The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

Of Allegheny County.

UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union Republican Voters of Northumberland County, and all others opposed to Southern rebels and their Northern sympathisers ruling the land which they attempted to destroy during the recent Rebellion, are respectfully requested to assemble in their respective election districts throughout the county on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1867, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., and elect the usual number of Delegates from each district, to represent them in the County Convention to be held in the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, on MONDAY, September 9th, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented to the voters of Northumberland county at the ensuing election.

EM'L. WILVERT,
Chairman County Committee.

F. C. HANNA, Secretary.
Sunbury, August 15, 1867.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of February, 1864*, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge SHARSWOOD reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

☞ SATRAP SHERIDAN.—This is the title bestowed by Copperhead journalists on one of the most gallant and successful generals of the war of the Rebellion. General Sheridan's military career has given him a world wide reputation. Even intelligent rebels respect the gallant hero, whose daring and genius did so much to crush out the rebellion. But there are a class in the North, who will never forgive him, for having so thoroughly thrashed and routed the rebel generals out of the Shenandoah Valley.—What is singular, is the fact that these same journalists never omit an opportunity to eulogize Lee and other rebel generals. It is hard to draw a line of distinction between the rebels South and their peculiar friends in the North.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD is now completed a distance of 425 miles, and the company expect to reach the base of the Rocky Mountains the present year. It is stated that the business already pays the interest on all the Government bonds that have been issued. The same is true of the Union Pacific Railway of the Kansas, the grade upon which is increasing very rapidly.

☞ L. H. FUNK, editor and proprietor of the *Miltonian*, died at Milton, on Monday last, aged about 35 years. The deceased was a worthy and respected citizen, and has been connected with the press in this county for a number of years—and until recently held the office of Superintendent of State Printing.

☞ Judge Maynard, now residing at Easton, Pa., intends resigning his office, President Judge of the Northampton district, and resume the practice of the law at Williamsport. Judge Maynard occupies a high position in the profession, and his friends will extend him a hearty welcome on his return.

A horrid murder was committed at Hazleton on the night of the 24th of July, by a young man by the name of Neal Devaney. A young woman, who called herself Catharine Devaney, came to that place a few days previous to the murder, and stopping at the house of John McKelvy, inquired after a young man by the name of Neal Devaney. She said that she and Devaney had been married in Ireland a few months ago, and that they had come to this country together. He left her some weeks ago in the city of New York, telling her that he would be all right if he could reach his friends at Hazleton. She arrived at Hazleton as stated above, and having an interview with Devaney, they agreed to meet together on the evening of the 24th, near the Catholic Church. As she did not return to the house of McKelvy where she was boarding, suspicion was excited, and search being made the next day, she was found dead in the bushes near the church, having her throat cut with a sharp instrument, and several marks were found upon her breast as if made with buck shot. It seems that Devaney had engaged himself to be married to a young woman of Hazleton on the following Sunday, and hence it is believed he committed this murder. He has been arrested and confined in the jail at Wilkesbarre.

General Sickles has performed another act which will excite the ire of the Executive at Weshington, in approving the sentence of a court-martial, which consigns a couple of the Carolina F. F. V.'s to a six months' incarceration in Fort Macon, for brutally assaulting two Northern men. The fact of their being Northern men is sufficient to call down upon General Sickles Executive wrath.

The Methodists will hold thirteen camp meetings in New England this season. Nine will be in August and four in September.

The Mayor of Lagrange, Tennessee, declares his ability to protect Union men, and wants the aid of the military.

There have been several Indian raids in Western Texas.

The crops in Texas are all looking well, in spite of the rains and army worm.

The Jacksonville (Florida) *Union* invites immigration, and says that "no northern man need fear to come among us, or doubt the safety of his person, his property, or his principles."

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—At 12.30 Deputy Marshal Philips came into the court room and stationed the officers. This was the signal for a rush on the part of the crowd that had been patiently waiting outside, and they quickly filled up the space outside the bar. A number were admitted inside the bar. District Attorney Carrington was in the court room at the time, and Mr. Bradley, Jr., one of the counsel for the prisoner, came in a moment afterwards. Mr. Bradley, Sr., and Mr. Merrick subsequently entered the room, they having been sent for. There was a decided commotion in the court room, and it was whispered about, "The jury has agreed," "They are going to discharge the jury," they can't agree, and have asked to be discharged," &c., &c.

At one o'clock the prisoner was brought into the court room and assigned the seat occupied by him during the trial beside his counsel. He came into court smiling, and seemed to be in good spirits, as he chatted with his counsel.

Mr. Merrick made an allusion to a report that an attempt would be made at a rescue, whereat the prisoner seemed to be much amused.

At five minutes past one Judge Fisher resumed his seat upon the bench.

Mr. Malloy, the crier, called the court to order, and Marshall Phillips was directed to bring the jury down. By this time the room was much crowded. The jury was brought in at eight minutes past one, and by directions of Judge Fisher the names of the jurors were called.

Mr. Middleton, the clerk, addressing the jury said: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

Mr. Todd. We have not been able to agree.

Judge Fisher. I have received the following letter from the jury:

To the Hon. George P. Fisher, Judge of the Criminal Court:

SIR: The jury in the case of the United States vs. John H. Surratt most respectfully state, that they stand precisely no was when they first ballotted upon entering the room—nearly equally divided—and they are firmly convinced that they cannot possibly make a verdict. We deem it our duty to the court, to the country, and in view of the condition of our private affairs and the situation of our families, and in view of the fact that the health of several of our number is becoming seriously impaired under the protracted confinement, to make this statement, and to ask your Honor to dismiss us at once.

Most respectfully submitted.

W. B. Todd,	James Y. Davis,
Robert Ball,	C. Alexander,
J. Russell Barr,	Mm. McMean,
Thomas Berry,	Benj. F. Morsell,
Geo. A. Bohrer,	B. E. Gitting,
C. G. Schneider,	W. W. Birth.

After the letter had been read, Judge Fisher asked if anything was to be said on either side why the jury was not to be discharged.

Mr. Bradley said the prisoner did not consent, and if there was any discharge, it would be against the protest of the prisoner. Mr. Carrington said he would leave the whole matter with the Court.

Judge Fisher said he had already received two or three notes of a similar tenor to the one read. If there was any possibility of the jury agreeing, he would not object to keeping them for a reasonable time. But as he was informed they could not possibly agree, he would discharge them.

The jury was accordingly discharged at ten minutes past one o'clock, and the jury then left the court room.

Judge Fisher then immediately read the following:

I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the 2d day of July last, during the progress of the trial of **John H. Surratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately** after the court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the presiding justice was descending from the bench, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging the judge with having offered him [Mr. Bradley] a series of insults from the bench from the commencement of the trial. The judge disclaimed any intention whatever of passing any insult, and assured Mr. Bradley that he entertained for him no other feelings than those of respect. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting this explanation or disclaimer, threatened the judge with personal chastisement.

As he understood, no court can administer justice, or live, if its judges are to be threatened with personal violence on all occasions whenever the irascibility of counsel may be excited by an imaginary result. The offense of Mr. Bradley is one which even his years will not palliate. It cannot be overlooked nor go unpunished as a contempt of court. It is therefore ordered that his name be stricken from the rolls of attorneys practicing in this court.

Mr. Bradley immediately rose to his feet, and asked if the court had adjourned.

Judge Fisher. It has not, sir.

Mr. Bradley. Then, sir, in the presence of the court and this assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular.

Judge Fisher, interrupting. Crier, adjourn the court.

Mr. Malloy (the crier). This court is now adjourned.

Mr. Bradley. Well, then, I will say now—

Judge Fisher (rising to leave the bench). You can say what you please, sir, and make a speech to the crowd, if you like.

Mr. Bradley. You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three of the judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge Fishes said, "Very well, Mr. Bradley, you can make the proper appeal." He then left the room, followed by a large crowd of persons.

Immediately after leaving the court room, Judge Fisher proceeded to the street and entered a car for the purpose of proceeding up town. He was followed closely by Mr. Bradley, who entered the car, and, stepping up to Judge Fisher, handed him a note.

Judge Fisher took the note, rose to his feet, opened it, and began to read it, and Mr. Bradley turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered. It is understood that the note was a challenge. Several policemen sprang into the car, and officer McHenry stepped to the side of Mr. Bradley and kept in that position while he remained in the car.

Leaving the car, Mr. Bradley passed through the crowd and entered his office, and was followed by several friends belonging to the bar. A large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his office. After remaining in his office a few moments, Mr. Bradley came out arm-in-arm with his brother, Charles Bradley Esq., of the National Bank of the Republic, and proceeded down Louisiana avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons, who excitedly discussed the proceedings which had just transpired.

In the meantime Judge Fisher resumed his seat in the car, and continued his perusal of the note, while the car moved off. A number of his personal friends had entered the car, and a great deal of apprehension was manifested of a personal encounter between the Judge and the deposed lawyer.

It is estimated that the total registration of Alabama will amount to 130,000 or 135,000 persons. Partial returns from several districts show the number of persons registered up to the 25th, to be 75,776, of whom 48,547 are negroes.

JOHNSON vs. SEC'Y. STANTON.

Gen. Grant Summoned to Duty.

He is to Act as Secretary Pro Tem.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The long-expected order suspending Secretary Stanton was issued this morning, and General Grant was assigned to the charge of the War Office *ad interim*, with instructions to enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of Acting Secretary of War. The President but yesterday announced that the suspension would not take place until Tuesday, and consequently the promulgation of the order today created no little surprise. Immediately upon receiving the order from the President, General Grant proceeded to the War Department and informed Mr. Stanton that he was ready to relieve him. Mr. Stanton, without hesitation, retired from his office, and General Grant assumed control. Many of the subordinate officers of the department were not aware of the change that had taken place until after the fact was made public in the evening papers, while others supposed that Mr. Stanton had at last offered his resignation, which supposition gained ground from the fact that Mr. Stanton sent to the President a letter of remonstrance, the contents of which, not being known, were presumed to be a formal resignation. It is generally assumed that General Grant's tenure of office will be short, as it is well known that the President offered the portfolio of the War Department to General James B. Steadman, of Ohio, more than eighteen months ago, and that he telegraphed to New Orleans, requesting that officer to proceed to Washington immediately. Gen. Steadman had received a leave of absence from his office of internal revenue collector, but was detained in New Orleans by illness in his family, and the President, in the urgency of the circumstances as viewed from his stand-point, was compelled to telegraph to him in person. It is therefore assumed that Gen. Steadman will receive that appointment immediately on his arrival here, which will occur in a very few days. The following is a *verbatim* copy of the correspondence between the President and Secretary of War and Gen. Grant to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.—*Sir:* By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours,

A. JOHNSON.

To the Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.—*Sir:* Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the power and authority vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same; and also directing me to once transfer to U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advise and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any and all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and public property in my custody as Secretary of War; but, inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been apointed *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted that appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.—*Sir*; The Hon. E. M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the dutics of that office. The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge. Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S. WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.—*Sir:* Enclosed herewith I have to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States, notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume those dutics at once. In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have ever discharged the duty of Secretary of War.

With great respect, your ob't servant.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.—*General:* Your note of this date, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you August 12 by the President, appointing you Secretary of War *ad interim* and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the President's right under the laws of the United States to suspend me from the office of Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the dutics of that office, or to require me to transfer to you, or to any person, the records, books, papers, and other public property in my official custody as Secretary of War; but inasmuch as the President has assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to the superior force of the President. You will accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed. I am, with sincere regard, truly yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

To General U. S. GRANT.

Forty buildings were burned on Sunday night at Benicia City, California.

Six hundred colored troops are on their way from Brazos to New Orleans, to be mustered out of service.

It is seported that the Colorado river has risen to such a hight as to back up the Gold, river, thus causing great destruction of property in Arizona City. Loss estimated at $300,000.

Boston is undertaking the following heavy jobs: the Chestnut Hill reservoir, to cost $1,026,000; the Insane Asylum at Winthrop, $600,000; the removal of Fort Hill, from $500,000 to $1,000,000; the extension of Broadway to Washington street, $1,000,000; the widening of Federal street, $200,000; and the new court-house, $500,000.

A BREACH IN THE CABINET!

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The New York *Herald* this morning publishes special telegrams from Washington of unusual interest reporting as it does the impending, if not actual existence of a Cabinet crisis, involving such a state of relations between President Johnson and his constitutional advisers as will probably lead to the dismissal or resignation not only of Secretary Stanton, but of Secretary Seward, Mr. M'Culloch and Mr. Randall.

Mr. Stanton's removal is delayed, it is said only in consequence of the disagreement in the Cabinet as the propriety of the step.

Messrs. Seward and Thurlow Weed oppose it, the former so strenuously as to irritate Mr. Johnson, who are told, regrets having hitherto followed the counsels of the Secretary of State so implicitly, and will endeavor to regain the prestige which he had thus lost by requesting Mr. Seward's resignation.

Mr. Adams, United States Minister to London, is spoken of as his successor.

Secretary M'Culloch and Mr. Randall are not, it is alleged, faithful in their political action to the President, and it is rumored that Mr. Randall contemplates an early resignation.

Mr. Johnson, it is reported, entertains the opinion that Mr. M'Culloch has brought the administration into disrepute by the appointment of improper persons to office, and that his financial policy has not been quite up to the mark.

The difficulty between the Executive and Mr. McCulloch is spoken of as so extreme that the name of Moses Taylor, of New York, is mentioned in Washington as the successor of the Secretary.

Secretary Stanton, it is alleged, has received information of a scheme for the arming of military organizations in the late rebel States, with the view of making a new assault on the government, and that he holds on to office with the intention of frustrating the conspiracy.

The Tennessee Election.

The Tennessee state election on Thursday week passed off very quietly.

In Memphis the saloons were all closed, and the best of order prevailed. The Twenty-first infantry were stationed at Court House square during the day, but they were not called out. By the first arrangement the whites and negroes were to have separate voting places; but later in the day, finding that they could not all vote thus, they sought other polls in crowds, and then many were unable to vote owing to the short time allowed. The city gives Brownlow 2,292 majority.

In Nashville the election was the quietest ever known. The whites and blacks voted without interruption. At the polls a few persons were arrested for attempting to vote twice, and others for carrying concealed weapons. Returns from all the wards but one give Brownlow 3,163; Etheridge, 704. Four districts in the county give Brownlow 457; Etheridge, 159. The Republican ticket is all elected.

The return from the different sections of the state come in slowly. Every county in Middle and East Tennessee, has gone Republican. Brownlow probably carries every county in the State, except those in West Tennessee, and they are doubtful. Middle Tennessee gives him a majority of at least 15,000. Nashville city gives him 3,300, and Davidson county over 4,000. The Republican Congressmen are elected beyond a doubt. Mason, who ran in the Nashville district as an independent radical on the confiscation platform, received only a few votes.

Of the legislature, twenty out of twenty-three Republicans are elected for the upper house, and all but two of the eighty-three representatives in the lower house, ensuring the election of a Republican United States Senator. The returns thus far indicate a majority in the state for Brownlow of 25,000, which will probably be increased to 30,000.

The state officers and Congressmen elect are as follows:

Governor—Wm. G. Brownlow.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Easton.

Members of Congress.

Dist. 1, R. R. Butler,	Dist. 5, John Trimble
2 H. Maynard,	6 S. M. Arnell.
3 Wm. B. Stokes,	7 I. R. Hawkins
4 James Mullins,	8 D. A. Nunn.

There is no office of lieutenant-governor in Tennessee.

BREVITIES.

A Wisconsin farmer complains that he has not room on his farm this year to stack his crops.

Our government pays $750,000 for the transportation of the mails between Kansas and California. The contract for this service is held by Wells, Fargo & Co.

The Denver *Gazette* learns that the business done by Denver alone with the Union Pacific railroad averages over $5,000 per day for freight only.

A new block is going up in Omaha that will cost over $150,000. A number of private residences, costing from ten to thirty thousand dollars each, are also going up.

A lump of silver weighing four hundred pounds was found last month in the Konigsberg silver mine in Sweden.

According to a New York paper that city contains 660 men who make their living as decoys for the faro table.

Eighteen hundred chickens are consumed at breakfast in one of the Saratoga hotels, says a correspondent.

An Ohioan is said to have invented and patented a knitting machine, which can knit fifty pairs of stockings in a day, and is so simple that a child can manage it.

The Milwankie loafer who spit tobacco juice on a ladys' dress has been sentenced to thirty day's imprisonment, and a denial of "the weed" meanwhile.

A traveler describes New England as the greatest watering place in the country. He couldn't get anything but water.

A college is about to be established in Philadelphia by the Jews. It will be open to all comers desirous of receiving a knowledge of Hebrew literature.

A letter from Cheyenne City, the new town that is to be at the base of the Rocky Mountains, says the speculation in land and lots is running very high. Some five hundred persons are there now. Lots sell as high as six hundred dollars, although there is not yet a respectable looking house built.

Two locomotives have recently been constructed by the Erie Railway Company, at their shops at Dunkirk, which are built with the water tanks around the upper portion of the boiler. The tender is thus left for the fuel.

The French War Office is about to investigate Marshal Bazaine's conduct in Mexico.

There are thirty savings banks in New Hampshire, with an aggregate capital of $11,011,900.

Advices from Havana report a money crisis as prevailing there. The exorbitant taxation recently imposed by the Government is having a disastrous effect upon business, and many shops have been closed.

Eighty-one deaths from Yellow fever occurred in Galveston, Texas, during last week. Twenty-three burials from this fearful disease took place on the 10th inst.

The cholera is raging among the Cherokee Nation, at Holly Springs, in the Creek Nation, and to an alarming extent at Fort Gibson.

Ten oil wells, together with their machinery, were destroyed by fire at Petrolia, Pa., on Saturday night. The losses amount to over $80,000.

The locusts have appeared in Warren county (Mississippi), and are nearly as bad as the army worm.

The proclamation of the Roman revolutionists has been published. It declares that the time for the liberation of Rome has come; that all dissensions between the foes of Papal power have come to an end, and that the National Roman Committee and the "Centre" of insurrection have given place to a National Roman Junta, which has assumed supreme direction of the movement.

In testing one of the twenty-inch guns just cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, the charge was sixty pounds of powder—resembling in appearance nut coal—then the ball required six men to roll it into the muzzle. After two discharges with such a load, a charge of eighty pounds of powder was used, and the gun pronounced sound.

It is related that a nervous old gentleman recently attempted to remove a large bug from the bonnet of a lady who sat in front of him at a theatre in New York. The result was, he unroofed all her back hair, the bug's office being to hold head and hair together.

A pair of horses backed off a precipice at St. Anthony's Falls the other day, making a clean fall of eighty feet. They arose, shook off the gravel, and resumed their day's work as if nothing had happened, at least that is the story.

MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.—The White Mountains of New Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle path to the Tip-top House with his familiar S. T.—1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and made it a penal offence to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New Hampshire. Query.—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement?

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SARSAPARILLA, MINERAL WATER, PORTER AND ALE.

THE subscribers having located a bottling establishment in Cake's Addition, in the Borough of Sunbury, respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining counties that they are prepared to furnish Landlords, Restaurant Keepers and private families with the best brands of Sarsaparilla, Mineral Water, Ale and Porter, bottled in the best manner. Their drinks are procured from the best establishments in the country, which enables them to furnish a better article than can be had elsewhere, which will be delivered at the lowest rates.

The citizens of Sunbury and vicinity will find it to their interest to patronize home industry, and assist in making this a permanent enterprize, and at the same time save labor and money.

Orders are respectfully solicited, which will receive prompt attention.

Address, BROBST & ROTE,
August 17, 1867.—6m Sunbury, Pa.

Blacksmithing.

JOHN IRVIN,
SUNBURY, PENNSYLVANIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has erected a Blacksmith Shop near the Shamokin Valley Railroad Depot, where he is prepared to do Blacksmithing in all its branches, at the shortest notice. Having had many years' experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

Sunbury, August 17, 1867.

TORRINGTON & HODGKINS'

RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

THE GREAT

Northumberland County

FERTILIZER.

The best manure for all kinds of grain manufactured. More active, more durable, than any other. It does not exhaust the soil, but on the contrary is a permanent improver. OVER 500 FARMERS in the County applied it to their Spring Crops, the results were that it exceeded their most sanguine expectations. It was tested with the best Phosphates in the country but came out victorious. Farmers, use it for your wheat and rye.

Put up in Bags of 200 lbs. each and sold at $57 per 2000 pounds, at the Manufactory,

East Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.,

or at any of our agents in Danville, Williamsport, Lewisburg, Muncy Station, Milton, Dewart, Pottsgrove, Bloomsburg, Selins'-Grove, Trevorton, or any of the principal towns in the adjoining counties.

Where we have no agents appointed, farmers can send their orders by mail and rely on their receiving immediate attention.

We have the advantage of Railroad and Canal transportation in all directions, and purchasers need apprehend no delay in filling orders.

J. E. TORRINGTON,
ED. HODGKINS.

Sunbury, Aug. 17, 1867.

This is to Give Notice,

THAT on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of William L. Helfenstein, of Shamokin, in the County of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House at Sunbury, Northumberland county, before J. M. Wiestling, Register, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

T. D. GREENAWALT,
Deputy United States Marshal, (as Messenger)
Western District of Pennsylvania.

August 17, 1867.—

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $208 per year. Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages, and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19th. For Catalogues, address REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.

Aug. 3, 1867.—1m President.

J. D. JAMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

Office—Market street, 4 doors west of the railroad, lately used as a Post Office.

Will attend promptly to the collection of claims and other professional business intrusted to his care, in Northumberland and adjoining counties.

August 10, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between J. W. Friling and H. Y. Friling, under the firm name of J. W. Friling & Son, has this day been dissolved. The business will be continued by H. Y. Friling, at the old stand, the Mammoth Store, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call.

J. W. FRILING,
H. Y. FRILING.

Sunbury, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of J. W. Friling & Son will please call and settle without delay.

J. W. FRILING & SON.

August 1st, 1867.

Notice to Trespassers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no person will be allowed to trespass on my property, in Lower Augusta township, for the purpose of picking berries, fruit, &c., or to enter into any enclosure without permission, as the law will be enforced against all offenders.

GEO. SEILER.

Lower Augusta township, Aug. 3, 1867.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 31st day of AUGUST, 1867, the one undivided fifth part of all that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Lower Mahoney, adjoining lands of Philip Kerstetter, John Werts, Isaac Lenker, John Heckert, now James Yeagling, and others, containing one hundred and seven acres and one hundred and fifty-three perches, nearly all of which is cleared, whereon are erected a log-house, weather-boarded, and a small bank barn.

Also, The one undivided fifth part of a certain Limestone Lot, situate in the township aforesaid adjoining lands now or late of Geo. Brosius, Peter Wittmer and others, Containing one-fourth of an acre more or less, and being designated as lot No. 3, on which are erected two lime-kilns. Late the property of John Kohl, deceased.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M., of said day, when the terms and conditions of sale will be made known by ISAAC LENKER,
Guardian of Durell and Catharine Trego.

By order of the Court,
J. A. J. CURNINGS, Cl'k O. C.

Sunbury, August 6, 1867.

ALSO:

AT the same time and place, will be offered at public sale, by the undersigned, all that certain undivided four-fifth interest in the above mentioned tracts of land, situate and described as aforesaid

JAMES KOHL,
DANIEL KOHL,
HESTER HECKERT,
HENRY KOHL.

Lower Mahoney twp., August 10, 1867.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS

C. FREDR. FUELLING'S

Liquid Star Dye Colors,

THE latest improvement in Family Dyes, are now for sale by Druggists everywhere. These Colors are all prepared in Liquid Form, with very simple direction for use and are made from the same material used by dying new silk and woolen goods. There is only 18 different principle colors made, all different shades of a color can be made by using more or less of the Dye matter. Price 25 cents per Bottle.

Beware of Counterfeits, ask for the Star Dyes, and take no other.

For sale by H. Y. FRILING, Sunbury, Pa.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Sole Agents.

August 10, 1867.—3m Philadelphia.

ADDISON G. MARR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SHAMOKIN, Northumberland County, Pa.

ALL business attended to with promptness and diligence.

Shamokin, Aug. 10, 1867.—1y

"CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS."

A FACT which is demonstrated at GUNNISON & CO'S.,

First Class Shaving Hair Cutting and Shampooning Rooms.

Two first-class BARBERS always in attendance. Particular attention to cutting Ladies and Children's hair. Give us a call at the New Rooms over the Post Office.

Sunbury, August 3, 1867.—tf

THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

THEIR

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AS AN INVESTMENT.

THE rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 425 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 92 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to re-invest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. less than U. S. Stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest,

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.
CLARK, DODGE & Co., BANKERS, No. 51 Wall St.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall St.,

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Treasurer.
NEW YORK.

June 22, 1867.—3m

LIME! LIME!

Farmers and Builders!

SEASHOLTZ & BROTHER are now prepared to deliver, at the lowest market price, the very best quality of

LIME,

for LAND and BUILDING purposes. Their lime is burned of the celebrated

"TUCKYHOE LIMESTONE."

Their lime kilns are located at the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, near the steam saw mill, in the Borough of Sunbury.

Plasters, Masons, Bricklayers and Farmers are invited to call and give us a trial.

SEASHOLTZ & BROTHER.

Aug. 3, 1867.

INSURE,

Insure your Stock!

IN THE

Great Eastern Detective Horse Insurance Co.

ISAIAH S. GOSSLER, Agent.

SUNBURY, PENN'A.,

IS taking Policies for the above Company in this and adjoining counties, insuring stock of all kinds against death by accident or otherwise.

Those having stock should not fail to have it insured at once. Address,

ISAIAH S. GOSSLER, Sunbury, Pa

July 27, 1867.—3m

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

We take pleasure in announcing to D[illegible] Fertilizers, and the Agricultural public, have within the past year increased our fac[illegible] the manufacture of our Raw Bone Phospha[illegible] extent unequalled by any other House in th[illegible] States or Europe. These facilities not only [illegible] the enlargement of our old established [illegible] Philadelphia, known as the **Delaware** [illegible] **Agricultural Chemical Wo**[illegible] also the purchase of extensive and well stock[illegible] at Chicago, Ill., with all the necessary m[illegible] cars, &c., to conduct the business. This [illegible] ment alone has produced, annually, over [illegible] of dried Bones and Meat, and is capable [illegible] largely increased. We desire, by the clos[illegible] vision, to conduct these two concerns so tha[illegible] tomers will derive a practical benefit from [illegible] solidation, in obtaining a MANURE wh[illegible] maintain a standard and uniform qualit[illegible] the lowest possible price.

BAUGH & S[illegible]

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTIT[illegible]

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF [illegible]

TRADE MARK

BAUGH & SONS

Sole Manufacturers & Proprie[illegible]

DELAWARE RIVER CHEMICAL W[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

☞ Farmers are recommended to purchase [illegible] located in their neighborhood. In sections wh[illegible] ler is yet established, the Phosphate may be procu[illegible] ly from the undersigned. A Priced Circular [illegible] to all who apply.

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 S. Delaware Ave.

PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH BROTHERS & [illegible]

General Wholesale Ag[illegible]

No. 181 Pearl St., corner of Cedar

NEW YORK.

GEORGE DUGDALE,

Wholesale Agent for Maryland & [illegible]

No. 105 Smith's Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ We are prepared to Supply our Pa[illegible] tional Mill to all Manufacturers for grindi[illegible] Guano and all other hard substances.

Sold by

SMITH & GENTHER, Sunbury.

Aug. 3, 1867.—1y

Estate of Christian Messner,

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of [illegible] tration having been granted to the un[illegible] on the estate of Christian Messner, late [illegible] Mahonoy township, Northumberland cou[illegible] deceased. All persons indebted to