

The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
Gen. JOHN F. HARTMAN, JR.,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

OPENING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.—Under this head, in large capitals, our neighbor of the Democrat has an illustrated column of democratic arguments, made up of rosters, a spread eagle and a flag, headed with such choice epithets, "Impetuous and the infamous Impencher," "Thad. Stevens with his vench," "Butler with his spoons," closing with this benediction, "Thank God for continued victory to the defenders of Liberty, the Union and Constitution." At first glance, we supposed that Andrew Johnson had, by some hocus pocus, escaped from the "infamous Impencher," and hence the rejoicing of the Democrat over the escape of one whom that paper denounced several years since, as the greatest villain unhung. But then Andrew was a radical and Union man, and went even further than Thad. Stevens, threatening the rebels not only with confiscation, but with the halter. But since Andrew has pardoned several hundred Southern counterfeiter, forgers, whiskey swindlers and other criminals, he has found favor in the eyes of Copperhead Journals, who have a strange idea that charity, whiskey and office cover a multitude of sins, and have therefore adopted Andrew as one of the saints in their political calendar. But the great marvel is the very small capital required to get up a column of bluster and rejoicing in our neighbor's paper. The editor forgets that his party is now not only under a cloud, but in a hopeless minority, "without rudder, sails or principles," and that even very large gains can never resuscitate it. Whatever little vitality was left in it, after the war, has been squelched out by its contact and unnatural assimilation with Johnsonism and the rebels.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT-GEN. THOMAS, as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, in place of Mr. Stanton, whose stupidity and imbecility was made so glaringly apparent on his examination before the court of impeachment as a witness for the President, is of itself a gross outrage, so much so that even some of the Democratic members of Congress have declared that the President deserved impeachment for making such a stupid blunder. The New York Tribune, referring to this matter, says:—"The President seems determined to add to the charge of having appointed Gen. Thomas in violation of the Constitution and the laws, the severer charge of having appointed an unmitigated blockhead, in violation of common sense. That any witness should swear minutely to a variety of facts, swear when cross-examined with equal minuteness that these facts were all untrue, and swear again on the redirect examination to their truth, is marvelous even to those who have long experience and familiarity with all sorts of witnesses. Yet it is such a person whom 'public considerations of a high character' have impelled President Johnson to appoint to the difficult and responsible office of Secretary of War, in place of Mr. Stanton. Had no Tenure-of-Office law ever been passed, the forcible removal of Secretary Stanton to make room for Lorenzo Thomas would have justified impeachment, if for no other cause than that, with nobody but Gen. Thomas in the office, there would have been a perpetual vacancy."

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.—The counsel for the President having called Gen. Sherman to give his opinion and the declarations of the President, in regard to the suspension of Secretary Stanton, the question of admitting such evidence was fully argued by counsel on both sides, but the counsel for the President were utterly overwhelmed by their opponents, and the Senate decided by a vote of 35 to 13 against the admission of such testimony. Subsequently, the Senate admitted Gen. Sherman to give his views, and the President's declarations, not because he could do so legally, but because they desired to give the President the benefit of any thing that might excise his criminal conduct. They failed, however, in making out anything from Gen. Sherman's testimony. The managers have conducted the case with great ability. Gen. Butler, who takes the lead in the prosecution, is in his element, and perhaps no man in the Union is better fitted for the position.

THE DEMOCRAT DOES NOT SEEM TO AGREE with us, that the President is not entitled to any more rights than the humblest citizen. The present race of Democrats are fast becoming man-worshippers, if we believe their journals, and are adopting the opinions of Southern Democrats, that laborers are mere "mudshells of society." The Democrat answers us with sneers and a seeming justification of the assassination of Lincoln, thus following the lead of Brick Pomeroy.

IN REGARD TO THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE in the South, we have only to say that in South Carolina, where negroes preponderate, the Democrats have decided to let negroes vote, provided they hold a certain amount of property. The truth is, the Democrats nowhere object to negro suffrage where they can be made to vote the Democratic ticket.

THE DEMOCRAT AFFECTS TO THINK that Gen. Grant is not popular. The editor has charged his tune, wonderfully, of late. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas seems to be the pet military man of the Democracy now. Trot him out, neighbor, for the Presidency.

THE DEMOCRAT IS OPPOSED TO THE REGISTRY LAW. That might be expected. The law is intended to prevent fraudulent voting, and how can our opponents expect to carry the elections, if they are deprived of this great privilege!

THE APPLICATION OF A COLORED MAN FOR admission as a lawyer to the bar of Allegheny county, was rejected on Saturday last.

THE REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., A friend, who takes exceptions to the strictures we published, condemning the procedure and trial of Rev. Mr. Tyng, for an alleged violation of the canons of the Episcopal church, in preaching in a Methodist meeting house, sends us the following extract from a New York paper, to show what can be said on the other side of the question, as well as some comments of the secular press, censuring Mr. Tyng's conduct. In reply, we can only say that two wrongs never make a right, and that, in our opinion, the exercise of such extreme and intolerant measures cannot be justified in any country where civil and religious liberty is the pride and blessing of the people. The following is the extract:

"The Rev. Loren Stiles was stationed at Albion. He was one of the most devoted and popular preachers in Western New York. On a week day evening he preached in the Presbyterian church in Holley, a village some ten miles distant. There was no other Methodist meeting at any time within three miles of the place. But the Methodist preacher at Halberton had a few members residing at Holley. He therefore obtained an order from the Rev. D. B. Wilber, prohibiting Mr. Stiles to preach in Holley. Mr. Stiles paid no attention to the prohibition, but continued to preach as he had done before. For this, and for allowing Mr. Roberts to exhort one evening a short time in one of his meetings, he was brought before the next session of the Conference. These were all the offences proved against him. Yet he was not merely reprimanded, but the highest penalty known to ecclesiastical law was inflicted upon him. He was deposed from the ministry and excommunicated from the church. Yet the law of the Methodist Church was entirely in Mr. Stiles's favor. It reads as follows:—

"You have nothing to do but to save souls; therefore spend and be spent in this work; and go always not only to those that want you, but to those that want you most. Observe that it is not your business only to preach so many times and to take care of this or that society, but to save as many as you can, and to bring as many sinners as you can to repentance, and with all your power to build them up in that holiness 'without which they cannot see the Lord.' In this case the Methodist papers had nothing to say. Would it not be well to pull the beam from their own eyes before being so very zealous in plucking the mote from a brother's eye?"

A FREE METHODIST.
New York, March 30, 1868.

A REGISTRY LAW.

The Legislature has passed, and the Governor signed, a supplement to our election laws, requiring the registration of voters throughout the State. This is a much needed measure, and calculated to accomplish a great deal of good in the way of preventing frauds at elections. The following is a synopsis of the most important features of the bill:

Section 1.—That the assessors shall make lists of voters annually, with their residences, whether housekeepers or boarders; the occupation and name of employer, if working for another; whether native citizen voting on age, naturalized, or having declared intentions, expecting to vote upon full papers to be procured before election.

During the present year such list to be made out sixty days after the passage of the act; qualifications to be then inquired into before the list of September; meetings for rectification and placing additional names on the registry, to be held by the assessors during four days, if necessary, and ten days before the election.

Section 2.—Duplicate copies of the registry list to be made out; one copy to go to the County Commissioners, the other to be posted on the door of the house where the election is to be held prior to August 1st in each year.

Section 3.—Assessors, Inspectors and Judges of election to attend at places for holding elections on Saturday, the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday of October, to place names on the registry, and thereon, upon due proof of the right of the voter. At the election no person to be allowed to vote whose name is not on the list. Where a person has been omitted he may request a special meeting of the officers to decide on his case; and all such claims may be heard at the election house on the Saturday before the election.

Section 4.—Voters may be challenged and put to proof, notwithstanding the fact that their names are on the registry, and the matter be decided according to law. Naturalized voters must produce their certificates of naturalization, the election officers to place the word "voted," with date and place of election.

Section 5.—Registry papers to be sealed up after the election with other election papers.

Section 6.—Registry to be reopened in years when there are Presidential elections ten days before the election, and names of voters omitted to be placed thereon.

Section 7.—At special elections the registry to govern, but not to exclude citizens not registered, who have the right to vote according to law.

Section 8.—Prescribes the oath of office for assessors, inspectors and judges of elections.

Section 9.—On the petition of five or more citizens, under oath, setting forth reasons for believing that frauds will be practiced at an election, the Court of Common Pleas may appoint two persons as overseers of elections, and from each political party, if the inspectors belong to different political parties; but where those officers are both of the same party, the overseers are to be of the opposite party. The overseers to have a right to be present at the election and to see what is done, keep list of voters, &c.—If said overseers are not allowed to perform their duties, or are driven away by intimidation, the whole pole of that election district or division to be thrown out.

Section 10.—If a district polls more votes than are registered, it shall be *prima facie* evidence of fraud, and the whole vote may be rejected upon a contested election.

Section 11.—No court of the State to naturalize any foreigner within ten days of an election, under penalty of misdemeanor in the officer issuing the naturalization certificate. Voting, or attempting to vote, on a fraudulent certificate of naturalization, subjects the party to imprisonment not exceeding three years, and fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Section 12.—Issuing false receipts by a tax collector, fine not less than one hundred dollars, imprisonment not less than three months.

Section 13.—At elections hereafter, polls to open between 6 and 7 o'clock, A. M., and close at 6 P. M.

YIELDED AT LAST.—By letter received from the proprietors of *Coe's Cough Balsam*, we are informed that they have at last yielded to the pressing demand, and in addition to the ordinary size now so long in the market, have consented to furnish their popular remedy (*Coe's Cough Balsam*) in a mammoth family bottle, which will be the largest bottle of medicine ever sold in this country for \$1.—and which is unequalled as a sure and speedy remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all throat and lung complaints. Both sizes can now be found at all drug stores.

IMPEACHMENT.

GOOD EVIDENCE FOR CONVICTION.
WASHINGTON, April 18.—Good progress was made in the trial to-day. Mr. Curtis finally concluded his argument. Without any ceremony the defence commenced on their list of witnesses by calling

"AD INTERIM THOMAS."

Who stepped briskly to the stand, dressed in the full uniform of a major general, and his coat buttoned up nearly to his throat. He gave his responses to Mr. Stanbery's questions in a loud, clear voice, and got along finely until he was turned over to the tender mercies of General Butler for cross-examination.

His testimony up to that period bore strongly in the President's favor, but under Mr. Butler's keen scalpel he was converted into a good witness for the Managers, making the President's counsel regret that they had ever called him. Swearing first that he had no orders from the President to use force, and that he never intended to, he finally confessed that he had meant to, and was only deterred because he did not want to shed blood, which he found would be the case if he persisted in his attempts to break away the office and papers by force. This is of the vital points of the conspiracy, and the managers now have one of the conspirators put on the stand by the defense to swear that he intended to have used force. Then, again, Mr. Curtis labored extensively through his opening to demonstrate that the President had not removed Mr. Stanton, but that he was Secretary of War, and consequently he had not violated the Constitution; but, again, their witness swore that he was Secretary of War, that Mr. Stanton was removed, and that since the 21st of February he had been recognized by the President as the Secretary, and attended all his Cabinet meetings. So there are several slight discrepancies between the President and his counsel.

They say Mr. Stanton was not removed under the Tenure of Office act, and Mr. Butler presses an order signed by Andrew Johnson, stating that he was removed under that act. Next, they say, he is not removed at all, and their leading witness swears that he is removed, and that he is Secretary, and is so recognized by the President, and by the leading counsel while he was in the Cabinet. As was anticipated last night, several Republican Senators voted to-day to give a pretty wide latitude to the President on getting in his testimony.

The managers were really the gainers thereby, as it showed that there was nothing on that point which the President admitted; and, consequently, nothing lost in admitting it. But when it comes to admitting conversations between Johnson and his Cabinet, and others there will not be so many in favor of admitting the evidence manufactured for this occasion, although several of the Republicans will vote to admit everything that is offered regardless of the rules of evidence which govern ordinary law cases.

EVERY SENATOR WAS PRESENT.
To-day except Salisbury, who has gone home on account of the illness of his brother. Everything still points to an early conclusion of the case.

GENERAL BUTLER RECEIVED CONGRATULATIONS.
From all sides for his skillful handling of Thomas, and the successful terminus.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 11.—General Thomas was then recalled and examined by Mr. Stanbery. The President told him to take charge of the War Office, instead of to take possession. Witness made this assertion on his previous testimony. He then went on to make other corrections, all of which were accounted for by the contradiction of what he testified to yesterday.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Butler:—Q. How do you correct your testimony? Have you a memorandum? A. I have not. Q. How then can you fix facts and dates different from yesterday? A. I have reflected since you asked me. Q. Did the President always tell you to take charge of the War Office? A. He did. Q. Why didn't you say so yesterday? A. Because I didn't think. Q. Did you call Karsner a "fiar and murderer"? A. I did tell him he was a liar. Q. (Laughter.) Did you say he was a murderer? A. I don't recall. Q. Did you have called him so. (Laughter.) Q. Did you tell Mr. E. B. Johnson that you would have Mr. Stanton out of it if it sinks the ship? A. Never, sir. Q. Did you not have a conversation with Mr. E. B. Johnson? A. Yes; I know that. Q. When was that? A. I can't fix the date. Q. Were you joking then? A. Certainly. [Great laughter.] Q. Do you always talk jokingly in that way? A. Sometimes. [Laughter.] Q. Did you say to Mr. Johnson that A. I don't know that. Q. Johnson knows better than I do it. [Laughter.] Q. Did you say anything to Mr. Johnson about getting Mr. Stanton? A. I never said I would use force against Mr. Stanton. Q. Then you were joking? [Laughter.] A. That's all. [Laughter.] Q. That's the explanation you can give about it? A. Yes; I think that sufficient. [Laughter.] Q. Did you talk with anybody about this matter since yesterday? A. I talked with several persons; they said they were glad to hear my testimony. [Laughter.] Q. Did you talk with anybody else? A. Yes, with General Townsend. Q. Did you receive a letter from Mr. Stanton on the 21st of February? A. I did not. Q. When did you receive that letter? A. On the 22d. Q. Then all you said yesterday about what took place on the 21st is not so? A. All that was so. [Laughter.] Q. Did you see the Senate? Q. Did you not swear yesterday that the President told you to go on and take possession of the War Department? A. I did. Q. Was it true? A. No, it was not. [Renewed laughter.] Q. Did you read over and correct your testimony? A. I did. Q. And then you signed it? A. I did.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE STAND.
General Sherman was then called and examined by Mr. Stanbery. Was in Washington last winter, about the 4th of December. Was called here to meet the Indian Commission. Subsequently was assigned to the Board for Revising the Regulations of the Army. Had several interviews with the President about that time. Saw him alone. Saw him also in company with General Grant. Had several interviews with him in relation to Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Bingham here arose to object to this mode of examination, which was resumed. Q. by Mr. Stanbery; While here did the President ask you if you would take charge of the War Office? Mr. Butler objected. Mr. Stanbery. Well, I will come to it in another way. Q. At what time were there interviews? A. About the time I have indicated. General Grant was president at the time. Q. What conversation took place between you and the President? Mr. Butler. I object. Mr. Stanbery. I will reduce the question to writing. The Chief Justice. According to the late decision of the Senate, this evidence is admissible. If it is desirable, however, I will put the question to the Senate. Senator Conkling. On that I demand the yes and nay. Mr. Stanbery then proceeded to make an explanation. He said that testifying they expected to elicit from General Sherman was vital, and he hoped it would be admitted.

ED TO DECIDE. He then proceeded to argue at length in favor of allowing General Sherman to answer the question put to him.

The admissibility of General Sherman's evidence, in relation to the several conversations he had with the President, led to a protracted discussion, but the Senate finally decided that private talks between the President and General Sherman would not be used as evidence in favor or against the President. The counsel for the President made several other ineffectual efforts to introduce conversations of the President, but the Senate decided not to hear it. The question of the admissibility was so plain that even Buckwalter, a great spokesman for the President, voted "No."

The decision of this question will rule the main defense of the President out of order, and it is conceded that the trial must close within the next ten days.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 13.
AN EXCITING DAY.
This has been the most interesting and exciting day of the trial, and both managers and counsel retire from the field, both sides claiming the advantage. The President's counsel had determined to try again to get in an evidence Mr. Johnson's conversations with Lieutenant General Sherman, and although they have partially succeeded, what they have got is no doubt more to their injury than to their advantage. Taken with the spirits to night, thinking that the doors are now open, and they can go on and get in more testimony of the same sort, and call in General Rousseau and others whom the President tried to use as he subsequently advised Lorenzo Thomas, and the President's counsel further allege that they have the Cabinet officers and the President's confidential newspaper correspondents to put on the witness stand.

Every inch of ground will, however, be contested by the managers, though, judging from the way the President voted to-day, there is no certainty of keeping out or admitting anything, and no rule by which the future action of the Senate can be foretold. The galleries were not very well filled to-day. The Senators were all present except Messrs. Salisbury and Sprague.

MANAGERS WILLIAMS, STEVENS, AND HOUTZ. made an attempt to get the rules so amended as to give more latitude to the counsel and managers in the conclusion of the case, but the Senate seemed restless, under the idea that it would prolong the case, and tabled the whole question by 33 yeas and 38 nays.

LIUTENANT GENERAL SHERMAN AGAIN ON THE STAND.
Lieutenant General Sherman, with all eyes turned upon him, then resumed his place at the Clerk's desk, and Mr. Stanbery asked him what advice he had given Mr. Johnson as to the putting of another man in the office of the War Office. Quickly, Mr. Butler objected, and Mr. Bingham, in ten minutes, demonstrated clearly the impropriety of any such question. Mr. Stanton claimed that he had the right to call witnesses *ad infinitum* to show the necessity for Mr. Stanton's removal. General Butler applied to the Senate to close the doors against testimony which was not evidence, and was only asked for political effect, and could not be lawfully admitted. No man could authorize another to commit crime. Senator Conkling showed the fallacy of Mr. Stanton's question, by himself asking if he should be allowed to show the necessity for the removal of Secretary Stanton, and that the President should nominate some one else to the Senate. Mr. Stanbery said that he proposed to show that the advice that the removal was for the good of the service, and Mr. Butler tried in vain to recover the lost ground. The Senate refused to allow Mr. Stanbery's question by a vote of thirty-five to fifteen. Senators Anthony, Grimes, Fowler, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkel voted with the Democrats in the minority, while Messrs. Davis and Norton voted with the Republicans in the majority. Mr. Sumner did not vote, though he was in his seat.

THE MANAGERS THEN FELT SECURE, and sanguine that the case would proceed in a proper and expeditious manner. Mr. Stanbery appeared disconcerted and there was a lull for a few minutes, when Reverdy Johnson asked General Sherman if he ever advised the President to appoint another person as Secretary of War, and the Senate rejected his question by a vote of 32 to 18. Senators Edmunds, Fessenden and Henderson, in addition to the fifteen above, going over to the Democrats, and Sumner still not voting. This discomfited the counsel so much that they abandoned all hopes of making anything out of the Lieutenant General, and they reluctantly dismissed him.

A RECESS.
Mr. Ross moved that the Senate take a recess. Half an hour was thus gained for consultation and arrangement.

GENERAL SHERMAN RECALLED.
On re-assembling, some immaterial testimony being disposed of, Reverdy Johnson rose, and to the great surprise of the managers, asked to have General Sherman put upon the stand. To this end, he asked, whether, when the President told you to have him in the office of Secretary of War he stated what his purpose was in so doing? This was in substance and effect Mr. Henderson's question of Saturday, which was voted down by 27 to 23, and nearly every one expected it to be summarily voted down again. But before the roll call was half through a murmur spread that it was to be admitted, and soon thereafter it was announced—26 yeas, and 22 nays. Those voted for it in addition to those who voted for it on Saturday were, Senators Frelinghuysen, Morrill (N.), while Mr. Hendricks did not vote and Sprague was absent.

Then General Sherman made his reply to a breathless audience, and then another question was asked, if he did, what were his reasons? Again General Butler tried to resist, but it was admitted by a vote of 27 to 22—there voting with the Democrats, Senators Anthony, Cole, Corbett, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Morton, Ross, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkel and Willey. Again the Senate Chamber was hushed to hear his reply. It was that he was Secretary of War, and Mr. Stanton strove to break his damaging force by asking other questions, which General Butler resisted, and, on using the phrase, the counsel for the President, in connection with Reverdy Johnson's conduct, the latter sprang to his feet, and, trembling with excitement, tried to carry the sharp thrust of General Butler, who sat down in the coolest manner, and waited until Mr. Johnson was through, then he went on with his remarks, retracting nothing. There is a deadly feud between them, which arose when General Butler was in New Orleans, and said Mr. Johnson was sent down by Secretary Seward to play the censor over him, and thwart him. But General Butler carried his point, so far as keeping the counsel from continuing to question the witness after they had once dismissed him, and in this dilemma Senator Johnson moved an adjournment, which was carried, and leaves the case open for to-morrow, when the President's counsel will again put General Sherman upon the stand, to try and get the account of further conversations, and get the Senate to again reverse their decision. Fading in the distance, General Grant is to be called and asked the same questions which the Senate allowed General Sherman to answer; then Steinman, and then no one knows where or what it will all now lead to.

SEE ADVERTISEMENTS OF SPEER'S WINE in another column. These are pure juice wines and the most reliable for sickness—superior for convalescence purposes.

WEAR YOUR LEARNING, LIKE YOUR WATCH, in a private house beyond doors, and do not let it show that you have one; but if you are asked what clock it is, tell it. So if you are asked what the greatest tonic in the world is, you can answer with confidence, say the Zingari Bitters. It is recommended by some of the most eminent men in this country, as well as in Europe.

HAS NATURE AN ANTIDOTE FOR ACQUIRED DISEASE? THE PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Stomach Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Depression, than any other article ever existed. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

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

CONSUMPTION.—Notwithstanding the many articles advertised to cure Consumption, we do not believe, when taken in the ordinary manner, that we do know of hundreds of cases where persons were supposed to be suffering under that fatal disease, who have become nearly well, and robust from the use of Speer's Fort Grape Wine. Many times people for years waste and at last die from diseases of the lungs and glands, when they were supposed to have and were treated for Consumption. A long-continued affection of the kidneys, however, may eventually result in Consumption. Speer's wine, used alone or taken with fresh raw and aged milk, daily, has been found to be an excellent remedy, and has the reputation of rendering a perfect cure in many cases. This wine certainly contains valuable properties; let our physicians and invalids try it. To be had of druggists.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.
THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Wm. B. Jones, late of Fisher's Ferry, dec'd., will expose to public sale, on the premises, the real and personal property of the aforesaid decedent, on TUESDAY the 23rd day of APRIL, 1868, as follows to-wit:

ONE FRESH MILCH COW,
One Heifer, two Sheeps, a lot Poultry, one-half acre Grain in the Ground.

Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of one Secretary, one Bureau, two Beds and Bedding, one corner cupboard, breakfast and dining Tables, washstands, sewing stands, chairs, one eight day clock, one settee, one cook stove with cooking utensils, one coal stove, carpet, a lot of dishes and tinware; hems, lard, tubs, barrels, tools such as auger, chisel, saws, hose, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day when the conditions will be made known by PETER BOYD, Adm'r., at the residence of A. J. SROU, Auctioneer.
April 18, 1868.—21

SPRING FASHIONS IN MILLINERY.
MISS LOUISA SHISLER.
THE popular Millinery, south side of Market Square, Sunbury, is desirous of calling the attention of the public and trade to her unique and handsome assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, just opened. On hand and made to order, are the latest and most superb styles of Bridal, Mourning and Dress Bonnets and Hats.

Also, a splendid assortment of Trimming, Artificial Flowers, Plumes, Veils, Collars, &c.

Gentlemen's Goods, such as Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Brushes and goods for the toilet.

Also, a fine assortment of Perfumery, and all goods usually kept in a well-furnished establishment. A call is only required to be convinced.

N. B. Special attention is directed to a fine lot of Ladies' Dress Caps and Hat Bands.
LOUISA SHISLER.
April 15, 1868.

STEVENSON & BRICE,
AT
HAYTT'S NEW IRON FRONT!
STEVENSON & BRICE,
Have opened up a new and desirable stock of Goods in Haytt's New Building, consisting in part of a splendid variety of
AMERICAN GOLD WATCHES,
BOOKS, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
STATIONERY, SILVER-WARE,
GOLD SPECTACLES, NOTIONS,
Glass-Ware, Cutlery, Pictures,
Looking-Glasses, &c., &c., &c.
Call and examine our stock. Our aim will be to please and satisfy all who trade.
SUNBURY, APRIL 18, 1868.—31

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM R. JONES, DEC'D.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of said decedent, in the County of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, by the District Court of said District, to-wit: **PETER H. BOYD**, Assignee.
April 18, 1868.—21

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE Western District of Pennsylvania, IN BANKRUPTCY.
At SENBURY, March 27th, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jasper Szymanski, of the Borough of Senbury, in the County of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, to-wit: **L. T. ROHRBACH**, Assignee.
April 18, 1868.—21

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE Western District of Pennsylvania, IN BANKRUPTCY.
At SENBURY, March 27th, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David Lewis, of the Borough of Mt. Carmel, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, to-wit: **LOYD T. ROHRBACH**, Assignee.
April 18, 1868.—21

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE Western District of Pennsylvania, IN BANKRUPTCY.
At SENBURY, March 27th, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob A. Usher, of the Borough of Mt. Carmel, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, to-wit: **LOYD T. ROHRBACH**, Assignee.
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At SENBURY, March 27th, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob A. Usher, of the Borough of Mt. Carmel, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, to-wit: **LOYD T. ROHRBACH**, Assignee.
April 18, 1868.—21

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY.
At SENBURY, March 27th, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jasper Szymanski, of the Borough of Senbury, in the County of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, to-wit: **L. T. ROHRBACH**, Assignee.
April 18, 1868.—21

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY.
At SENBURY, March 27th, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David Lewis, of the Borough of Mt. Carmel, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, to-wit: **LOYD T. ROHRBACH**, Assignee.
April 18, 1868.—21

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY.
At SENBURY, March 27th, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob A. Usher, of the Borough of Mt. Carmel, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, to-wit: **LOYD T. ROHRBACH**, Assignee.
April 18, 1868.—21

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At SENBURY, March 27th, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jasper Szymanski, of the Borough of Senbury, in the County of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, to-wit: **L. T. ROHRBACH**, Assignee.
April 18, 1868.—21

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY.
At SENBURY, March 27th, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David Lewis, of the Borough of Mt. Carmel, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, to-wit: **LOYD T. ROHRBACH**, Assignee.
April 18, 1868.—21

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At SENBURY, March 27th, 1868.
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April 18, 1868.—21

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April 18, 1868.—21

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY.
At SENBURY, March 27th, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David Lewis, of the Borough of Mt. Carmel, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, to-wit: **LOYD T. ROHRBACH**, Assignee.
April 18, 1868.—21

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April 18, 1868.—21

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April 18, 1868.—21

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April 18, 1868.—21

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April 18, 1868.—21

SEE ADVERTISEMENTS OF SPEER'S WINE in another column. These are pure juice wines and the most reliable for sickness—superior for convalescence purposes.

WEAR YOUR LEARNING, LIKE YOUR WATCH, in a private house beyond doors, and do not let it show that you have one; but if you are asked what clock it is, tell it. So if you are asked what the greatest tonic in the world is, you can answer with confidence, say the Zingari Bitters. It is recommended by some of the most eminent men in this country, as well as in Europe.

HAS NATURE AN ANTIDOTE FOR ACQUIRED DISEASE? THE PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Stomach Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Depression, than any other article ever existed. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

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

CONSUMPTION.—Notwithstanding the many articles advertised to cure Consumption, we do not believe, when taken in the ordinary manner, that we do know of hundreds of cases where persons were supposed to be suffering under that fatal disease, who have become nearly well, and robust from the use of Speer's Fort Grape Wine. Many times people for years waste and at last die from diseases of the lungs and glands, when they were supposed to have and were treated for Consumption. A long-continued affection of the kidneys, however, may eventually result in Consumption. Speer's wine, used alone or taken with fresh raw and aged milk, daily, has been found to be an excellent remedy, and has the reputation of rendering a perfect cure in many cases. This wine certainly contains valuable properties; let our physicians and invalids try it. To be had of druggists.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.
THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Wm. B. Jones, late of Fisher's Ferry, dec'd., will expose to public sale, on the premises, the real and personal property of the aforesaid decedent, on TUESDAY the 23rd day of APRIL, 1868, as follows to-wit:

ONE FRESH MILCH COW,
One Heifer, two Sheeps, a lot Poultry, one-half acre Grain in the Ground.

Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of one Secretary, one Bureau, two Beds and Bedding, one corner cupboard, breakfast and dining Tables, washstands, sewing stands, chairs, one eight day clock, one settee, one cook stove with cooking utensils, one coal stove, carpet, a lot of dishes and tinware; hems, lard, tubs, barrels, tools such as auger, chisel, saws, hose, and