

TRAVEL.—Railroads have worked wonderful changes in regard to travel. A few years since, a stage coach, daily, carrying nine passengers, was considered a fair complement for the business of an ordinary route of travel.

The additional train recently put on the Northern Central and Philadelphia & Erie roads, which leaves this place at 6 o'clock in the evening for Harrisburg and Philadelphia, is a great convenience. There are now twenty arrivals and departures of passenger trains, at this place, every twenty-four hours. Surely this ought to satisfy the public.

Provisions still rule high, notwithstanding the favorable prospects of the crops. The price of wheat must certainly recede before long. It is now only about eight weeks until harvest, and if the abundant crops turn out as well as expected, there must be a rapid decline in prices.

JEFF DAVIS' counsel will make formal application at the May term of the United States Court in Richmond, Va., for the trial of Jeff Davis or his release upon bail, neither of which will be granted. The counsel claim to have a promise from the President to interfere and secure a release or trial, but it is extremely doubtful that the President contemplates any such action.

THE Press asks: Why is it that Confederate story writers find a place in the Democratic press for their rebel reminiscences and glorification? They never do in the Radical papers, who, if nothing else, are surely patriotic. Straws show which way the wind blows.

THE President, Congress and the Supreme Court, all unite in condemning the folly and illegality of the injunction got up by Sharkey, Walker, Cowan and Black. These gentlemen have found themselves in a pitiful minority against the whole country.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the stockholders, voting by shares, decided by a very large majority of stock to accept the act of the Legislature, passed at its last session, and to take action under it.

A few weeks since a war between France and Prussia was almost certain. But through the mediation of the British government, succeeded, no doubt, by Queen Victoria herself, the dispute about Luxembourg will be satisfactorily and amicably arranged by the conference, which will be held in London, shortly, for that purpose.

The Washington Chronicle says that the rolling stock, &c., of Southern Railroads turned over to the former owners of those roads by the President's order, were officially valued at \$7,663,228, whereof but \$1,154,146 had been paid at the date of the last report. The Chronicle adds:

"So little do the persons who have been made the beneficiaries of Presidential liberality appreciate his kindness, that one of their first acts, after the newly-built roads, with their splendid engines and substantial rolling stock, had been restored to them, was to discharge all the employees of Northern birth. The President of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, who has his headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, as soon as that improvement was turned over to him, on the 8th of August, 1865, dismissed all the employees of Northern birth, on the ground that the sentiment of the people of Georgia would not permit him to retain Northern men in any capacity."

Another murder was committed in Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon of last week. Mrs. Magilton, aged 63 years was murdered in her own house, by a young man named Winemore. The murderer had not yet left the premises when the husband of Mrs. Magilton returned after an absence of about an hour, and found his wife murdered. Winemore was arrested and after a hearing was committed for trial. Mrs. Magilton was known to have \$2 bills in her pocket. In the morning, these were gone and two bills of the same denomination found in the possession of Winemore. The murderer accomplished his great crime by beating his victim over the head, fracturing the skull in several places, and afterwards cutting her throat with a razor. He had visited the house of his victim frequently during a month past, he having made the acquaintance of the Magilton family at a meeting of spiritualists.

THE ODD FELLOWS THANKING.—Friday last being the day set apart as a National day of Thanksgiving, by the I. O. of O. F., we notice by our exchanges, was generally observed by the Order throughout the country. In the cities and larger towns particularly divine service was attended by large numbers, and in some instances the day was made the occasion for parades, orations, &c. It is stated that the largest and most imposing display of the kind, ever witnessed in Washington city, took place on that day, some 1500 members of the order being in procession. Grand master Gary, of Baltimore, delivered the oration at the National Theatre, in which he stated the objects of the order throughout the country, for the year ending with July last, were \$1,800,000, of which \$98,000 was expended in burials, \$93,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans, and \$600,000 for the relief of brethren in distress. Two hundred and twenty widows and orphans of deceased members of the Order occupied seats in the Theatre during the ceremonies.

It is reported that the Peace Conference which is to assemble in London on the 13th inst., will consist of the representatives of France, Prussia, England, Austria, and Russia, and of the King of Holland, as Grand Duke of Luxembourg. Italy, which has now over 24,000,000 of inhabitants, and which on other occasions has been treated as one of the great Powers, is not mentioned among the Powers which will be represented in London. The basis for the deliberations of the Conference is said to provide that the present boundaries of France shall not be enlarged, and that the fortifications of Luxembourg shall be evacuated or dismantled. The Conference is to decide upon the future status of the Grand Duchy, and to guarantee this decision. If the dispatch is correct, the Grand Duchy is permanently lost for France, but not yet for Germany.

A girl 17 years of age, at Three Rivers, Mich., committed suicide, a few days ago by taking strychnine. She gave as a reason for the act the slanderous gossip of her neighbors.

THE SURRETT MYSTERY.

A dispatch from Washington to the N. Y. Herald says: "It is the opinion of persons high in authority and influence here, that the trial of John H. Surratt will be ultimately abandoned. The impression is that there is a general conviction prevailing in official quarters that the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt was not guilty of the crime for which she was executed, and that the trial of her son would only result in more clearly establishing the fact. Such a development, of course, would not be relished by the Administration and others concerned in the trial and condemnation of the mother. There is another cause, however, not very creditable, assigned why the President would not wish the trial to occur, but as it would cast a deep shadow upon the reputation of one who lately has not been sleeping on the bed of roses, I refrain from giving it publicity. It might only be creating another sensation, and perhaps, without justification, scattering seeds of discord. However, this may be, it is not believed that the evidence in possession of the Government will warrant the trial of John H. Surratt."

The Tribune says: "We think it time to say that the many mysteries surrounding this Surratt case should cease. Since the assassination of President Lincoln, trial has been endless surmises, and make shifts and tricks, reference to the crime and those accused. In the first place, we had the Government proclamations accusing Davis, and Sanders, and Thompson of the assassination. Then we had the trials, in which these persons were solemnly arraigned and convicted as to the crime. There are few things that our children will less care to read than that selfsame trial, with upward and rade justice. Then came the swift execution of Mrs. Surratt, although Payne, an assassin by his own confession, asserted her innocence. We had the trial of Surratt, and the declaration under Government espionage—the fact that it was known where he was, and no effort made to arrest him until Mr. Boutwell, speaking the public opinion of the nation, compelled his arrest. We have also had the imprisonment of Davis as an assassin, if there is any value in the concept of the crime. Finally, that tried Payne and his companions. His continued imprisonment without trial, or the pretense of a trial, is in itself a mystery and a shame. Then came Gen. Butler's famous speech, showing that the diary of Booth had been suppressed, on the conspiracy trial, and the declaration of a lawyer that Mrs. Surratt had been innocently hanged. Immediately came an announcement that the War Department would print the Booth diary so soon as something or other occurred. Well: time enough has passed for twenty things to happen, and nothing is heard of the Booth diary. Finally, we have the most provoking delays about the trial of Surratt, with an announcement that he is not to be tried, because the trial might establish the fact that Mrs. Surratt was not guilty at all! It is time that this juggling should cease, and especially that the Surratt case should be part of the juggling that has been permitted since the death of Mr. Lincoln. That tragedy is one of the most mysterious in the annals of crime. There is something hidden that we crave to know. What it is we cannot say; but the records of the trial, the contents of the Booth diary, and especially the shuffling of the Government, compel distrust and suspicion. Why has not Booth's diary been published? Why is George N. Sanders not demanded from the British Government if the Administration really believes he was a partner in the crime of Booth? Why is not Davis, either punished or released? And why is not John H. Surratt, against whom, at least, all the evidence we have points unerringly, brought to justice?"

Starvation in the South—A Terrible Story. A letter to the Southern Relief Commission, dated Woodstock, Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, April 12, says: "In our deplorable situation, being almost destitute of food and clothing, without any hope of relief by a providential combination of circumstances, the news of your benevolent organization came to us, whereupon we called a meeting of our citizens and organized our society, called the Hospital Relief Society, in the county, thirty miles from the city of Tuscaloosa, consisting of about two hundred and seventy-five heads of families, averaging five to each family, equal to one thousand three hundred and seventy-five souls, to make application to you for help to keep us from starvation, and we hereby humbly appeal to your Christian generosity for help. "Our language is not sufficient to describe to you the thousandth part of our suffering—our children without clothing or bread, or the means of education, in which situation we implore you not to let us remain. Help us speedily for mercy and humanity's sake, and God will bless you for so doing. If our leading politicians did precipitate us into an unbloody and unnatural war, it was not our fault. If you knew how many of us are struggling against that measure, you could not but be moved to feel for us. Our sons, brothers, husbands and fathers were hunted down like wild beasts, and dragged in chains to the fields of deadly conflict; and many for refusing to go were shot down like dogs and left to feed the vultures of the air. "Gentlemen, this is no fancy picture. The war devastated our country, and in addition thereto a failure of a crop last year leaves us in an awful condition, and can you or will you refuse us our relief? I write as the representative of 1875 starving poor, who so kind as to send us bread, meat, shoes, hats, clothing, or any thing you can spare."

RECONSTRUCTION.

Attempt to Get an Injunction from the Supreme Court. NEW YORK, April 29, 1867.—A special dispatch to the Herald from Washington says Walker, Sharkey, Jenkins and other parties here, who are endeavoring to get an injunction from the Supreme Court, against the President's execution of the reconstruction laws of Congress, are confident, it is said, of succeeding in their object. They count Judges for and against the injunction, and the majority will be on their side—it is said, out of the nine Judges five will be in junction to four against, the division of the court being the same as in the Milligan case. Of course the decision of the majority will be the verdict of the Court. It is intimated that the President anticipates such a decision, and even desires it, hoping in this way to defeat the purpose of Congress and to carry out his own policy.

The Richmond Times recently made some remarks which were considered so incendiary by General Schofield, and he yesterday informed the editor that he must not do so any more.

An attempt was made recently to blow up the ice bridge at Quebec, across the St. Lawrence river, but it failed, and the bridge still remains firm and is over fifty feet thick. The country between Montreal and Quebec is flooded in consequence of the accumulation of ice.

It is believed that the next monthly statement of the national debt will exhibit a reduction of from \$5,000,000 to \$4,000,000, during the month, with an amount of \$100,000,000 coins in the Treasury, and \$14,000,000 gold certificates of deposit.

Gen. Sickles makes the Firemen of Charleston respect the American Flag.

CHARLESTON, S. C. April 27.—The annual parade of the Fire Department of Charleston was taken place this morning at 10 o'clock. The procession was about starting but there being a total absence of an American flag in the column, notwithstanding the great number of all sorts of other banners, Gen. Sickles addressed the Post Commandant, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Clitz, the following letter, and ordered the column not to move until the requirements of this letter were complied with: "GENERAL: You remember the regrets we expressed to prominent citizens on the day of the last firemen's parade, that the American flag was not seen in the column. It was then said to have been an inadvertent omission. It is reported to me this morning that among the various emblems borne by the several companies of the firemen on the city parade ground the flag is not there. I desire that you will at once send for the Chief of the Fire Department, and inform him that the national standard must be borne in front of the column: that an escort of honor, to consist of two members of each company, will be detailed by himself to march with the colors; that the colors be placed opposite the reviewing personages on the ground designated for the review, and that every person in the column salute the colors by lifting his hat or cap on arriving at the point three paces distant from the colors and carrying the cap upright, marching past the colors to the point three paces distant from the same. The Mayor of the city, the Chief of the Fire Department and the foremen of companies will be held responsible for the observance of this order, and they are hereby authorized and required to arrest any person who disobey it. You will take such measures as you may find to be necessary to insure the execution of this order. D. E. SICKLES, Major-General Commanding. To Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. B. Clitz, United States Army, Commanding Post of Charleston, S. C. Official: J. W. Cloes, Captain 38th Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General."

When informed of this order by Gen. Clitz, the Chief of the Fire Department expressed, on behalf of the Fire Department, cheerful obedience, and the procession is now waiting until an American flag can be procured.

Later.—A flag has been procured, and the procession is now moving.

The London Peace Conference.

The warlike Cable dispatches which we have been receiving for some time from Europe, and which stated that Count Bismarck had sent an ultimatum to France, that the countries of the North and West were almost certain, are now succeeded by the announcement that Louis Napoleon has submitted more moderate demands, that the Queen of England had urged upon the King of Prussia to take the new French propositions into consideration, that Prussia had complied with this demand, and that on the 15th of May a Peace Conference of representatives of all the great Powers of Europe is to meet in London. The basis of the Conference proceedings will be the neutralization of the Grand Duchy, and the dismantling of the fortress. It will be remembered that the whole complication arose out of the steps taken by the French Government for the purchase of the Grand Duchy. Count Bismarck openly declared in the German Parliament that Prussia claimed no right to compel Luxembourg to enter into a German confederation, though he insisted that in a treaty right to garrison the fortress. The original design of France having been baffled, Prussia, on her part, declared a readiness to withdraw her troops from the fortress. The meeting of a Peace Conference is in itself but little guarantee for the conclusion of peace. The London Peace Conference of April 8, 1864, did not prevent the continuation of the Schleswig-Holstein war, as in our own country the Peace Conference at Washington did not prevent the outbreak of the rebellion. But if the neutralization of Luxembourg and the dismantling of the fortress have been agreed upon, there remains comparatively little to quarrel about, and the friends of peace may reasonably indulge the hope that war for the present may be averted.—N. Y. Tribune.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Atlantic Telegraph. LONDON, April 28.—Evening.—The General Conference of European Powers, to settle the difference between France and Prussia, will meet in London May 15th. It has been agreed that in the meantime the fortress of Luxembourg shall be dismantled. CONVERSATIONS, April 28.—The recently appointed envoy to the United States, Edouard Blaque-Bey, is about to depart for America. QUEENSTOWN, April 28.—The steamship City of New York, from New York 17th inst., and the City of Dublin, from New York 15th, touched here to-day and sailed again for Liverpool to-morrow.

LONDON, April 27.—Evening.—Queen Victoria has written a letter to the King of Prussia in which she takes ground in favor of the recent and more moderate propositions of France in regard to the disposition of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and advises him to accept the plan of compromise to which the Emperor Napoleon is not unwilling to accede.

PARIS, April 27.—It is officially stated that the Emperor Napoleon has expressed his satisfaction with the negotiations now progressing for the settlement of the Luxembourg question.

LONDON, April 28.—At a late hour last night the Prussian Government signified by telegraph its acceptance of the proposition made by the Queen of England, for a general conference at London of the Great Powers, to settle the Luxembourg dispute on a basis of the neutralization of the Grand Duchy, guaranteed by all the Powers represented at the conference.

St. PETERSBURG, April 27.—It is stated that the Russian Government will receive from the United States a fleet of iron-clads, instead of the stipulated sum of money, in payment for the cession of the Russian possessions.

THE COAL TRADE is described by the *Pottsville Register*, of the 27th inst., as showing a small increase this week, which indicates that the demand for coal is on the increase, but is not sufficient to cause any advance in prices. There being no decline in the prices of coal at auction in New York on Wednesday last, but a slight advance of a few cents per ton, is considered favorable to the trade. Many anticipate a slight decline.

A society for carrying on systematically the business of stealing and secreting and selling stolen goods has just been unearthed and broken up in Newark, Conn. It was regularly organized with President, Secretary and Treasurer, and was composed mostly of clerks in all branches of trade. A strict account was kept of the stealings of each member, and the value accredited to him on the society's book. Profits enough had been already secured to enable two families connected with it to visit the Paris Exposition.

In a suit at Meriden, Pa., involving a land title, there was found a valuable gold watch which had been stolen from him 12 years previous.

A Yankee living near Bangor, in taking down an old barn, found a valuable gold watch which had been stolen from him 12 years previous.

Two young men in Butler county, Pa., named Samuel and Wilson Creps, blacked their faces and undertook to frighten a neighbor by attempting to occupy it during the last three years, by irrepressible noises. He has taken possession of a deaf man, and the spirits will have to resort to some other means than noise to resort to him. The result is anxiously watched by the believers in the marionettes.

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Two New York clergymen a few Sundays ago preached the same sermon, word for word, and some of the papers of that city insinuate that both of the sermons were purchased.

BREVITIES.

The navigation of the upper Mississippi has been resumed. The Post Office at Marietta, Pa., was robbed recently. Applications for the positions of registers in bankruptcy arrive in Washington at the rate of three hundred per day. It is estimated that the United States will lose \$10,000,000 of internal revenue in Louisiana this year, by the destruction of the cotton and sugar crops by inundations. Gen. Butler has received many invitations to visit the South. Mr. Buchanan, whose fortune is reckoned at \$200,000, is the richest of our surviving ex-presidents. Gen. John Eaton, editor of the Memphis Press, has been nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction of Tennessee by the radical State Committee. Stephen Smith, a lumber merchant, is the richest negro in Philadelphia. He owns 73 houses and is worth \$300,000. Beekworth, the oldest hunter in the Rocky Mountains, and at one time Chief of the Creek Nation, is lately white on a hunting excursion in the North Park, Colorado. Secretary Stanton has been confined to his rooms for several days by a severe cold. In Cairo, Illinois, recently, two women quarrelled about an egg, and one of them killed the other. Great desolation is reported in Northwestern Iowa, and measures have been taken to relieve it. Profane swearing is now punishable with a fine of \$50 and imprisonment in Buffalo, N. Y.

An organ is being constructed in Salt Lake City for the Mormon Tabernacle, which will consume over 20,000 feet of lumber in its construction. Nine thousand dollars premium is offered for the best design for the Illinois State House. Modesty in a woman is like the color on her cheek—decidedly becoming if not put on. In Bangor, the other night, a drunken red man was urgently pressed to tell where he got his liquor, but he refused and indignantly replied—"Injun much drink, but no squawm."

Colonel McClure, editor of the *Chambersburg Repository*, will start in a few days for a summer tour through the Rocky Mountains, accompanied by his wife and son. Three hundred Montgomery ladies committed to the flames as many chignons. "Wild Bill," who was lately made famous by Harper's Monthly, is one of General Hancock's scouts on the war-path against the Indians.

Rev. Dr. David D. Field, the father of Cyrus W. Field and five other distinguished sons, died at Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, aged 86 years. The speculators are combined to run up the price of flour even higher than panic rates. There are no reasons why that commodity should be at such prices, except that the stock is mainly held by unprincipled dealers.

Jessup & Moore's extensive paper mills, at Rockland, Del., were destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. Loss estimated at \$500,000; insurance, \$410,000. An Omaha despatch pronounces the New York Herald's report that General Angur with six thousand troops was to move from Fort Kearney westward, and that General Hancock's force was in distress, to be an unmitigated hoax. Intelligence from Fort Laramie, of the 23rd of April, is to the effect that the Indians had surrounded Horse Shoe Station, and that fighting was then in progress. Seventy miles west of Laramie the savages had attacked a supply train, destroyed the provisions and killed the cattle. The telegraph will be of no efficiency without protection.

George Murray and Joseph Johnson, who assaulted and attempted to rob a New York schoolmaster the other day, have been sent to Sing Sing prison, each for twenty years. Mention is made of a man in Covington who killed himself by lifting a barrel of flour. More likely he died from trying to lift the price of it.

A dutiful son, named Dugan, the other day, sued his father in a New York court for the funeral expenses of his mother, and a verdict of \$101 was rendered in his favor. MORE MAD DOGS.—Eleven children near Howtown, Northampton county, as they were going home from school last week, were bit by mad dogs.

Horace Green and Henry Ward Beecher are to speak in Richmond, Va. Two men, Noah and Henry Armstrong, were killed by lightning in Fayette county, Pa., on Monday the 22d ult.

The dogs in Chicago have become so shy of policemen that the latter have to dress up in citizens' clothes when they go out to execute the law on unmuzzled canines. Clearfield county, Pa., is being flooded with counterfeit ten dollar bills, purporting to be issued by the "Flour City Bank of Rochester."

A woman in Davenport, Iowa, who wasn't married by the man she wanted, sued him recently for \$11.25, expenses for lights and refreshments during courtship. The Dayton (Ohio) *Empire* of the 18th ult., states that a female teacher of a public school in that city, punished a little fellow until he fainted—striking him about fifty-one blows on the head.

It being stated that the United States gain four hours and a half more of sunshine by the purchase of Russian America, the Boston *Journal* is anxious to know how much cold is gained by it. Two young men in Butler county, Pa., named Samuel and Wilson Creps, blacked their faces and undertook to frighten a neighbor by attempting to occupy it during the last three years, by irrepressible noises. He has taken possession of a deaf man, and the spirits will have to resort to some other means than noise to resort to him. The result is anxiously watched by the believers in the marionettes.

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Two strong shocks of earthquakes were felt at Smyrna on the 15th and 16th of March. Shocks also continued to occur at Mitylene, Phocia and Chio. Prussia has just sent to the French exhibition a monstrous cannon. Each discharge will cost a thousand francs. This, as a French writer reckons, makes forty sous a man.—When one reflects, it is not dear. FOUND AT LAST, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as well as the numerous ailments which revolve around it in the shape of Cough, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, &c. The remedy we allude to is DR. WHELAN'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement in another column, of Madame H. A. Ferris, of Buffalo, N. Y., the great Astrologist and Clairvoyant. Madame F. can be consulted by letter, on all affairs of life, past, present and future. READ the advertisement of Messrs. Berger, Shuter & Co., in another column, headed, "Afflicted suffer no more."

To preserve your health—cleanse your blood when it becomes vitiated and foul. Many are the symptoms which attend the note of alarm. Fall not to heed them. Indigestion, Nausea, Lassitude, Headache, Wandering Pains, Bilious and Eruptive Affections, are many signals to tell you of disease in the blood. Remove it, and they disappear. How? Take Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It is adapted for its purpose, purifies the blood, expels the body and restores the deranged functions of the life to their healthy action.—(Corydon Ind.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY GOODS AND NOTIONS. Miss ANNA PAINTER, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has just returned from the city, where she has spent some time in making selections and purchases, and has just opened a large stock of MILLINERY GOODS AND NOTIONS, Ribbons, Laces, Dress-Linings, Crinolines and Wigs, Hats, Trimmings, Hosiery, Shawls, Cloak Trimmings, Cape Trimmings, Hat Caps, Cloak Buttons, Corsets, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hosiery, always on hand. A variety of BOOKS & STATIONERY. DOLLS of all sizes, Alphabet Blocks, &c.

She flatters herself in being able to make a display that will give entire satisfaction to visitors, and goods will be sold at low prices. Sunbury, May 4, 1867.

SPRING TRADE 1867. M. L. LAZARUS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., No. 101 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia.

DR. J. B. S. ANGLE, Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, with five years' practice, offers his professional services to the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity—will attend all calls promptly. OFFICE Market Street, opposite Weaver's Hotel. OFFICE HOURS from 9 to 5 A. M. Sunbury, April 27, 1867.

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And also Report, Bounty Tax of Jackson Township, for the year, 1866. JOHN LEBO, Collector of the Bounty Tax of Jackson Township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, for the year, 1866.

To Duplicates for year 1866, \$5,923 26 By excursions from Duplicates, \$127 94 By cash paid for laying Tax to Supervisors, auditors, &c., 27 00 By percentages for collection, 24 00 Cash paid to Treasurer, 2,738 08 Balance due Township from collector, \$5,923 26

J. G. SMITH, Treasurer of the Bounty Fund of Jackson Township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, for the year, 1866. DR. May 20, To cash received from Dr. B. Strickler, former Treasurer, in full, \$5 90 To cash from N. S. Drumbeller, 59 97 June 30, To cash from John Lebo, collector, 507 00 Sept. 1, " " " " " " 10 00 Oct. 29, " " " " " " 785 00 Feb. 13, 67, " " " " " " 470 25 April, Balance due Treasurer, 15 16 Total, \$2,819 11

We the undersigned Auditor of Jackson Township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and the 27th day of April, 1867, at the public house of J. O. Smith, and examined the accounts of the Bounty matters of said Township as above stated, and certify that the same are correct and true, and that the balance due to said Township is \$2,819 11. J. O. SMITH, Auditor. Witness our hands and seals, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1867.

1867. Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. THIS great line traverses the Northern and North-western portions of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A variety of Passenger Trains at Sunbury. Leave Eastward. Erie Mail Train, 11.58 p. m. Erie Express Train, 6.10 a. m. Buffalo Express, 10.25 a. m. Look Haven Accommodation, 5.20 p. m. Leave Westward. Erie Mail Train, 2.45 a. m. Erie Express Train, 6.35 p. m. Buffalo Express, 4.35 p. m. Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

New York Connection. Leave New York at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Erie 10.00 a. m. Leave Erie at 5.00 p. m., arrive at New York at 8.00 p. m. Leave Erie at 5.00 p. m., arrive at New York at 8.15 p. m. Leave Erie at 10.25 a. m., arrive at New York at 11.00 a. m. ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on All Night Trains. For information respecting Passenger business apply at Cor. 20th and Market St., Philadelphia. W. H. REYNOLDS, Erie. William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore. H. H. HORSTON, Wm. Freight Agt. Philada. H. W. GREEN, Wm. Ticket Agt. Philada. G. M. TYLER, Gen'l Manager, Williamsport. May 4, 1867.

DR. J. B. S. ANGLE, Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, with five years' practice, offers his professional services to the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity—will attend all calls promptly. OFFICE Market Street, opposite Weaver's Hotel. OFFICE HOURS from 9 to 5 A. M. Sunbury, April 27, 1867.

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