

Resolved, That Congress should modify the tariff, so as to admit free the necessities of life and such articles of common use as we can neither produce nor grow; also, to levy duties for revenue mainly upon articles of luxury, and upon such articles of manufacture as we have the raw material in abundance, and produce, which will develop the resources of the country, and increase the number of factories, give employment to more laborers, cause the immigration of skilled labor, the lessening of prices to consumers, the creating of a permanent home market for agricultural products, destroy the necessity for the odious and expensive internal taxation, and will soon enable us to successfully compete with the manufacturers of Europe in the markets of the world.

The above is the best resolution of the kind adopted that we have yet seen emanating from any Convention. It will no doubt bring many of the members of the W. U. A. to reflect upon the course they have been pursuing, in allowing themselves to be led astray from the principles, which it is their interest to support, by designing politicians who care nothing for them after they are once placed in office. Every reasonable working man cannot avoid seeing that free trade would be injurious to his business. Most of the miners who are now on a strike could have given the subject but little thought in giving their influence to the party that is endeavoring to reduce wages instead of raising them. To many it has not occurred that if iron was imported free of duty that our manufacturers would be compelled to close their shops, thereby reducing the demand for coal, and operators be compelled to close their mines, unless laborers work for wages as low as they do in Europe. We are happy to see the above plank in the platform of the National Labor Union, introduced by its principal member—who are thoroughly acquainted with the question of Home Protection. This Free Trade Revenue Reformers assert that, with cheap goods and low wages, the working men would be financially benefited. But they do not believe it is true. They advocate free trade, although they are paid by American workmen, because they are better paid by foreign interests, the same Commodore Wells did while he was in the employ of the American Government. He went to England a Protectionist, and came back an enemy to the industry of this country. Like the degraded politicians who only seek office, they barter the principles they may possess to the highest bidder. To prove that they are hostile to the working class they affiliate with the so-called Democratic party on all occasions—a party that is hostile to Protection, and who voted against reducing the duty on tea, sugar, coffee, spices, &c., in the Supplementary Tariff Bill, which we do not produce, except sugar, and which enters into general competition among all classes.

Gen. Grant is with the Republican party on Protection to Home Labor and industry, and disposes of these free traders, who are working to destroy home labor and industry for the benefit of other countries, in his own language as follows: "The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than eighty millions dollars per annum. By this means, in our present course there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national taxgatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamps dispensed by postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff which will put a duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with known luxuries, and on those of which we use more than we produce, revenue enough may be raised after a few years of peace, and a consequent reduction of indebtedness. To fulfill all our obligations, a further reduction of expenses, in addition to a reduction of interest accounts, may be relied on to make this practicable. Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support. If it implies the collection of all duties for the support of the Government, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, etc., by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and emphatically believe the people are with me. If it means failure to provide the necessary means to defray all expenses of the Government, and thereby repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am all more opposed to such a kind of revenue reform. Revenue reform is a term used by any of its advocates to try to deceive, but secure to be considered which is to apply every man's wants without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform should be made in a day, but must be the work of national legislation, and of time. As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with, all day should be renounced, and the revenue reform, and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to prohibit revenue reform. An army of collectors and assessors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but also, a heavy tax for revenue is a heavy burden, and a heavy burden is a heavy burden to bear. Revenue reform is a term used by any of its advocates to try to deceive, but secure to be considered which is to apply every man's wants without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform should be made in a day, but must be the work of national legislation, and of time. As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with, all day should be renounced, and the revenue reform, and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to prohibit revenue reform. An army of collectors and assessors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but also, a heavy tax for revenue is a heavy burden, and a heavy burden is a heavy burden to bear.

[From the Postville Mirror Journal.]

WAGES.

The products of the following countries enter largely into competition with our manufactures and products, and the following are the rates of wages paid in these countries in comparison with wages paid in the United States. Ocean transportation is also cheaper than either railroad or canal transportation. A ton of iron or coal can be shipped from Liverpool to New York as cheap as a ton of coal or iron can be from Pottsville to New York. These quotations are taken from official returns of wages paid in the different countries. They were compiled for the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANAC FOR 1871.

The wages question has been so fully discussed of late that little remains to be said about it. It may be well, however, to briefly mention the comparison of the working people in different industrial countries, and of the cost of their products as shown by the price paid for labor.

ENGLAND.—Iron workers generally receive every where as much or more than the general average of the U. S. Statisticians baron that the average excess of iron workers' wages in the United States in 1869, over iron workers' wages in England in 1867-68, was 86 per cent. This comparison is nearly correct now for high wages may have advanced in England since they have not receded here since 1869.

The same authority shows that workers in paper mills in this country, compared as above, had an advantage above English workers of 62 per cent. Woollen and cotton workers are not proportionally as high; some other industries are higher, and it may be safely said that at least \$180 is paid in this country for mechanical labor, which costs in England \$100.

IRELAND.—The manufacturing industry of Ireland having been destroyed by England, her people are generally employed in farm labor, of which there must necessarily be a surplus. From statistics compiled by Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, wages of farm labor compare as follows: In Ireland per week, 7s. 6d. in specie, \$1.75; in United States, per week in currency, \$3.08.

FRANCE.—Evidence that wages in France are higher than in England, is afforded by the fact that the products of French industry are inundating England, and running the home market of the British workmen. We might cite at length tables and authorities, but prefer to simply quote the general statement of Sir Edward Sullivan, that the French weavers work twenty per cent longer time than the English for thirty per cent less wages, and he puts the general average of France below England about 25 per cent.

BELOGIUM.—Not having space to reproduce similar tables, we prefer to make a few remarks upon the fact that the products of Belgium are being obtained. Mining is such a industry, and is always above the average wages in other trades. An English journal of July, 1870, publishes a direct statement of wages paid to coal miners in Belgium, as follows: The hours of labor per day are eleven, and the workmen find their own tools. Men receive per day 2s. 10d. in specie, equal to 79 cents; women receive 2s. 1d. in specie, equal to 52 cents; children 12 years of age receive per day 1s. 3d. in specie, equal to 31 cents.

Eight days wages are always kept back as a guarantee for good behavior of the workmen. RUSSIA.—A recent book on Russian metallurgical works, published in London and compiled by the American Consul, details the wages of all mechanics working in and about iron manufactures, and gives the general average of pay per day, as follows: At the blast furnaces, 12d. or 25 cents; at the hot iron works, 13d. or 25 cents; Machine shops, including mechanics, 13d. or 27 cents.

As wages make up almost the entire cost of iron, steel, and articles thereof, and average at least one half of the cost of all manufactures, it is not surprising that the most desirable and most profitable legislation can be obtained with Maryland, that State holding both banks of the Susquehanna river at its mouth and for many miles above. The subject has been brought to the attention of Maryland, the Legislature of which State, at its last session, passed a law providing for the appointment of commissioners of fisheries, to report at its next session, which will not occur until next winter. The fisheries under consideration are nearly, if not quite, as much deteriorated by want of statutory laws for their protection as by the unwise and unwise legislation of the New England States and New York have commenced the experiment of fish propagation on the large streams north of us on quite an extensive scale. Their experience will be useful to us, when the fisheries from the divided States, and ownership of the river shores shall have been obtained. New Jersey appointed fish commissioners at the last session of her Legislature, and the commissioners of Pennsylvania are now in treaty with them in reference to needed concurrent legislation. The subject is receiving careful attention in both States by their delegated agents. It is hoped that Delaware will join with Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the reforms needed on the Delaware river.

THE GOVERNOR AND OUR FISHERIES.—Governor Geary in his annual message says, but little in regard to the river fisheries of the State. That little, however, is better than nothing. Heallies as follows to this important matter: "The Supreme Court has decided that the law requiring the owners of dams in the Susquehanna river to make fishways in the same, at least in cases where they had purchased their lands from the State, is unconstitutional and void. From this decision it does not appear that the State cannot have such works constructed at its own expense. But this does not seem inadvisable until concurrent legislation can be obtained with Maryland, that State holding both banks of the Susquehanna river at its mouth and for many miles above. The subject has been brought to the attention of Maryland, the Legislature of which State, at its last session, passed a law providing for the appointment of commissioners of fisheries, to report at its next session, which will not occur until next winter. The fisheries under consideration are nearly, if not quite, as much deteriorated by want of statutory laws for their protection as by the unwise and unwise legislation of the New England States and New York have commenced the experiment of fish propagation on the large streams north of us on quite an extensive scale. Their experience will be useful to us, when the fisheries from the divided States, and ownership of the river shores shall have been obtained. New Jersey appointed fish commissioners at the last session of her Legislature, and the commissioners of Pennsylvania are now in treaty with them in reference to needed concurrent legislation. The subject is receiving careful attention in both States by their delegated agents. It is hoped that Delaware will join with Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the reforms needed on the Delaware river.

ARBITRATOR GENERAL'S REPORT.—The Report of the Arbitrator General of the State of Pennsylvania for the year ending November 30th, 1870, gives a detailed and thorough statement of the past fiscal year. The amount received is \$6,339,693.24. On November 30th, 1870, there was a balance in the treasury of \$1,469,862.10, which added to the receipts, amounts to \$7,809,555.34. The expenditures for the same time amount to \$6,410,000.00, leaving a balance in the State Treasury, November 30, 1870, of \$1,399,555.34.

REVENUE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.—"Revenue of the Pennsylvania." It is a happy circumstance that the political arena of the highest bidder. In the same issue in which he makes the announcement he "gives his" for Geary in a prominent style! Who holds it?—Merrill.

There has been a suggestion for a long time that there are some who would like to follow the example of Doctor Hopper. The only supposed obstacle in the way is whether it would pay or not.

THE CARWAGE.

A Series of French Masters.

Two Days Hard Fighting.

The Battle of Le Mans—Fall and Graphic Particulars.

LE MANS, Jan. 10.—Midnight.—Special to the New York Telegram.—The Army of the Loire, the hope of France, has been defeated in a bloody battle within seven miles of the city. The report of cannon was heard in the city all day. The entire population of Le Mans crowded the housetops and suburbs of the city and all thoroughfares, and the progress of the fight was anxiously watched.

Although the people are accustomed to the roar of cannon, they never saw such excitement. At 8 o'clock in the morning the right wing of the French army, which was on the east of Le Mans, were suddenly attacked by the vanguard of Prussians which emerged from the woods, on the extreme right of the French.

Upon the alarm being given the advance of the French infantry wheeled into line of battle, the artillery pushing forward through intervals made in several ranks. The cavalry took positions upon the right and left wings. A more perfect line of battle could not have been formed by the finest army.

The artillery were well supplied with ammunition, and the infantry with one hundred rounds per man. The supply trains were conveniently posted, and red bloody work began. The two armies occupied heights opposite each other. The French line was semi-circular, and extended twelve miles, overlooking the valley, which was covered with twelve inches of snow. On the opposite heights the Prussians held almost a similar position.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the Prussians began a furious cannonade from the woods, fear the extreme left, flanked by an immense force of cavalry, the wood concealing their position, when the troops were mowed with the sudden intensity of turning Chanz's position. The artillery fire continued on both sides until the ammunition of the Prussian artillery was almost exhausted, and gave the order for the advance of the infantry.

The French advanced with equal rapidity along the whole line to meet the Germans in a fair hand to hand struggle. The Germans were cool and collected; the French impetuous and behaving bravely, but near noon the Mobles began to waver, and the French, no longer able to hold their position, began to retreat.

Meanwhile the dead and wounded strewn the ground, and the fields were red with blood. The carnage was fearful, fifteen thousand French having fallen before 5 o'clock, when the whole French army was in full retreat.

The number of troops engaged on each side numbered sixty thousand. LONDON, Jan. 10. The correspondent of the Times at Versailles telegraphs that further dispatches have been received in that city from France Frederick Charles. The army of Chanz has been broken up and disorganized, and is now retreating in the direction of the present time twenty thousand prisoners in all have been captured.

No further accounts of rolling stock have been made. The Times correspondent also adds that the Prussians are doing the work of the Le Mans during the recent battle around that city. The streets and lanes were in many places strewn with the dead in long, ghastly lines, evidently the work of the mitrailleuse. The victory was a most decisive one for the Prussians, as it was a most crushing defeat to the French, and was doubtless achieved by the well timed and active concentration of the various Prussian corps on the town of Le Mans.

LONDON, Jan. 10. In replying to the representations recently made by the neutral powers for the conclusion of a treaty and the establishment of a peace between Prussia and France, the Prussian government authoritatively states that Prussia will only treat for peace on the surrender of Paris, and at the formal request of the French government alone, and none other.

LE MANS.—The Second Day's Battle. LONDON, Jan. 15.—Particulars of the second day's fighting from the correspondent of the New York Telegram, with the army of the Loire at Le Mans, on the 11th inst., have arrived. He describes with minuteness the movements of the French army that day, attended as they were with a terrible loss of life. The French, he states, made a desperate effort to dislodge the Germans. An artillery duel of fearful effect commenced. This was continued until dark, when they reached the French that they were to fall back to Le Mans.

THE ACTION COMMENCED. About one o'clock and reached its height on the left of the French. The day was not cold, but the ground was covered with eight inches of snow, which was rapidly melting under the hot sun. At an early hour the streets of Le Mans, not more than five miles from the field of battle, were filled with excited people, who were with numerous wagons and ammunition supplies, all being ready to seek the places of safety in the rear in case of an unfavorable result of the fight. By noon I succeeded in securing a post at the front, and reaching the hills at the east of Le Mans, where I obtained my first view of the battle.

ADVANCE BY COLUMNS. At 4 o'clock the Germans advanced by columns, covered by artillery, against Chanz's division, a pretty country place, and occupied as headquarters. Here, for the first time, the French battery, hitherto in reserve, opened fire, apparently taking the Germans by surprise, and with the advance to waver, but only momentarily. With the usual German obstinacy the Germans again pressed forward and attacked the French infantry, which occupied a terraced road, below the general position. It soon became evident that the French were unable to withstand the heavy charges of the enemy.

THE FRENCH FALL BACK. The order for a back ward movement was now given. The French artillery maintained a heavy fire. The Germans apparently in contempt of their former success, were distinguished to justify the advantage, General Chanz actively superintended the retreat, which was never disorderly. Indeed, the French still held the strongest position, and I believe that the results of the day were irreversibly lost to them.

HOPED TO RENEW THE FIGHT. I have reason to know that General Chanz hoped to renew the fight under better auspices the next day, but later in the evening, as he was encamped which made a change in his prospects. After dark a strong force of Germans renewed the fight, making for the right at La Tuilerie, the most important French position. In consequence of the heavy losses, the French army was unable to renew the fight.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. NOTICE is hereby given, that an election for the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Sunbury, Pa., will be held at the Bank Building, on Friday evening, January 20th, 1871, at seven o'clock in the evening. The Stockholders are requested to attend.

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The destruction of Fort Jay is virtually achieved. Fort Montrouge is breached so completely that from a point near Beauch the spectator can see through to the encients. The French were yesterday engaged in bringing troops across the river road from the river.

A BRIDGE OF DEATH. The Gauche bridge, near Bas-Mendon, while crowded with men, was struck by shells and broke down, precipitating the soldiers from an immense height and crushing them to death. At four P. M. the heaviest firing ever known was going on, directed mainly against Fort Montrouge. The bombardment was absolutely unceasing for twelve hours.

NARROW ESCAPE OF VON MOLTKE. Von Moltke narrowly escaped with his life. He was returning from a visit to the southwestern batteries when a shell burst close to his carriage, covering himself and aides-de-camp with mud, ice and frozen dirt.

KILLED IN THE STREETS OF PARIS. The bombardment continues without interruption throughout the day and night, and was so violent on the night of the 8th, between the Church of St. Sulpice and the Museum, that shells fell every two minutes. Hospitals, saloons, schools, public libraries, the churches of St. Sulpice, Sorbonne and Val-de-Grace, and many private houses have been struck. Women were killed both in the streets and in their beds, and infants in their mothers' arms. One woman's child fell in the Rue Vanquard killed four children and wounded five others.

THE CITY A BATTLE-FIELD. Paris is transformed into a battle-field, in which the women show themselves as brave as the men. The unrivalled works of art in the Luxembourg and Museum were destroyed. Paris is a scene of desolation, and the streets are filled with the dead and wounded soldiers were there killed in their beds.

A despatch from Prientrul, dated the 13th, reports severe fighting all that day between Herioncourt and Croix, in the Department of Haute-Saone, which had not ceased at a late hour in the evening. The result was unknown.

Large reinforcements are stated to be coming from the North to the German Army of the East. A despatch from Havre says there is constant firing near that city. It is reported that the Prussians are turning the left wing of General Faidherbe's Army of the North, and menacing Cambrai.

Heavy Snow Storm in Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A fierce snow storm, the most violent and protracted of the season, set in on Saturday night about 7 o'clock. A large amount of snow and sleet fell, and is much drifted in the streets. The street cars have been held up all day and the railroad trains have been more or less interrupted. The telegraph lines east and south were disabled. The storm, which prevailed for forty-eight hours, terminated last night about 11 o'clock.

The snow this morning is from twenty to twenty-four inches deep on a level. Many of the streets are almost impassable. The railroad trains have been but little interrupted, as the storm extended only a few miles out of the city.

BOARD IN JAPAN.—A board for two cents a day, and skilled labor for eight to ten cents. On Friday night the 6th inst., the jewelry store of H. F. Herb, of Lock Haven, was entered by burglars, the safe broken open, and valuables to the amount of about \$7,000 were stolen. Of this amount there was \$270 in money.

On the same night and about the same time, the boot and shoe establishment of Oliver Donaldson, in that place, was entered and fired by an incendiary. The fire was extinguished almost after its discovery, but there was a loss on stock of between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Insured for \$3,000 in the Pacific and And's Insurance Company.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed Porter as Admiral of the navy, but ten votes being in the opposition. The other should have been permitted to expire with Farragut. The latest idea of ultra-fashionable ladies is to have their boots and shoes padded at the instep, so as to give the foot, at that point, a high and graceful curve.

Congress having agreed to the President's proposition to send a commission of three to San Domingo to make inquiry in regard to it to throw light on the subject of annexation, the President has selected Ex-Senator Wade of Ohio, Andrew J. White, President of the Cornell University in New York, and Dr. Howe, of Boston, as the commissioners. They proceed immediately on their duties and are expected to return in time for their report to be acted on at the next session of Congress.

A COMPANY has been formed in Clinton county to work a vein of variegated marble recently discovered on the banks of Fishing creek.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the undersigned on note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, or to send by depositing with this office, on or before the 25th inst. KATE BLACK. Sunbury, Jan. 21, '71.

To the Community at Large! CHANGE AT THE "REGULATOR." I have this day purchased the entire stock, good will and balance of the Regulator Book, Shoe, Leather and Binding Store, of J. S. Angie, and all contents of the business at its present location, corner room, Haney's Iron Foundry, MARKET STREET, SUNBURY, PA.

When having established arrangements with the leading manufacturers of the country, I propose supplying the market with a class of work of established reputation for durability and finish, at prices that meet every popularity. A specialty will be made in the furnishing of Shoe makers materials for manufacturing.

Yours respectfully, N. E. LIGHTNER. Sunbury, Jan. 21, 1871. UNION HOTEL, THIS FOLLOWS, &c. Proprietor, Philadelphia Street, Treating, Sunbury, Pa. The above is a full and complete description of the best of the market articles. Good table and attentive waiters. [Jan. 21, '71]

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GRAND OPENING

OF A NEW CLOTHING STORE!

S. Herzfelder having just opened a first class establishment in Moore & Dinger's Buildings Third Street, below Market, between Market Square and the Post Office.

SUNBURY, PA.

Respectfully invites the public to call and examine his mammoth stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

FOR MEN, BOYS, AND CHILDREN.

HATS & CAPS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., &c.

His Ready Made Clothing are all made to his own order, in the latest style of fashion and best manner of workmanship, and equal to custom work.

IN HATS & CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, he keeps a large assortment of all the leading styles, and fashions, and has made arrangements to receive new Goods from the city every week.

HE WILL SELL ALL HIS GOODS AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Any person in need of anything in his line will find it to their interest to give him a call and hear his prices before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE. S. HERZFELDER. Between Market Square and the Post Office, Sunbury, Pa.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!

IN DRY GOODS, AT THE NEW YORK STORE.

We propose to sell for 30 days commencing SATURDAY, December 17, 1870, at a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent for cash. Our stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, LACES SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN, HOSIERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' GENTS' UNDERWEAR, &c. Also, LADIES' COATS AND SHAWLS.

Our stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods is very large, and with a view to a speedy disposal of it, we have MARKED DOWN all the prices to a figure so low that this is unquestionably the time for great bargains in Dry Goods.

We offer Bleached Muslins at the following low figures, Four quarter New York mills, 20 cts. per yard; four quarter Wamsutta, 20 cts. per yard; four quarter Davoe, 20 cts. per yard; Fruit of the Loom, 18 cts. per yard; Hill Semper Idem, 18 cts. per yard; Hill Semper Idem, 16 cts. per yard; four fourth Schoe Fly, 13 cts. per yard; four fourth School L. 12 cts. per yard; four fourth Coventry, 12 cts. per yard; Coventry 8 cts. per yard.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,

14 Davoe, 28 cts per yard; four fourth Nashua E. 20 cts per yard; four fourth Nashua R. 18 cts per yard; four fourth Atlantic A. 16 cts per yard; four fourth Appleton F. 12 cts per yard; four fourth Indian Orchard W. 12 cts per yard; 2 1/2 Harrington, 11 cts per yard; 2 1/2 Harrington, 10 cts per yard; 2 1/2 Bleached Union Sheetting 62 cts per yard; 2 1/2 Bleached W. than, Sheetting 45 cts per yard; Bleached Cabot, 22 cts per yard. Bleached Canton Flannels from 15 to 22; Unbleached Canton Flannels from 12 to 20; Wood and Cotton Flannels, from 22 to 40; all Wood flannels, 25 to 60; Red all Wool Flannels 25 to 55; Gingham, 25 to 55; Ticking, 15 to 28; Paper Cambrics, 12; LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS 75 to \$2.00. LADIES' FELT SKIRTS, from \$3.00, to 4.00. LADIES' SHAWLS, from \$1.25 to 12.50.

SPOOL COTTONS.

Wiltons 200 yard spools, 5 cts; Coates 200 yard spools, 8 cts; Clark's 200 yard spools, 8 cts; Clark's O. N. T. all colors, 8 cts; Star Alpaca Brads, 6 yards 9 cents. BEST SIXTEEN BONE CORSETS, NINETY CENTS. ALEXANDRA KID GLOVES ALL COLORS, \$2.00.

Josephine Seamless Kid Gloves, \$2.25; Empress Kid Gloves, \$1.25. Vidette Kid Gloves, \$1.90. All the Kid Gloves are guaranteed, if they rip another pair given in exchange. In addition to the above quotations upon our domestic stock which is exchanged by note in this market, we would call special attention to our department, embracing a full line of HOSIERY.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

Flannels and Blankets, Notions, Carpets and Oil Cloths. We make a specialty in Carpet, and have now, in stock a full line of all grades and qualities very low in price. Our Dress Good Department includes very choice selections, in British and French Fabrics.

The Red Lyon Alpacas

we guarantee to be superior in every respect to and brand in this market. All goods that have not the price given in the above list will be FIFTEEN TO TWENTY PER CENT OFF FOR CASH. C. B. WEITZER & CO., Bright's New Building, Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

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New Advertisements.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY

Dobbins' VEGETABLE HAIR

A Color and Dressing that will not Burn the Hair or Injure the Head. It makes Hair soft and fine, restoring its natural color without dyeing, by imparting a healthy and vigorous growth.

IT IS ALTOGETHER UNLIKE ANY OTHER. PREPARED ONLY BY J. B. DOBBINS. 426 North Eighth St., Philadelphia. Price \$1.00, large bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without my signature, and I put my name to no goods that are not of surpassing excellence. J. B. DOBBINS.

ECKMAN & CO. A FULL LINE OF FALL & WINTER GOODS at JOHN ECKMAN & CO'S.

Groceries, the best and cheapest in the market, at Eckman & Co's.

Oil-Cloth, Carpet and Carpet Chain at the very lowest prices, at Eckman & Co's.

UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES and NOTIONS of every description, at Eckman & Co's.

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, at Eckman & Co's.

Stone-Ware, Wood-Ware and Willow-Ware, at Eckman & Co's.

Hardware, Nails, Salt, Fish, &c., at Eckman & Co's.

Country Produce taken in exchange at Eckman & Co's.

Don't forget the place. JOHN ECKMAN & CO., CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, SUNBURY, PENNA. Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1870.

JACOBSON & CO.

JEWELERS, No. 302 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Having largely increased their PLATED WARE Department, stock of

SILVER PLATED GOODS, comprising a full line of the finest Ware of high quality, most complete assortment of TABLE WARE.

PLATED ON WHITE METAL, reliable in quality, and offered at exceedingly low prices. A full line of Children's Toys, and all kinds of Gun Boats and other articles at EL MILLER'S.

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