The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867.

☞ THE employees of the Philadelphia Post Office, through Col. H. H. Bingham, the present Postmaster of Philadelphia, on the 10th inst., presented Charles M. Hall, Esq., late Postmaster of that city, with a handsome service of silver plate, as a testimonial of regard from the employees of that office, while under his charge.

☞ THE Government, we are glad to see, is making arrangements to connect the telegraph with our postal system. This has been done by a number of foreign governments. The telegraph system, thus far, has been in the hands of monopolists, who, by extortionate charges, have deprived nine-tenths of the community from its advantages.

☞ THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, and nominated Judge Sharswood, of Philadelphia, as their candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to be elected, this fall. Judge Sharswood has long presided at the courts of Philadelphia, and is ranked as a good lawyer. But it is said that he is aged, and feeble in health. However, it matters not, as it is not at all probable that any nominee of that Convention could possibly be elected. The Republicans will, no doubt, take up a good man and elect him. If they do not, they will deserve to be beaten.

☞ WENDELL PHILLIPS recently made a terrific assault upon Mr. Greely and the bailment of Mr. Davis. Greely responds by quoting from several of Phillips's speeches made during the last two years, in which he scoffs and scouts at the idea of bringing Mr. Davis to trial and punishment. This exposition is most damaging to Mr. Phillips, who, in order to gratify his personal hatred of Mr. Greeley, denied his own convictions and utterances.

☞ FLOUR has already gone down $3 a barrel from the highest point reached. Favorable as the prospects are for the wheat crop, speculators will try to raise anew the cry that the country is on the brink of starvation. We should always remember that in so extensive a country the failure of a crop can never be general.

☞ A GALLERY OF HEROES.—By the recent action of Congress, each State of the Union has been invited to fill certain niches or spaces in the old House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington with two statues—one of each of its most distinguished men, civil and military. The place selected for this honor to our statesmen and heroes is contracted in space and badly lighted for the exhibition of statuary, yet it will answer very well until some more worthy locality is obtained to which the figures may be removed.

THE FEDERAL OFFICERS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—We quote the following from the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*:

"For the first year after the war, the federal troops were regarded with natural suspicion and jealousy, as the military jailors set to watch a conquered people. But the moderate and admirable bearing of the officers stationed amongst us has beaten down that feeling, and now, in place of being our jailors, they have come to be regarded as the just and reliable guardians of peace, safety and good order in the community. It was this feeling that broke out in spontaneous public and private greetings and hospitality to the officers of the United States ship 'Purveyer,' on her recent visit, and which has opened the doors of our private clubs to several of the officers of the Fifteenth infantry, and which should everywhere treat them as gentlemen of an honorable profession, who have done their duty well, and who represent a flag which all of us sincerely wish shall be to us what it is to them—the emblem of protection, justice and equal rights. This is the only and the loyal road to reconstruction—the reconstruction of sentiment and opinion. We hope to see it acted on by all classes."

GREAT FIRE AT LOCK HAVEN.—At half-past three o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the stables of the Fallon House, at Lock Haven, and spread with such great rapidity as to cause the destruction of an immense amount of property. The stables of the Fallon house were completely burned, together with nineteen head of horses therein, and a wing of the hotel named was consumed. White's hotel was totally destroyed. It had just been enlarged and improved—the painters having completed their work on Tuesday. Several large stores on Main street were completely burned and are a mass of ruins. The fire also consumed about a million feet of lumber in Shaw & Co.'s yards.

A child was run over by a team engaged in hauling goods from the scene of the fire, and sustained serious injury.

We are informed that the whole square of buildings would have been destroyed had not the gallant firemen labored with great effect. Those noble fellows saved a vast amount of property from destruction.

The fire is the largest that has occurred in Lock Haven for many years.

A Paris correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thus speaks of affairs at the Exposition:

American engraving, stereotyping, and lithographing, have not been neglected. The American Bank Note Company can safely challenge the world to equal their work. Steel engravings of Lincoln, Andy, Washington, and other celebrities, are also curiously numerous. New York sends the best stereoscopic views. A collection of photographs of American scenery is a very attractive feature of one group there. And among large and finely finished photographs the most noticeable are those of Thad Stevens and Johnson, Colfax and Sumner, Stanton and Grant. One word on Rogers' statuettes, of which three are here, namely, "Taking the Oath," "Uncle Ned's School," and "The Charity Patient." I must tell you that some of the Southern people here professed themselves decidedly angry because the former group was admitted to the Exposition, and such epithets as "humiliating," "insolence," etc., were used rather freely. We think that has passed, however, now; at any rate, the little statuette still holds its own, and is daily the admiration of thousands.

There is great excitement in Huntingdon county, Indiana, in consequence of a New York geologist having discovered evidences of gold in the soil. One ton of the soil yielded $42 worth of gold. A company has been formed, and the necessary machinery purchased to commence operations at once.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

Fearful Explosion of Steam Boiler.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—A frightful accident just occurred here. A steam boiler in a manufacturing establishment, near Tenth and Chestnut streets, exploded, demolishing the entire building, five stories high and over one hundred and fifty feet deep. It is impossible, in the present confusion, to ascertain the loss of life. Seven men have been taken out—two dead. It is reported that there were forty in the building at the time; if so, all will perish, except the seven just rescued. The explosion shook the buildings for squares around, causing a great fright.

The boiler exploded in the establishment of Geasey & Ward, sash and cabinet makers, about six P. M., at 1,012 Sansom street, demilishing the building. The boiler had been complained of as not being in good order. At four P. M. the mill was stopped to pack the engine piston. The hands were laying around idle and some had gone home when the explosion occurred.

Thirteen have been dug out, six dead and two who expired shortly afterwards.

The upper part of the building was occupied by Miller & Reeder, calico print engravers. Reeder is believed to be buried in the ruins, as he was left in the building by his partner shortly before the explosion. Twelve others are thought to be buried in the ruins.

The following were rescued alive—much injured: T. W. Jenkins, engineer; John Germain, fireman; Jas. Todd, Geo. Clark and John Cresback. It is now certain that 25 were in the building, so that 12 remain under the ruins. The bodies of the dead are much mutilated and cannot be recognized.

The following dead bodies have been identified: Harry Mealey, Detrich Eudress, Aug. Sweiger, John Grier, Jacob Heilman, Harry Haddock. The following are amongst the missing: Philip Sager, Aug. Singe, W. R. Holloway, Mr. a Geasey and Mr. Reeder.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—During the entire day yesterday the terrible boiler explosion at Geasey & Wards steam saw-mill, and the horrible results connected with it, were the all engrossing topics of public consideration. The search for additional bodies among the ruins was continued during the whole of Thursday night, and all day yesterday, and resulted in adding seven others to the number published, making seventeen bodies in all.

The fireman and others engaged in the search for victims, deserve the greatest credit for the untiring zeal, energy, and self-sacrificing spirit displayed by them in the humane work.

During yesterday the scene of the dreadful event was visited by thousands of persons, and numerous exaggerated and ill-founded stories were afloat regarding the occurrence, the number of lives lost, &c., all of which was devoured by the greedy ears of the credulous multitude.

In Miller, Reeder & Co's. place five men were employed. Messrs. Reeder, Miller & Moore, the members of the firm, and James Dunn, a workman, were not on the premises, having left a few minutes before the disaster. Thomas McCanland, another of the workmen, escaped with but slight injuries. He says that he felt a shock, saw the timbers falling about him, and knew nothing more until he found himself in the street. He got into a car and rode home. The others in the employ of the firm were named James Hamilton, George Dilkes and Frank Dubois.

There are undoubtedly other bodies under the ruins, but the iron girders, heavy planks, machinery and other debris are so jammed together that it is very difficult to work.

The engineer, Thomas S. Jenkins, made the following statement yesterday at the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

"About twenty minutes to four o'clock the packing wings of the cylinder got loose, and we stopped the engine immediately. I sent over to Mr. King's for a man to help me fix them, as we were in a hurry, and wanted to start again as soon as possible. While doing this we shut off the steam from the engine. When we were nearly through we were ready to start up, although we did not want to start up that night, but wanted to raise ten or fifteen pounds of steam, to see if the engine would work right, and to make sure for next morning, so as not to delay the hands any more. The man who was running the planing machine asked me if it wouldn't be better to throw in a few shavings. I told him it would be best to start a few pounds of steam. He then asked me if he couldn't throw in some coal. I told him no, that it wasn't necessary, and that the shavings would raise as much steam as we wanted. Shortly after he came into the engine room and informed me that she had one pound of steam on as yet. I thought it somewhat strange that she did not have more, so I went to look. I thought he was mistaken, but on going to the steam gauge I found that it was true. I then went to work to stuff the packing box. I was about doing it when she blew up. It was near six o'clock, I should judge, at the time."

This statement was made at intervals, the narrator suffering so greatly that he was frequently forced to pause. At the close he was quite exhausted. Mr. Jenkins was a new hand in the establishment of Messrs. Geasy & Ward, by whom he had been employed only three days before, in consequence of the discharge of the former engineer.

Messrs. Geasy & Ward employed twenty-five men, eight of whom are known to be alive. Five men were employed by Messrs. Miller, Reeder & Co., and only one by the Schomacker Company, he being absent at the time of the explosion.

Several persons were injured more or less while putting out the fire and rescuing the bodies. Among others was a young man by the name of Fife, residing in Wyoming street, who was run over by the hook and ladder truck of the Weccacoe Engine Company, in consequence of a collision with the Southwark Engine apparatus.

The workingmen on the rear scaffolding of Mr. J. M. Hafleigh's large building to the east of the St. Lawrence Hotel, were either blown or jumped from the scaffold, and all of them, five or six in number, were more or less injured, none of them, however, seriously. The colored man working at the mortar bed in the street, was injured in his right arm badly by a piece of iron pipe, ten feet long, that was whirled into the mortar. His arm was lacerated and bruised from the elbow to the wrist.

Movements are on foot in various quarters for the relief of the sufferers by the catastrophe.

It is thought by Mr. Seward that Juarez will do by Maximilian as President Lincoln wanted Gen. Sherman to do by the rebel leaders—let him escape.

On the New York Central and Hudson River Railway lines passenger fare is at the rate of two cents per mile. Both pay large dividends to shareholders.

Russia has an active army numbering nearly a million soldiers. This force can be increased fifty per cent. at the slightest notice.

Subscriptions to a fund to purchase a house for Jeff. Davis in the South, are being raised.

An extraordinary piece of news is current in Paris that a high military officer is under arrest, accused of treasonable practices, and in particular of having betrayed to Prussia the French plan of a campaign in case of war.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

LOUISIANA.

Gen. Sheridan has removed Gov. Wells from office for reasons which he deemed justifiable. He first appointed Judge Durant, a well-known and able Republican, but he declined, and he then appointed Benjamin F. Flanders, who is a staunch and devoted loyalist, whose record is known to every one who has intelligently followed the Union movements in that State since the war. We trust that, with the hearty aid of Sheridan, he will soon be able to bring law and order, peace and prosperity out of the chaos and confusion into which rebellion has plunged that once lovely and thriving State. Gov. Wells complains bitterly of his removal.

Gen. Sheridan telegraphs to military head-quarters at Washington that returns of registration have been received from most of the parishes of Louisiana, and he reports that the greatest success has attended the work, and that the best of feeling exists among the people. It seems by the way things are proceeding in Louisiana that she will be the first of the Southern States to get itself reconstructed under the Military Bill, and gain admission into the capitol.

ALABAMA.

One of Gen. Pope's recent orders charges the riot in Mobile to the inefficiency or disinclination of the Mayor and Chief of Police. Upon this basis he lays down a rule for the future guidance of these and similar officers. They are to be present at every public political meeting within their jurisdiction, accompanied by sufficient force to preserve order. This rule wisely holds the authorities of towns and cities to a direct responsibility, and it will be salutary, if for no other reason than that it gives them something to do. Another of Gen. Pope's orders censures the post commandant at Mobile for the suppression of a newspaper, and, it now appears, upon correct grounds. He believes that the military authorities should secure the utmost freedom of speech and the press consistent with the law, and, hence, forbids his officers and soldiers interfering with newspapers or speeches on any pretext. The General is thus discreet in forbearing to meddle with a matter not easily controlled.

GEORGIA.

A republican State Convention is to be held in Atlanta, Ga., on the 4th of July. The call says: A platform of principles will be adopted upon which to conduct the approaching political campaign. It will not be the white man's Convention nor the colored man's Convention, but that of the friends of universal education, equal justice, and the political rights of all. Several distinguished statemen from different portions of the Union have consented to be present and address the convention. All the friends of the movement are invited to attend. Ex-Governor Patton appears to unite with the Republicans.

TEXAS.

Texas is progressing in its ideas of liberty as rapidly as any of the States, whatever may be its status in the Union. One year ago no one could have anticipated some of the results that are already marking the progress of reconstruction in that State. Let it be mentioned that on the 8th of May, ultimo, at Houston, fourteen colored jurors were empanneled in the District Court out of twenty-four; and on the 9th, in an important case, the jury was composed of six white and six colored; also on the day before the jury in another case consisted of one white and eleven colored persons, and the only one who could write and who signed the verdict was a mulatto barber by the name of Love. This is substantially good for Texas.

VIRGINIA.

General Schofield seems to take the same view as General Sickles and Sheridan, and has commenced the removal of such town and county officers in Virgian as he thinks are in the way of reconstruction under the Military bill.

J. M. Langston, the Ohio colored lawyer, has been appointed by General Howard inspector of schools for freedmen in Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—Mexican dates to the 2d inst., have been received.

Miramon was still dangerously ill from his wound.

Mendez was executed by order of Escobedo on the 16th. He was shot a few hours after the amputation of his leg, rendered necessary by a wound.

When Maximilian gave up his sword to Escobedo he said, "I surrender to you my sword, owing to an infamous treason, without which to-morrow's sun would have seen you in my hands."

Escobedo had ordered a court-martial to assemble on the 29th ult., for the trial of the Emperor.

Maximilian sent, through Porfirio Diaz, a telegram to the Prussian Minister in the city of Mexico to get Mariano, Rivi, Publicio and Licentiate de la Larre to defend him.

The following is Maximillian's Proclamation:

COUNTRYMEN: After the valor and patriotism of the Republican forces have destroyed my sceptre in this place, the tenacious defense of which was indispensable to save the honor of my cause and of my race. After the bloody siege, in which the Imperial and Republican soldiers have competed in boldness, I will explain myself.

Countrymen:—I came to Mexico, not only animated with the best of faith, of insuring the felicity of all and each of us, but called and protected by the Emperor of France, Napoleon III, he, to the ridicule of France, abandoned me, cowardly and infamously, at the demand of the United States, after having uselessly spent the forces and treasure, and shed the blood of her sons and your own.

When the news of my fall and death reaches Europe, all the monarchs of Charlemagne's country will demand of the Napoleon dynasty an account of my blood, and of the German, Belgian and French blood shed in Mexico. Before the whole world, Napoleon III will be covered with shame from head to foot. To-day he has already seen His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, my august brother, praying for my life to the United States, and myself a prisoner of war in the hands of the Republican Government, and with my crown on my head torn in pieces.

Countrymen:—These are my last words. I desire that my blood may regenerate Mexico, and serve as a warning to all the ambitious and incautious, and that you will act with prudence and truthfulness, and ennoble with your virtues the political cause of the flag you sustain.

May Providence save you, and make you worthy of myself.

(Signed) MAXIMILIAN.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A special dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Querretero, May 26th, says that Escobedo has issued an order that all officers in hiding who did not surrender in twenty-four hours would be summarily shot when captured.

Mendez did not give himself up, but was captured on Saturday night, and shot early on Sunday morning in the public park. He met his fate like a brave man.

Colonel Compos, the commander of Maximilian's body guard, was also shot. No other executions are known to have taken place, though many are suspected. All the French officers are missing.

The principal prisoners are confined together in very indifferent quarters.

Maximilian continues ill of dysentery.

The wife of Prince Salm Salm, an American lady, closely related to President Johnson, made her way to President Juarez, at San Luis Potosi, to intercede for her husband's life and that of the Emperor. This lady has sped so far on her brave mission, that yesterday, on her arrival here from San Luis, she, the Emperor, and Prince Salm Salm had a long interview with Escobedo, and there is reason to believe that terms were arranged by which the lives of most of the foreigners will be saved.

TAMPICO, May 20.—General Gomez still holds out, having pronounced against Juarez and in favor of Ortega. On the morning of the 14th a portion of the garrison revolted in favor of Juarez, when a fight ensued, lasting five hours, through the streets. The revolters were put to flight, some of them taking refuge on board the United States steamer Yantic, and on merchant vessels, while many were shot while seeking a place of safety. The forces of Juarez are drawing their lines around this place, and there will probably be a battle soon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Trial of John H. Surratt.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The trial of John Harrison Surratt, on an indictment charging him with the murder of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, commenced this morning, at forty five minutes past ten o'clock, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, before one of its Judges, the Hon. George P. Fisher, sitting as the judge of a criminal term of said court.

The Grand Jury indicted Surratt on the 4th of February, 1867. This was prior to the arrival of the accused in this city, but it was then known that he was on his way. On the 19th of February a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. On the 23d of the same month he was arraigned in open court, and pleaded "not guilty." On April 18 the counsel for the accused submitted a motion to fix a day for the trial, and on the same day the District Attorney submitted a motion for a continuance. On April 23 the latter motion was ordered, and the same day the counsel for the prisoner gave notice that they would be prepared to proceed to trial on May 27.

The case was called up on that day and the prisoner was brought from the jail into the court room, where the District Attorney made a motion for a postponement of the trial until to-day, on account of the absence of important witnesses. The motion was resisted by the counsel for the prisoner, when, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that due diligence had been exercised to secure the attendance of witnesses, the motion for the postponement was granted.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock the Judge rapped on his desk, and a general cry of "Silence in court," followed from the Marshal and his deputies. Judge Fisher, looking at the District Attorney and the prisoner's counsel, said:—"Gentlemen, are yon ready to proceed with the trial of John H. Surratt, the prisoner at the bar." The District Attorney said:—"May it please your Honor, we are ready." "We are also ready," promptly said Mr. Bradly, "and have been for some time," he added in an undertone. There was a general feeling of gratulation in the crowded court room, and the prisoner, as if relieved, raised his head with a pleased expression on his face. As he had been arraigned and plead not guilty some time ago, that form was not necessary now. He therefore remained seated, near Mr. Merrick, one of his counsel.

There was another demand for silence as the District Attorney arose to address the court. He said he was glad to announce that the prosecution was ready to proceed with the trial of John H. Surratt, under an indictment for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, on the 14th day of April, 1865, but, before proceeding, he had a motion to make, which was, to quash the present panel of jourymen, on the ground that they had been illegally drawn. This motion took the prisoner's counsel by surprise, and after some discussion, it was decided to adjourn until to-morrow, to afford time to look into the legal technicalities which had been raised. It was said outside, that the reason for the motion was, that there are too many partisans of the prisoner on the present panel of jurymen for the trial. Thus ended the first day's trial of John H. Surratt.

From the Plains.

OMAHA, Nebraska, June 11.—Gen. Buford is here en route to Washington, to represent to the Government that there is no hope for peace from the Ogallalla Sioux.

Gen. J. E. Smith is en route to Fort Phil. Kearney, with several hundred recruits. Gen. Smith has been selected by Gen. Grant to command the Mountain District, which includes the whole Powder river country.

Large trains are being escorted to Fort Phil. Kearney by his troops, and six companies of the Fourth infantry.

Governor Hunt, of Colorado, is raising volunteers, by permission of Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Augur is on the march.

About twenty men have been killed by Indians during the past week, and about two hundred head of stock stolen.

Some days the Indians attack simultaneously half a dozen ranches.

INTERESTING INCIDENT IN SOUTHERN SOCIAL LIFE.—The Baltimore *Commercial* relates the following: Within a few days past a case of somewhat novel character has been discovered by some philanthropic ladies in Old Town. It seems that previous to the war a highly educated lady was residing in North Carolina, upon a very large plantation, surrounded by luxury and living in true Southern style. The results of the war reduced her to want; her many slaves were emancipated by the proclamation, and she was left helpless and alone. She finally reached this city several days since, in search of some old friends, in great destitution, and was about to apply to the authorities for relief, in her utter dispair, when she encountered one of her old servants, now a resident here, who insisted upon returning the many acts of kindness displayed in the past, and actually provided her former mistress with a comfortable home. How singular are the workings of a kind Providence.

Sumner's speech has been done into Russian, and will be published in pamphlet in St. Petersburg by some one who speculates deeply on the fatuity of the St. Petersburgers.

There are 730,000 more males than females in the United States.

The trial of a new railroad constructor on the Central Pacific, in California, has proved a complete success. The machine levels the track, lays the ties, deposits the rails, and nails them in their places. It is estimated that with a complement of twenty men it will do as much work in a day as two hundred men without the aid of the constructor.

The Shenandoah Valley in Virginia is said to have almost recovered from the desolations of the late war. Notwithstanding the ravages of the many armies that passed through it, and the almost total destruction of houses, fences and agricultural implements, it is said that this year the farmers will probably have the finest and largest wheat crop ever raised in that region. The lower counties are filled up with Pennsylvania Germans, who are quietly buying up all the farms they can get.

New wheat from Georgia has made its appearance on the New York Exchange.

A soldiers' monument was dedicated at Hummelstown, Pa., on Monday last, with imposing ceremonies.

In some parts of Iowa the pigeons are so thick that unless the grain is covered as soon as sown they will eat it up. To kill fifty or a hundred thousand does no good.

A small cottage in the vicinity of the Falls on the Canadian side of the river has been rented for the occupation of Jefferson Davis and his family during the summer. The house is about half way between Clinton and Queenstown.

Some of the rebel Generals have no better luck in the business field than in the battle field. The First National Bank of New Orleans holds Beauregard's note for $40,000, and he has also overdrawn his account to the amount of $72,000. Gen. Dick Taylor has reconstructed by the funds of the bank to the extent of $37,500.

The Toronto *Globe* says: "We understand that a small and unpretending tenement in the vicinity of the Falls on the Canadian side of the river, has been rented for the occupation of Jefferson Davis and his family during the ensuing summer. The house is about half between Clifton and Queenstown."

SOME OF OUR COTEMPORARIES seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of PLANTATION BITTERS.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is, no doubt, a sovereign remedy for stomach disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The Potter County and Sunbury Lumber Company,

HAVING taken possession of the Clement Steam Saw Mill at Sunbury, are prepared to supply all kinds of

LUMBER,

together with

SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS,

and all kinds of **Turned Work.**

FLOORING, SIDING, and all kinds of SEASONED LUMBER, constantly on hand, which will be sold at rates as low as in the lumber regions.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Address, WM. REAGAN, Agent.

Sunbury, June 15, 1868.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

JOHN WILVER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just opened a shop for the manufacture of BOOTS & SHOES, on

Spruce street, between Second street and Centre Alley, Sunbury.

where all kinds of work in his line will be made up in the latest style and in the best workmanlike manner.

Having first class stock on hand, he flatters himself that he will be able to suit the tastes of the most fastidious. The public are invited to call.

JOHN WILVER.

Sunbury, June 15, 1867.

FOR SALE,

A desirable residence, suitable for a small family, located on North 4th street, Sunbury, now occupied by Mr. Frederick Walters. For particulars, apply to H. D. WHARTON.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Co.

THE Stockholders of the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Company will meet at the office of the Company, No. 230 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Saturday the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, to take into consideration the consolidations of the Warren & Franklin R. R. Company with the Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Company.

GEO. P. LITTLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1867.

Bounty Account of Shamokin Township.

SHAMOKIN TOWNSHIP, DR.

On President's first call 35 men.		
To 34 recruits at $275,	$9,350 00	
To 1 recruit at 265,	265 00	
On President's second call, 10 men.		
To 10 recruits at $300,	3,000 00	
On President's third call, 43 men.		
To 11 recruits at $525,	5,775 00	
" 8 " 520,	4,160 00	
" 4 " 530,	2,120 00	
" 13 " 505,	6,565 00	
" 4 " 500,	2,000 00	
" 2 " 600,	1,200 00	
" 1 " 595,	595 00	
Bank discount paid Northumberland Bank on notes,	813 54	
Expenses and time allowed S. A. Bergstresser and Martin Gass in filling 1st quota at Harrisburg,	136 85	
For time and expenses allowed Elijah Chidester in filling 3d quota at Harrisburg and Baltimore,	165 00	
For time and expenses allowed Martin Gass in filling 2d and 3d quotas at Harrisburg and Baltimore,	605 00	
To enlistment papers, counsel fees and incidental expenses incurred in filling the different quotas,	258 90	
To time and expenses allowed Martin Gass, collector, to enforce collection of Bounty Tax from Ephraim R. Miller,	48 25	
To amount paid Morris Sober, for taking recruits to Harrisburg on the last call for troops,	50 00	
Total expenditures,	$37,107 54	

CR.

By monies drawn from Northumberland Bank,	$24 500 00	
By money borrowed from different individuals of Shamokin township to cancel notes in Bank,	14,658 64	
By money paid by Amos Vastine, financier, on township bonds	3,304 56	
By money paid as interest on tw'ship bonds	1,417 27	
By am't in hands of Amos Vastine financier	500 00	
By amount raised on private subscription throughout the township,	6,113 00	
By amount realized on premiums of recruits first call,	90 00	
Amount of Martin Gass' duplicate for Bounty tax May 7th, 1864, $11,093 50		
Exonerations on Gass' duplicate	695 17	
By percentage on $10,398 33 at 2 per ct.	207 96	
Actual amount realized from Gass' duplicate	10,190 37	
Amount of Elijah Chidester's duplicate of October 1st, 1864, $7,784 14		
Exonerations on Chidester's dup. 392 91		
By percentage on $7,411 73 at 2 per cent. 148 23		
Actual amount realized from Chidester's duplicate	7,243 00	
Due Shamokin township on Chidester's duplicate	27 00	
Amount of Isaac Sober's duplicate for Bounty tax, January 20th, 1866,	5,906 24	
By exonerations	170 94	
Balance due township on Sober's duplicate	2,840 30	
Amount of Daniel Knoebel's duplicate of Bounty tax,	5,946 96	
Exonerations on Knoebel's duplicate,	176 98	
Balance due township on Knoebel's duplicate	4,082 68	

RECAPITULATION.

Liabilities of Shamokin Township.

Am't due individuals on Township Bonds, $11,354 08

Assets.

Am't due from Elijah Chidester, collector,	$27 00
" due from Isaac Sober "	2,840 30
" due from Daniel Knoebel "	4,082 68
" in hands of Amos Vastine, financier,	500 00
	$7,449 98

Total indebtedness of Shamokin township, June 8th, 1867. $3,904 10

Per J. E. MUNCH, Clk.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Auditors of Shamokin township, have audited the above Bounty Accounts, and pronounce the above statement to be true and correct. Witness our hands and seals, this 8th day of June, 1867.

JOHN KLASE, [L.S.]
JAMES LYNN, [L.S.]
FURMAN FARNSWORTH, [L.S.]
Auditors.

June 15, 1867.

USE

J. DE WOLF & CO'S MAGIC

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR!

This wonderful preparation is certain death to RATS MICE, ROACHES, BED BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLIES, and Insects in Gardens.

May be obtained by our Agent,

W. A. BENNETT,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, SUNBURY, PA.

June 8, 1867.—3mp

NOTICE TO RETAILERS.

THE Vendors of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise within the County of Northumberland, will take notice that they are assessed and rated by the Appraiser of Merchants Taxes for the year, 1867, as follows:

Mercantile Appraisement for 1867, by Jacob Yordy, Esq., Mercantile Appraiser.

	Business.	Class.	Am't.
ZERBE TOWNSHIP.			
Henry Thomas,	Coal,	14	$7 00
George Garman & Co.,	"	14	7 00
Rothermel & Mourer,	Store,	11	15 00
Rothermel & Mourer,	Flour,	14	7 00
O. H. Kramer,	Store,	14	7 00
D. E. Plummer,	Millinery,	14	7 00
William Z. Raker,	Store,	14	7 00
Thomas Foulds, Jr.	"	14	7 00
H. B. Weaver,	1 Billiard Table,		30 00
J. B. Newbaker,	Druggist,	14	7 00
Joseph Kline,	Tinner,	14	7 00
Elizabeth Raker,	Milliner,	14	7 00
Israel Mahamer,	Mer. Tailor,	14	7 00
William Fritz,	Flour,	14	7 00
Thomas Foulds, Sr.	Powder,	14	7 00
Henry J. Renn,	Flour,	14	7 00
George Tummes,		14	7 00
LITTLE MAHONOY.			
Samuel B. Dunkleberger,	Mill,	14	7 00
Thos. Foulds, Sn.,	Powder,	14	7 00
Joseph Reits,	Store,	14	7 00
Joseph Raker,		14	7 00
Cornelius Dunkleberger,		14	7 00
Daniel S. Reits,	Store,	14	7 00
Henry H. Dornseif,	Mill,	14	7 00
Galon Smith,	Tanner,	14	7 00
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.			
Deibert & Hoke,	Mill,	14	7 00
Michael Latsha,	Coal,	14	7 00
William Wiest,	Store,	12	12 50
Daniel Seal,	Tanner,	14	7 00
Tressler & Brother,	Store,	11	15 00
Elias Snyder,	Grocery,	14	7 00
Deppin & Brother,	Store,	12	12 50
William H. Lamb,	Coal,	14	7 00
Isaac Albert,	Lumber,	14	7 00
Daniel Holshoe,	Mill	14	7 00
J. Shopel & Sons	"	14	7 00
JORDAN TOWNSHIP.			
Enterline & Yenger,	Store,	13	10 00
John Weist,	Mill,	14	7 00
Daniel Kehres & Son,	Store	14	7 00
Peter Kohler & Son,	Tanner	14	7 00
H. W. Strawbridge,	"	14	7 00
LOWER MAHONOY.			
Samuel Lebo,	Tanner	14	7 00
Aaron Maitis	store,	13	10 00
Joseph Spotts & Son	mill	13	10 00
William Spotts,	store	13	10 00
Henry Bingaman	tanner	14	7 00
Francis Markley	store	13	10 00
Andrew Ditty	"	13	10 00
Backus & Else	"	13	10 00
P. S. Bickel & Brother		14	7 00
John Bingaman	tanner	14	7 00
John Bingaman	coal	14	7 00
John Bingaman	lumber	14	7 00
Peter Witmer,	mill	14	7 00
Christian Messner,	tinner	14	7 00
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.			
Elias Hetrich,	tanner	14	7 00
C. F. Fisher,	mill	14	7 00
William Kehres	store	14	7 00
Henry C. Fisher	foundry	14	7 00
Conrad & Fetterolf,	mill	14	7 00
Romberger & Weiss	tanners	14	7 00
Jacob Kauffman	mill	14	7 00
UPPER MAHONOY.			
Jacob Kauffman,	mill	14	7 00
A. Geist & Son,	store	13	10 00
Solomon Enterline	tanner	14	7 00
Jacob Haas	store	14	7 00
A. Browers,	mill	14	7 00
UPPER AUGUSTA.			
John S. Haas	mill	14	7 00
C. & H. F. Haas	"	14	7 00
L. & H. K. Campbell	"	14	7 00
Joseph Bacher,	brewery,	14	8 00
LOWER AUGUSTA.			
John Snyder & Son	mill	14	7 00
Rahn & Brother	store	14	7 00
Startzel & Lytle	"	14	7 00
Keefer & Brother	"	14	7 00
Abraham Shipman	mill	14	7 00
Jacob Fegely	"	14	7 00
Joseph Weitzel	"	14	7 00
Daniel Zartman	tanner	14	7 00
William Dewitt	mill	14	7 00
John R. Kauffman	store	14	7 00
Moses Reitz	"	14	7 00
Hiram Miller	"	14	7 00
SHAMOKIN TOWNSHIP.			
Withington & Kline	tanner	14	7 00
John Hull,	store	13	10 00
Jesse Gonsert	mill	14	7 00
George W. Startzel	store	13	10 00
Hull & Pensyl	tanner	14	7 00
Barrel & Hile	store	13	10 00
S. A. Berstresser	"	13	10 00
Robins & Heffley	"	13	10 00
J P Roadamel	Grocery	14	7 00
Teatsworth & Chidester,	tanner	14	7 00
H. Leisenring & Brother	mill	14	7 00
Nesbit & Bobb	store	11	15 00
John Fisher	mill	14	7 00
Catharine K Vastine	milliner	14	7 00
Joseph Wolverton	tanner	14	7 00
Reed & Shipman	mill	14	7 00
Wm. S. Ammerman	store	14	7 00
Teats & Brother	tanner	14	7 00
J. W. Haupt	"	14	7 00
George Hoffner	"	14	7 00
F. Farnsworth	"	14	7 00
Reuben Kline	"	14	7 00
Simon Reed	"	14	7 00
Sol. Martz	"	14	7 00
COAL TOWNSHIP.			
Swenk & Lehman	Brewery	13	13 10
C. H. & C. D. Hammer	store	11	15 00
Wm. M. Bickle & Co.,	"	11	15 00
RUSH TOWNSHIP.			
Joseph Fox	mill	14	7 00
James M. Bird	"	14	7 00
MOUNT CARMEL BOROUGH.			
O. H. Silsman	store	10	20 00
Scull & McCarty	"	11	15 00
F. J. Parvin, Jr.	"	10	20 00
Jacob Keiser,	"	10	20 00
MOUNT CARMEL TOWNSHIP.			
Aaron Burrell & Co	store	11	15 00
Samuel A Bergstresser	"	11	15 00
William H. Lerch	"	14	7 00
J. L. Stein,	"	14	7 00
David Heiser	"	10	20 00
Benneville Pegely	tinner	14	7