of officers of the revenue cutter service then came up, and after a slight amendment was also passed. It fixes the compensation of captains on duty at \$2,500; lieutenants and chief engineers \$1,800; second lieutenants and first assistant engineers \$1,500; third lieutenants \$1,200; the same officers when off duty are to receive \$1,800, \$1,500, \$1,200, and \$900, respectively. The House joint resolution to allow Captain John E. Webster (a native of Maryland) to receive a gold chronometer from the British Government was taken up and passed.

Evening Session .- The Senate passed th bill to adjust private land claims in Florida, Louisiana and Missouri, and then took up the report of the conference committee or the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the diplomatic appropriation bill. The report was concurred in by ayes 24, nays 10. It strikes out the appropriation for the salary of Mr. Harvey, the United States Minister to Portugal, and provides that no money shall be paid him until authorized by Con gress. The bill authorizing the building of lighthouses then came up, and pending action thereon the Senate adjourned.

House.-In the House Mr. Broomall in troduced a resolution, instructing the Com mittees on ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing for the issue of bonds not exceeding \$500,000,000 with 5 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi annually, and redeemable twenty years after date of issue, at such points in Europe and America as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, said bonds to be disposed o for six per cent. bonds held in Europe, but it was not agreed to. The committee appointed some days ago to inquire into the lleged bargain between members of the House and the President, were by resolution ordered to report such testimony as may be in their possession to the House to-day immediately after the reading of the journal. After transacting considerable miscellaneous ousiness the House resumed the consideration of the tax bill, which occupied its attention until half-past four o'clock, when a recess was taken until 74 P. M.

FEBRUARY 27-SENATE .- The first business transacted in the Senate yesterday was the election of John D. Defrees as Congressional printer. Several private relief were passed. The bill to establish a Department of Education in the city of Washington was then taken up. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Education with a salary of \$4,000, with one clerk at \$2,000, one at \$1,800, and one at \$1,600, and makes it the duty of the department to collect such educational statistics as will show the condition and progress of education, and of diffusing such information respecting school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people in the es-tablishment of efficient school systems, &c. The bill met with great favor, and was being discussed when the morning hour expired and it went over, and the army appropriaamendment that the General of the army shall be at Washingto and that he shall not be removed, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsehis own request, without the consent of the Senate," &c., and "disbanding all the militia organizations in the States lately in rebellion," and forbidding their re-organization without the consent of Congress, and "suspending for one year the appointment of Cadets at West Point," the bill was passed. The bill to provide ways and means for the payment of compound interest notes was then taken up, and pending its consideration the Senate took a recess until 71 P. M.

Evening Session .- The bill to provide for the payment of compound interest notes was again taken up, and upon Mr. Sherman's motion was made the special order for today at one o'clock. The civil appropriation bill and a large number of private pension bilis were passed, as was also the bill relative to courts-martial in the army. A joint resolution providing for the exchange of certain public documents with foreign governments was passed, and the Senate ad-

HOUSE.-In the House yesterday the com mittee appointed to investigate the charges of bargain and corruption between the President and certain members of Congress, made a report, stating that they had failed to find an iota of evidence to sustain the preamble and resolution ordering the investigation. The reading of the report was received with laughter by the House. The House then took up the bill to increase the on his note to day, to the General Assembly compensation of clerks in the civil service or Senate. The affair causes great excite in Washington, and after amendment passed it, and it now goes back to the Senate. The the new goes back to the Senate. The bill making appropriation for the repair of certain fortifications was also passed. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Schenck and Mr. Brandegee relative to the removal of the Naval Academy, and after a somewha lively discussion, in which Mr. Phelps, Mr. Frank Thomas and Mr. John L. Thomas ably presented the interests of Maryland in matter, the resolutions were rejected by the decisive vote of 108 nays to 37 ayes.-The House then resumed the consideration of the tariff bill, and pending its reading took a recess until 71 P. M., when it was again taken up, and occupied the attention of the House until 10 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

The Tariff. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1867. Mr. Morrill to day made an earnest effort get the House to send the Tariff bill to conference committee; but the moment he announced his purpose twenty members rose to ask questions and defeat any such summary process of settling the question. All members who have had any experience in conference committees known what lotteries they are, and so this motion was looked upon with suspicion and distrust by every one who had some special interest to guard. Governor Thomas and Mr. Glenni Scofield, always on the alert for any raids upon the sion, and at an evening session was slightly amended and passed.

House.—The day session of the House on Saturday was almost exclusively devoted to the consideration of the civil appropriation bill, and a great deal of time was wasted by remain at that figure.

Mr. Morrill would not agree to that, and

policies are generally in a condition rendering them tilly able to stand their losses.—

Some stern action on the part of the Legislature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should be taken to put a stop to these lature should not agree to that, and several New England men at once interpose not only was the radical candidate or lature should not agree to that, and several New England men at once interpose not only was the radical candidate or lature should not agree to that, and several New England men at once interpose not only was the radical candidate or lature should not agree to that, and several New England men at once interpose not only was the radical candidate or lature should not agree to that, and several New England men at once interpose not only was the radical candidate or lature should not agree to that, and several New England men at once interpose not only was the radical candidate or lature should not agree to that, and some at once interpose not only was the radical candidate or lature should not agree to that, and the several New England men at once interpose not only was the radical candidate or lature should not agree to that the put of the several New England men at once interpose not only was the radical candidate or lature should not agree to that.

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tee would have power to take any action they desired upon any part section of the bill. Mr. Morrill in vain tried to make himself heard over the House in his announce-ment that if this motion failed the bill was lost for this session, as there would not be time to consider the difference in the House. The noise and confusion was so great that the Speaker kept continually rapping for order, and finally the roll was called, showing 86 nays and 84 yeas. Lost by a major-ity vote, although it would have required

a two-third vote to suspend the rules and make such reference.

Considerable caucusing was going on all the afternoon to try and conciliate some of the conflicting interests, especially the coal, salt, leather and stone, with an intention of making an effort to morrow, after one amendment is made in Committee of the Whole, to ask to report the bill to the House, and then ask for a conference committee A majority can do this, but the prospect is very faint for securing that majority. however, it get to the committee, it is not at all certain that they can agree to such a report as would be acceptable to both house

Senatorial Investigating Commit-

tec. HARRISBURG, February 14th, 1867. The undersigned, a committee appointed under a joint resolution by the Legislature, passed January 8, A. D., 1867, and charged with the duty of investigating alleged improper influences in connection with the election of a United States Senator on the 15th ult., report the following as the result

of their investigation in the premises :-On the day upon which the committee was appointed they met and organized, and at once proceeded to the examination of witnesses. The committee continued to meet from day to day, until all the witnesses suggested to them had been examined .-They then gave a general invitation to any person to appear before the committee and give such information as he might possess touching the subject under inquiry, and after waiting some ten days or more (no one appearing), the committee closed their

No evidence was produced to implicate any member of this Legislature in the aleged corruption, nor were any of the distinguished persons named in connection with the office of United States Senators, in any manner therein involved.

The evidence in detail, taken by the committee, is berewith presented for the information of the two houses. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MORROW B. LOWRY,
THOS. B. SEARIGHT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM,
F. S. STUMBAUGH,
J. N. WALLS,
LAPAYETTE WESTBROOK. Mr. COLEMAN offered a resolution in nstructing the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the propriety of enlarging the Governor's residence, and to present an estimate of the cost and plan if found desirable. Passed.

FROM MARYLAND.

SWANN REFUSES TO RESIGN-DISAP POINTMENT OF LIEUT. GOV. COX-EXCITE-MENT IN ANNAPOLIS AND BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26 .- There was great disappointment at Annapolis to-day in consequence of Gov. Swann's refusal to resign the Gubernatorial chair, obedient to his previous announcement. An immense throng of persons from Baltimore and elsewhere were present to participate in Gov. Cox's inauguration, many of them his personal and political friends. The time for the inauguraion ceremonies had nearly arrived; Gov. Cox had his inaugural address all prepared. and the people were gathering to hear hin pronounce it.

He expected, in a brief hour more, to be Governor, and in possession of the State's great seal, gracefully handed over by his predecessor; but how annoying his disappointment, when informed by special note from Governor Swann, that he had concluded to hold on, and give the important step maturer deliberation, and communicate said fact to the Legislature. The intelligence came tion bill was taken up. After inserting an like a thunder-clap, and spread like wildfire, amendment that the "headquarters of the causing intense excitement and wonderment.

the cause. Some asserted there was a mis understanding between the outgoing and inwhere than at said headquarters, except at coming functionaries; that Cox had designed withdrawing all Swann's nominations who are still unconfirmed, and appointing others of his own choice; also, that Cox was giving signs of going over to the Radicals, and that the Democractic members and Conservatives, who are Swann's friends, demand of him not to resign until their friends nominated to office were confirmed and made secure beyond all contingency.

The dissatisfied members also threaten to defeat certain important measures if Swann resigned before their wishes were granted. The most ostensible reason, however, is the fact that Governor Swann, when in Washington last Saturday, was very clearly informed that great doubt still existed of his being able to retain his seat as United States Senator. In this event, Governor Cox might appoint Mr. Cresswell, or some special friend his own, to fill the vacancy, or that the Legislature might elect some straight out Democrat.

It is surmised certain pledges are to be exacted and contingencies averted, so as to render Mr. Swann's seat secure in the United States Senate; otherwise be will hold on to the Governorship and let Governor Cox's inaugural address, now in type, remain for some far distant occasion. The chances are three to one that Mr. Swann will not resign at all, or if so, not until the last hour, when he will make his communication promised in his note to-day, to the General Assembly ment here.

THE ELECTION IN GEORGE TOWN, D. C.

A Radical Mayor Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- An election took lace to-day in Georgetown for Mayor and Common Council, it being the first election in the District of Columbia in which the colored vote is counted. The registry showed 971 negroes and 1,350 white. A detail of 145 men for duty was made, including the police force of the town and the mount ed force, in order to preserve the peace.

At nine o'clock the polls of voters, without the distinction of color, commenced .-The votes of several colored men were rejected because they could not be identified and a few on the ground of minority. This action of the judge of election delayed the colored voters somewhat, requiring them to make an oath to their identity and age .-Great exertions were made by each party

to bring voters to the polls. During the entire day there was less drunkenness and disorderly conduct than usual upon the streets, though from an early hour the streets and corners in the vicinity of the polls were occupied by groups of citizens without distinction of color, who were evidently deeply interested in the result of the election. The restaurants and tippling houses were closed all day, and the metropolitan police continually patrolling

Charles D. Welsh, Radical, is elected by a majority of 96 over Henry Addison, the Conservative, or white man's candidate, but the large number of councilmen on the Ad-dison ticket are elected?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26-The official re-turns of the Georgetown election show that

A fire at Fairfax Court House, week before last, was successfully fought with snow.

A jeweller in New York imported \$3,000 worth of diamonds in a quantity of cork.

Two hundred additional omnibuses have een built in Paris, in view of the coming Exposition.

Colenso has written a letter to prove that primitive Christians offered no prayers to hrist. Grace Greenwood is in favor of giving the

ballot to every woman who owns a sewing machine or a wash tub. John Chinaman in Paris furnishes a meal at a very low price to workingmen, but there s an unhappy suspicion of rats!

The New York Stock Exchange has given \$50,000 for the purchase of food for the poor of the South, by the Southern Relief Com-

Wellington Wilmot, a lawyer, is now on trial in New York upon a charge of forgery, Fifty thousand bales of cotton have been received in Boston since January 1.

Cases of Asiatic cholers are said to have recently appeared in New Hartford, Ct., at-tended with fatal results.

Pittsfield, Mass., has a ben which was buried in the snow for three weeks, and came out alive, with only a slight chill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of L. T. Rohrbach, Esq., in Sunbury, for the erection of TWO NEW SCHOOL HOUSES, one in the Northwest District and one in the Southeast District, in the Borough of Sunbury, Pa., until 12 M., on Saturday the 16th day of March, 1867. Plans and specifications of the buildings can be seen at the Law office of Mr. Rohreach.

of Mr. Robresch.

J. B. LENKER,
L. T. ROHRBACH,
S. P. WOLVERTON,
J. H. LOVE. Sunbury, March 2, 1867 .- 2t

PIANO FOR SALE. HANDSOME, fine-toned, new, and price low.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. THE TRUE REMEDY AT LAST DISCOVERED Upham's Fresh Ment Cure,

Prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of vital force. It is pleasant to taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. Si a bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sent by Express. Sold by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

And all principal Druggists. Philadelphia.

March 2, 1867.—3m

Commissioners' Sale OF Scated and Unscated Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following tracts of Unseated Lands and Lots of Ground will be sold at public sale at the office of the County Commissioners, in the borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, on MONDAY, the 8th day of APRIL.

A. D. 1867, which said tracts of land and lots of ground have heretofore been purchased at Treasurer's sale, for the use of the county of Northumberland in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly, passed the 13th of March. 1815, entitled an Act to amend an Act directing the mode of solling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, the said tracts having been purchased as aforesaid by the County Commissioners and have remained unredeemed for five years and upwards, this sale to be in purcance of, and in accordance with the powers given in the acts of General Assembly, passed the 29th day of March, 1824, section 1.

2 lots, block 125, Nos. 8 and 9, in Zerbe, as the pro-

2 lots, block 125, Nos. 8 and 9, in Zerbe, as the pro-perty of Widow Miller. 2 lots, block 139, in Zerbe, as the property of John Burk.
1 lot. block 58, No. 12, in Zerbe, as the property of Gottlieb Gapey.

2 acres of land in Lower Mahonoy, as the property

of H. Herold. 207; acres of land in Coal, Warrantee, Alexander 1361 nores of land, Warrantee, James Scoley. 100 acres of land in Shamokin Warrantee, A der Hunter.

60 acres of land in Coal, Warrantee, Peter Brosious

50 acres of land in Cameron, Warrantee, Alexander Hunter. One-third of 104 acres of land in Coal, Warrantee.

Thomas Reese.

57 acres of land in Little Mahonoy, Warrantee, Alexander Hoffa. 28 acres of land in Little Mahonoy, Warrantee, John Smith. 42 acres of land in Lower Augusta, Warrantee, John 28 acres of land in Lower Augusta, Warrantee, John 77 neres of land in Lower Augusta, Warrantee, John

Five-sixths of 100 acres of land in Jackson, Warrantee, Thos. Reese.

16 acres of land in Coal, Warrantee, Philip Hursh.

77 acres of land in Little Mahonoy, Warrantee, Dr.

John Smith.

Five-sixths of 239 acres of land in Little Mahonoy,

Warrantee, Thos. Reeso. 2861 acres of land in Little Mahonoy, Warrantee, John Smith. 42 acres of land in Little Mahonoy, Warrantee, John

Smith.

300 acres of land in Upper Mahonoy, Warrantee,
John Smith.

103 acres of land in Shamokin township, Warrantee, James Lewis. HUGH MARTIN, JOHN ECKMAN, SOLOMON BILLMAN

CHAS. WEAVER, Clerk. March 2, 1867.—6t Carriage for Sale.

O'NE CARRIAGE, may be used with one or two
March 2, 1867.

To Jurymen & Others,

A TIENDING next term of Court, are hereby informed that BOARDING can be had at Mrs. THOMPSON'S BOARDING HOUSE,

Near the Northern Central Railroad Depot, SUN Near the Northern Central Residues BURY, PA., at the most reasonable rates.

TRANSCIENT and PERMANENT BOARDERS, will find this a first class house.

Thankful for past patronage, and by strict attention in the future I hope to continue the same.

MARIA THOMPSON. Sunbury, March 2, 1867.

PAVING FLAG STONE THE subscriber is prepared to deliver to the citi-rens of Sunbury and Northumberland, and neighboring towns, a superior quality of FLAG STONE, for paving, at the shortest notice. Orders attended to by addressing at Sunbury, to WM. CLARK.

Sunbury, Feb. 16, 1867 .- 3m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certain of Venditioni Exponas, is sued out of the Court of Common Pleas of North D sued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the
Borough of Sunbury, on Monday, March 18th 1867,
at 1 o clock P. M., the following property, to wit:

Five (5) certain lots of ground, situate in the Borough of Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pa.,
described as follows: Lot No. 3, bounded on the
north by lot No. 2, the property of David N. Lake;
lot No. 4, bounded by lot No. 5; lot
No. 7, by lot No. 6, bounded by lot No. 5; lot
No. 7, by lot No. 6 on the north, and Walnut street
on the south, all fronting on 6th street, in width
about 25 feet, and in depth about 150 feet to a 25 feet
alley, in block No. 19 in the plan of said town;
Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the
property of William Atwater with notice to tenants.

DANIEL BECKLEY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Feb. 9, 1867.

EXCELSIOR ! EXCELSIOR !!

CHASTELLAR'S

Mair Exterminator !! FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilitory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to
female beauty, is easily applied, does not burn or injure
the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to
remove superfluous has from low fortheads, or from any
part of the body, completely, totally and radically extirpating the same leaving the skin soft, smooth and instural.
This is the culy article used by the French, and is the only
real effectual depilitory in existence Price 75 cents per
package, sent post-paid, to any address, on receipt of an
order, by

BERGER, SHUTTE & CO., Coemiste,

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, OR-GANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, und all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS,

whether existing in MALE OR PEMALE, rom whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING. Diseases of these organs require the use of a diurctic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insan ity may easure. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable

HELMBOOD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

S9t Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philacelphia P.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMISDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMSOLD'S EXTRACT BOCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. March 2, 1807.—19

\$100 REWARD

INFLUENZA. TICKLING in the THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH,

CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS,

as quick as COE'S COUGH BALSAM!

OVER ONE MILLION BOTTLES have been sold and not a single instance of its failure is known. We have, in our possession, any quantity of Cer-tificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS
who have used it in their practice, and given it the preeminence over every other compound. IT DOES NOT DRY UP A COUGH, but LOOSENS IT,

WILL INVARIABLY CURE TICKLING IN THE THROAT! A half bottle has often completely cured the most Stub-born Cough, and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmiess, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a core, if taken i NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT: It is within the reach of all, it being the cheapest and best medicine extant.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, February 23, 1867.-1y

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Lyon's Periodical Drops, THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDIES FOR IRRE GULARITIES!

I have tested these Drops in my own place, over ten years, and do not hesitate to my, that nothing has yet been developed by medical research, that nots so powerfully, positively, and harmicasly, in cases of female irregularity, as does this medicine. In all recent cases it never fails, while thousands who have been long sufferers, are indebted to it for the boon of health to day.

ed to it for the born of health to day.

Although so powerful and positive, they are perfectly harmless, and may be used at all times, except when specially forbidden in the directions.

They have been extensively employed by eminent physicians in France and Eoghaid, as well as in my own practice, over ten years, and I have yet to hear of the first instance of failure. I could give you testimonials of their efficacy from ladies all over the northern and western States, were they not in their nature private. Over 100, 500 bottles have been sold the past year, and I hope and trust as many sufferers have been benefited. I am well aware that a remedy as potent to remove all obstructions, may be used form and purpose, but trust that where one bottle is thus used, ten may fall into the hands of really needy sufferers.

of really needy sufferers.

To all who suffer from any rregularity; paintul, difficult, excessive, offensive or obstructed Meintruntion, Lucurrice, or the train of diseases that follow, I would say, try a bottle of Dr. Lyox's French Periodical Drops. Being a fluid preparation, their action is more direct and posi-tive that any pills or powders. Explicit directions, bear ing my facaimile, accompany each bottle.

They may be obtained of nearly every druggist in the country, or by inclusing the price to C. G. CLARK & CO., New Haven, Ct., General Agents for the United States

DR JOHN L LYON. New Haven, Coun.

FEMALE COLLEGE BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

PLEASANTLY LOCATED ON THE DELAWARE RIVER. Two and three-quarter hours' ride by railroad from New York, and one and a quarter from Philadelphia.
SUMMER SESSION COMMENCES MARCH 6th.

For Calalogues, containing terms, etc., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., Prest., Bordentown, N. J.

February 23, 1867.-1m. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and Improved

Rose Wast cures secret and delicate disorders in all their singes, at little expense, little or no change in diet, ro m convenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in bate and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all inju-HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT

BUCHU In the Great Duretie. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla Is the Great Blood Purifier.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and themistry, and are the most active that can be made. March 2, 1867.— 1y Executor's Notice.

Estate of THOMAS ROBINS, deceased NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Thomas Robbins, late of the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., decessed, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN G. MARKLE, Executor.

Sunbury, Feb. 16, 1867.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE THE undersigned offers at private sale the follow-ing valuable real estate, situate in the Borough Sunbury, late the property of Thomas Robins, dee'd: The Hotel Property on Front street, with all the outbuildings, &c., lately occupied by Frederick Speak! All orders punctually attented to.

Spacht.
A valuable House and Lot on Market Street, together with all the outbuildings.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN G. MARKLE, Executor.
Feb. 16, 1867—2m Sunbury, Pa.

POLAND'S Magic Bilious Powders. THIS PREPARATION is the discovery of the Rev. J. W. Poland, formerly the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Goffstown, N. H., and a man dearly beloved by that denomination throughout New England. He was obliged to leave the pulpit and study medicine to save his own life, and his Magic Powders are one of the most wonderful discoveries of modern times. It is

THE GREAT LIVER AND BILIOUS REMEDY! which completely throws in the shade all other discoveries in medicine; and is affords him much gratification that they receive the unanimous approbation of all who have tested them. The Magic Billous Powders are a

Positive Cure for Liver Complaint! in its most agravated form, and an immediate corrector BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS:

Excellent for HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SALLOW SKIN, DROWSINESS, DIZZINESS, HEARTBURN, PALPITATION, And a most wonderful CURE & PREVENTIVE OF FEVER & AGUE!

(Wendvise all who are troubled with this fearful mala-dy to always keep the Powders on hand ready for imme-Here are a few important particulars:— lst.—They are the Great Specific for all Billious Affec. tions.

21 — They are the only known remedy that will cure Liver Complaint.

33 — They are the only known remedy that will cure By the use of

3d.—The, are the only known remedy that will cure Countipation.

4th.—The Powders are so thorough in their operation that one package will be all that the majority of those using them will require to effect a cure.

5th.—They are mild and pleasant yet the most effectual cathartic known.

6th.—They are the chespest and best medicine extant, as they can be sent by mail to any part of the globe for the price. 50 cents.

Circulars, containing certificates, information, &c., tent to any part of the world free of charge.

EGLD SY ALL DRUGGISTS, or by mail on application to

C. G. CLARK & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, New Haven, Coun-Price, 50 Cents per Box. February 32, 1667 .-- 1y. CALL and see those beautiful Bird Cages at the new Hardware store of H. CONLEY & CO.

DREXEL & CO... 84 South Third Street. (BETWEEK MARKET & CHESNUT,) PHILADELPHIA.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 7-308.

JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, CONVERTED INTO

5-20s

Without charge, and at present with a PROFIT to the HOLDER. GOLD, SILVER.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. WANTED.

Applications by mail will receive prompt atten-tion, and all information cheerfully furnished. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission here or in New York. Orders solicited. February 23, 1867.—3m

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

THIS GREAT REMED : FOR ALL DISEASES STOMACH, is the discovery of the inventor of Coe's valuable Cough Balsum, while experimenting for his own health. It cared Cramp in the Stomach for him which had before yielded to nothing but chloroform.

The almost daily testimony from various parts of the country encourings us to believe there is no disease caused by a disordered stomach it will not speedily cure.

Ministers give testimony of its efficacy. DYSPEPSIA! It is sure to cure. HEARTBURN:

One dose will eura.

Physicians endorse and Use it!

It has cured in hundreds of cases HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS! It stops in thirty minutes.

It corrects at once. RISE OF THE FOOD: It stops immediately DISTRESS AFTER EATING One dose will remove

CHOLERA MORBUS! Rapidly yields to a few doses. BAD BREATH Will be changed with half a bottle. IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS

Its UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS is owing to It Cures by Assisting Nature TO RE-ASSERT HER SWAY IN THE SYSTEM Nearly every dealer in the United States sells it at ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. C. G. CLARK & CO. Proprietors,

NEW HAVEN, CONN. February 23, 1867 .- 1y. Register's Notices. OTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors

and other persons interested in the following estates, that the Administrators, Executors and Guar-dians of the within named, have filed their accounts with the Register of Northumberland county, and that said accounts will be presented to the Orphans Court for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday, March 12, 1867, at 10 A. M.

1. The account of Sarah J. Goodlander, administratrix of John V. Goodlander, dec'd., filed Dec. 10.

1866.
2 The account of Dr. Wm. McCleery, guardian of Ursula D. Goodlander, minor child of John Y. Goodlander, dec'd., filed Dec. 10, 1866.
3 The account of Patrick O'Gara, administrator minick O'Garn, dee'd , filed Dec 10, 1866 4 The account of D L. Irland, guardian of Savilla B. Folimer, filed January 3, 1867. 5 The partial account of Jacob Evert, executor of

5 The partial account of Jacob Evert, executor of Benjamin Kattermon, dec'd., filed January 5, 1857. 6 The account of Wm C. Dentler, dec'd., who was one of the executors of John F. Dentler, dec'd., settled by William R. and John P. Dentler, administrators of Wm. C. Dentler, dec'd., filed Jan. S. 1857. 7 The account of Peter J. Oberdorf, one of the administrators of George Oberdorf, dec'd., who was guardian of John Stanley Strob, a minor child of Lohn Strob, dec'd., filed January 18, 1857. John Strob, dec'd., filed January 18, 1857 8 The account of Jacob E. Muench, executor of Barbara Ann Alexander, dec d., filed Jan. 22, 1857. 9 The account of Jacob Seasholtz, administrator of Daniel Arnold, dec'd., filed February 5, 1867.

Daniel Arnold, dec'd., filed February 5, 1867.

10 The account of C. A. Conrad, executor of Daniel D. Conrad, dec'd., filed February 6, 1867.

11 The account of Wm. M. Rockefeller, executor of Philip Brymire, dec'd., filed February 7, 1867.

12 The account of Wm. T. Forsyth, administrator of Rebecca Wells, dec'd., filed February 8, 1867.

13 The account of Samuel Klinger, guardian of Reuben Klinger, filed February 8, 1867.

14 The account of Sarah Bloom, administratrix of Reuben Klinger, filed February S, 1867.

14 The account of Sarah Bloom, administratrix of George Martin, Sr., dec'd., filed Jan. S, 1867.

15 The account of John P. Klinger, guardian of John Carl, minor child of John Carl, dec'd., filed February 9, 1867.

16 The account of Daniel Zartman, guardian of Edward F. Barthage and John Carl.

February 9, 1867.

16 The account of Daniel Zartman, guardian of Edward F. Bartholomew, minor of William Bartholomew, dec'd., filed February 9, 1867.

17 The account of Harman Campbell, dec'd., guardian of Mary, Alice, Levi, and Joseph T. Neidig, minors of Susanah Neidig, dec'd., settled by Rachael Campbell, administratrix of Harman Campbell, dec'd., filed February 9, 1867.

Sunbury, February 16, 1867.

MOON & LAMPHEAR, No. 3 and 4 Fulton Market, NEW YORK, WHOLESALE DEALERS & SHIPPERS FRESH FISH

February 23, 1867 .- 6m CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair, With starry eyes, and radiant hair Whose curing tendrits soft, entwined, Enchained the very heart and mind. CRISPER COMA. For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy

Massive Curls. By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Grisper Commist only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifue and cleances it; is highly and delightfully performed, and is, the must complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Commistion is sent to any address scaled mid postpaid for \$1.

Address all orders to

V. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists.

ull orders to
W. I. CLARK & CO., Chemist
No. 3 West Payette Stre. t, Syracoss, N

WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES!

TORCED to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEVIGNE'S RETAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern scrence, acting upon the Beard on that man almost mineralous manner. It has been used by the cline of Paris and London with the most finitering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, as if entire astisfaction is not given in every matance, it moves will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, seal, and postpaid, \$1. Descriptive circulars and testimonia mailed free. Address HERGER, SHUTTS & C. Chemists, No. 2-5 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole sget for the United States.

r the United States There co. beth glad tidings of pay to all, To young said to old, to great and to small; The Lensty which once was so precious and is free for all, and all may be fair.

CHASTELLAR'S

CHASTELLAR'S

WHITE LIQUID

For Improving and Beautifying the Complexion
The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, giving the skin a beautiful peart-like tint, that is o found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Frecktes, P pless, Blackness, Moth Patches, Salbawness, Eruptions, all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same leaven the skin white and clear as ulabaster. Its use oun not detected by the clear as ulabaster. Its use oun not detected by the effectly paratom is perfectly permiters. It is the only article the kind used by the French, and is considered by the risans as indispusable to a parafect tellet. Upwards 30,080 bottles were sold during the post year, a suffic guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents Section 11, post-paid, on receipt of an onder, by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an onder, by BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemist.

Pebruary 16, 1567—11

February 16, 1867 -17