Sunbury American.

P. B. MASSER, E. WILVERT. } Editors.

SUNBURY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871.

TEMPERANCE BILL.—Temperance men throughout the State have, with very general unanimity, combined in an effort to procure the passage of the bill for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, on what is popularly known as "local option." The bill provides that the question, whether license shall be granted in any township, ward, or borough, shall be once in three years, at the regular election, submitted to the people, when ballots shall be voted, inscribed "for license," "against license;" and if it shall be found that a majority of the votes cast are against license, then it shall be unlawful for the judges, or other officers, to issue license to any person or persons within the territory described to sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage in any way whatever; but if the majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of license, then the existing license law in force at the time the vote was taken shall remain in force, and the question, whether decided adversely or favorable to the temperance reform, may be submitted every three years. This bill, was, on Monday night, reported by Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality in the House, from that committee, with a recommendation that it be passed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—Under the judicious financial management of the national administration, the public debt continues to decrease monthly. The official statement for the month of January, shows a reduction during that month of upwards of four million dollars, and that the decrease since March 1, 1870 has been $110,361,670-17.

Prominent bankers in London have written to Washington bankers on the subject of the Alabama question in which they assert that the British government are anxious to come to a final adjustment, which they have no doubt will soon take place. In such an event the new U. S. bonds will find a ready market in England.

A plot for consummating a "big steal," reaching nearly half a milion, was discovered by Congress, last week, and frustrated. It seems that one Chorpenning, a friend of Buchanan & Co., in the palmy days of his class of men, had a contract for carrying the mails between Utah and the Pacific, and he has ever since been going for "extras" with a looseness. On the last day of the last session of Congress, his abettors snaked a resolution through that body which had been prepared by the tricky Jere. Black, which made it incumbent on the Postmaster General to pay Chorpenning's claims. Mr. Dawes, a vigilant Republican leader of the House, recently unearthed the conspiracy, and last week exposed it and scattered it to the winds. The conspirators to deplete the treasury will have to try again.

CHANGED PROPRIETORS.—The proprietors of Bloomsburg *Republican* have become the purchasers of the Montour *American* office at Danville, and will immediately control the publication of that journal. They purpose putting in an engine, and making other improvements in the office. We wish them success in their enterprise.

The American Newspaper Reporter and Advertiser's Gazette, published by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., has been changed to a weekly of sixteen beautifully printed pages. The *Gazette* is invaluable to printers. Terms, $2 a year; single copies, 5 cts. Address Geo. P. Rowell, Nos. 40 and 41, Park Row, New York.

GREAT FLOOD.—A sudden rise in the river Tyber in the City of Rome, recently caused the inundation of a large portion of the city. Many of the finest stores, jewelry shops, &c., were entirely submerged with all their contents. The loss is immense. About two thousand families were made homeless and will not be able to re-occupy their houses for some time.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—A bill has been introduced in the Senate branch of the State Legislature providing for a return to the old system of holding the city, borough, ward and township elections in the spring of the year, (the third Friday in March,) and fixing the first election for the spring of 1872.

GEN. CAMERON fell on the icy pavement, in Washington, last week, sustaining injuries that confined him several days to the house. He is out again on crutches.

GOVERNOR GEARY has appointed James P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Common Schools, as Superintendent of the Orphans' Home, vice Col. McFarland, resigned—Mr. Wickersham to perform the duties of both positions.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COAL TRADE.—The amount of coal shipped from our county for January this year is 43,429 tons, being a gain of 4,200 tons over Jan. 1870. A large proportion of this coal, it will be observed, was sent west over the N. C. R. W. The seven collieries reported last week as in operation, are still the only ones that are at work, but it is thought several more will start up next week.

There is considerable talk about resumption but no reliable information can be obtained yet, as the meetings of both the miners and operators are contended with great secrecy. It is expected by many that a resumption will soon take place.

The Executive Board of the W. B. A. and the operators of this county will hold a meeting to-day at Union Hall. The action of this meeting is looked forward to with interest.—*Mahanoy Herald of the week.*

VERY GOOD news for husbands and fathers comes to us from Washington. An unknown humorist or thrifty mind measurer has appeared at those grand evening parties this season in the Blind Asylum. It appears, that ladies high in the social firmament of the Without Capital have gone to great expenditures and which culmines in the Grand Sands they must look forward to with interest. This is a possibility with an economical issue—one that will the cities of the country ground very severely.

IN the Senate, on Saturday, the House joint resolution authorizing the division of 500,000 acres of land granted by the United States to the State of Oregon for common school purpose, was passed. A joint resolution offered by Mr. Pomeroy authorizing the President to station at the port of New York one or more naval vessels to convey breadstuffs and supplies contributed by people of the United States to France and Prussia for the destitute and suffering people in those countries, gave rise to an animated debate. As indicating the feelings of Senators on the subject, we give a brief synopsis of what was said:

Mr. Howard moved to strike out all reference to Prussia. We were not advised that there was any destitution there. Germany had seemed so far to be able to "paddle her own canoe." We had no reason to conclude that they desired any assistance.

Mr. Stewart said large amounts had been raised in this country for Germany.

Mr. Schurz suggested that the idea was to make no invidious distinction.

Mr. Howard regarded it as rather an anomalous state of affairs for us to be sending supplies to foreign countries at war. During our war with Rebels no European nation sent us any supplies.

Mr. Pomeroy said they had sent us the men to fight our battles.

Mr. Conkling said there was nothing to make us discriminate in this matter between France and Germany. A great many of our people would desire to send their contributions to the widows of Germany.

Mr. Howard did not desire to be misunderstood. His sympathies from the first had been with Prussia. He would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Fowler said his sympathies were with the suffering people of both countries. But as to the Government of Germany he had failed to see where it had shown any sympathy for us in our struggle.

Mr. Stewart remarked that Germany had taken our bonds when other nations would not, and had thus given us means to carry on the war.

Mr. Fowler. They deserved no credit for that. They were only smarter than other people, and they got an exorbitant rate of interest.

Mr. Schurz said it was undeniable, and evidence was on file in the State Department that the Germans had sympathized with the Union during the rebellion. If they had not sympathized with us and believed that we would be successful, they would not have bought our bonds.

Mr. Casserly thought the resolution of Mr. Pomeroy was a graceful one and should have been passed at once.

It was deplorable to bring into a question of a great and noble charity a discussion of the nature which has sprung up.

Mr. Sumner said it was a difficult matter for him—for any American—to decide to which we owed most—France or Germany; but why consider this? Charity knows no persons, no discriminations.

The resolution was then passed.

This resolution is an eminently proper and humane movement, and we hope it may be vigorously followed up. It is impossible to estimate the damage done, in a thickly populated country, by the enforced suppression of industry, and it is only too probable that exterior aid alone can save tens of thousands of Frenchmen from starvation. In the humane work of relief the United States should do their full share, and it only needs a good organization of the proposed movement and a clear explanation of its necessity to secure liberal contributions from the ample stores of America. No difference of sympathy in regard to parties to the present quarrel should retard the collection of the proposed supplies. The Germans themselves are doing their best to feed starving Frenchmen, and we too could not grant aid to any nation which has a stronger claim upon our assistance then that which sent us armies and fleets to ensure the success of our Revolutionary struggle.

BANK ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.—One of the boldest and best planned robberies ever perpetrated in Philadelphia was committed on Thursday night at the Kensington Bank, No. 960, Beach street, Sixteenth Ward. In the afternoon, about five o'clock, a man dressed in the uniform of a policeman, called at the bank and asked to see the cashier, Mr. William McConnell. He was shown into the cashier's room, and there he informed Mr. McConnell that the police authorities had received information that the bank would be robbed during the night, and he had been detailed by Lieut. Clarke, of the 10th District Police, to caution the officers, and he suggested that the watchman should be instructed to exercise greater vigilance. The man then left. Mr. McConnell then sent for the watchman, John Holmes and Thomas Murphy. When they appeared he stated the case to them, told them to be on their guard against everybody, and to shoot down any person who made any attempt to break into the premises. The officers and clerks left the institution when they had settled up their business for the day, and the watchman took charge of the building.

In the evening, about half-past seven o'clock, there was a rap at the front door of the bank. The watchman peeped out and saw two men, dressed as policemen. The door was partly opened, and the outsiders remarked: "Well, you are watching closely. We have been sent by Lieut. Clarke to keep you company." Another glance was taken at the men. Everything seemed to be regular. Caps, coats, pants, &c., were all correct. "Come in," said one of the watchmen, and the door was opened. The men walked in and looked around. A few words of conversation ensued, and then one of the new "guardians" asked Murphy to get him a drink of water. Murphy started for the hydrant. As soon as he had got beyond hearing, Holmes was suddenly attacked and a gag was stuffed into his mouth before he had time to give any alarm. His legs and arms were tied and handcuffs were placed on his wrists, and when Holmes, the other watchman returned, he was overpowered, gagged and tied in the same way. One of the bogus policemen then stood guard over the watchmen with a revolver. The other bogus officer then went to the front door, unbolted it and admitted two other men. They then set to work and forced the doors of the vault and overhauled and secured all the boxes containing valuables placed in the bank vault, for safe keeping. The funds of the bank, contained in a *Lilly's* safe inside the vault, they failed to get, as they could not force the safe.

About 3 a. m. in the morning the burglars left with their booty, leaving the watchmen still bound. The robbery was not discovered until the officers reached the bank in the morning. The amount of government bonds, &c., stolen from the banks so far as known is about $75,000. The books of the Lily safe were found injured, but not opened, and the bank losses nothing.

THE loss of Prussia in the present war is estimated to be also at 250,000 men.

GREAT FIRE AT SOUTH PITTSBURG.

20 Dwellings Burned.

THIRTY FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Loss $150,000.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7.

This morning a terrible conflagration broke out in South Pittsburg, causing tremendous loss and rendering dozens of families homeless. The fire broke out about five o'clock, in a stable belonging to Mr. Richards, Sr., located on Chestnut alley, between Third and Fourth streets.

When discovered the flames had gained considerable headway, and the current of air, going at the time, soon swept them to the adjoining buildings.

The Mechanics' and Walton. Hose Companies arrived as soon as possible, but owing to the long distance they had to come, the fiery element was almost beyond control.

The flames spread from the stables to the machine shops and locomotive works of Smith & Parker, running from Chestnut alley to Bingham street. The building, which was a huge three-story frame, soon fell a prey to the flames and the shops were entirely destroyed.

There was stock for fourteen locomotives in the building at the time. By this time the wind became so strong that it drove the flames in every direction. Dwelling after dwelling was devoured, and in an hour nearly the whole square bounded by Carson, Bingham and Third and Fourth streets was a huge mass of flames.

Many families escaped only with their lives. Notwithstanding the manner in which the flames spread, strange to say we have not heard of a single person being hurt.

In all about twenty dwellings were reduced to ashes. Most of these were two-story brick, although many were frame tenements. In some of the houses lived two or three families. About half of the occupants succeeded in removing the most valuable portion of their household goods.

The flames were checked about half past eight o'clock, and there is now no further damage by them.

By this terrible conflagration at least thirty families are rendered homeless. The citizens in the neighborhood have kindly provided shelter for the sufferers.

It is impossible at this time to give the names of the losers, owing to the great confusion. The loss can only be conjectured. It is thought it will amount to $150,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

It is thought to be the work of an incendiary, although it is asserted by some that it broke out in the machine shops just adjoining the stable. The general opinion, however, is, if originated in the stable, and that it was caused by the torch of the incendiary.

FROM FRANCE.—The revictualing of Paris is going on to the full extent that circumstances will allow, but the distress within city is very great. The Prussians began to provide for the restoration of the railways and the provisioning of the capital the moment the Armistice was concluded; but the rolling-stock was found to be in a wretched condition, and inadequated to meet the demands made for the transportation of supplies. Paris consequently suffers for want of food, and is still partly supplied with rations by the Germans.

The French army of the East may be said to have almost ceased to exist as an organized body. All the members who have made their appearance on Swiss soil are prisoners in neutral hands, and have distributed for safe keeping through the cantons of Berne, Fribourg, and Geneva. The influx of the French into Switzerland, however, still continues, and is likely to cease only when the entire army of Gen. Clinchart are prisoners.

Utter destruction is the only term applicable to St. Cloud. The gardens of Vancressom are much injured. Under the fort all the houses were damaged by the German shells, excepting those purposely demolished. At the beginning of the investment many people continued to ride close up to the plateau on which Fort Montdu Valerian stands. The whole country now, with the exception of a few sheltered places, bears the appearance of a howling wilderness.

Although the French Army of Paris are prisoners of war, the soldiers will remain within the walls of the city till the close of the armistice. As a consequence the number of mouths to feed remains the same as before the capitulation. One of the conditions of the surrender being that no food shall be supplied Paris from the districts occupied by the German armies, it follows that all supplies must be brought from points outside of that region of country.

There is a heavy fall of snow at this writing, rendering it almost impossible to get aid for the starving inhabitants of the villages around Fort Mont du Valerian Energetic attempts are making, however, as the people are in a desperate condition.

A war contribution of eight millions sterling ($40,000,000) has been levied upon Paris and must be paid by the 12th of February.

The bombardment of Belfort is still going on.

The Paris decree of the 29th January is maintained.

The Prussians have occupied the town of Lonsle Saunier, the chief town in the Department of the Jura.

Pelletan, Garnier Pages and Emanuel Arago arrived at Bordeaux, from Paris.

Much anarchy is beginning to be developed among the French people, and this is especially the case in Paris.

The Prefect of Lyons, on Monday, review a corps of ten thousands troops, all of whom were from Alsace and Lorraine.

The German officials in France have been ordered to abstain from a strict censorship of the press while the elections are progressing.

Members of the government who arrived at Bordeaux from Paris, telegraphed to the prefects of all the departments, on Monday night, a decree of the 31st of January relative to electoral disqualifications as incompatible with the principles of universal suffrage.

MONUMENTAL is crumbling to dust under the sway of mammon. Polygamy is giving way to mining stocks, and the Church of the Latter Day Saints is being traded off for claims in placers. Brigham Young is losing power rapidly. The newly-discovered deposits of precious metals are temptations too strong for his hold upon the faithful to resist. They are deserting their leader and teacher for fish ponds, and the metallic wealth of Utah will be his to bring about the disenthralment of that fair Territory from the rule of the Mormons.

THE Democrats now call education "poisoning the minds of the young." The following is an extract from the Democratic party organ of Washington, with reference to some Congressional proceedings: "Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, then advocated the great scheme for national education which is to be substituted for the Freedmen's and other bureaus, by furnishing a mammoth machine to poison the minds of the rising generation. This is one of the most insidious and dangerous of plans for perpetuating radical rule contrived by the twenty-five parsons of New England, and therefore the one that ought to be most firmly resisted."

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 7.

The following particulars of a terrible railroad accident at New Hamburg, on the Hudson River railroad, have been received.

An oil train bound north caught fire near the bridge at that place at a late hour last night. The express train came along and ran into the oil train, catching fire also. The oil train, set fire to the bridge, and the combined weight of the two trains broke the bridge in two and the cars fell through in a mass of wreck and confusion. Several persons, unable to get out of the cars when the crash occurred, were burned to death or drowned.

The engineer, conductor and brakeman of the express train are known to be killed. The scene at track is fearful. A corps of physicians from this city have arrived to attend the wounded and dying. Three sleeping cars are among those destroyed. Eighteen persons are known to have been killed outright, and many more are injured. No names have yet been ascertained.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.

A dispatch has been received in this city from Messrs. O'Brien, Roche and Prince, members of the Legislature, who were detained by the disastrous accident which occurred on the Hudson River railroad, near Poughkeepsie, last night. These gentlemen escaped without injury, but the safety of other Assemblymen who were on the express train when the accident took place is uncertain.

A report is current in the city that telegrams have been received from the scene of disaster, stating that upwards of twenty bodies have not yet been identified, and fifteen more are yet partially imbedded in the debris. The work of removing the bodies was taking place when the last dispatch left. Great excitement prevails in this city over the news.

FOXES, says the Miners' Journal, are very plenty in the vicinity of Pottsville, Pa., the present winter, and sportsmen are having many exciting chases after poor reynard. Everyone captured entitles the lucky man to a bounty of five dollars which also adds to the interest of the chase.

THE WAY "to minister to a mind diseased" is to take Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the *protoxide of Iron*, which gives strength and vigor to the whole system, restores the digestive organs to prefect health, thereby restoring the mind to its natural vigor.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, in the Borough of Sunbury, on which there are erected a large dwelling house, stable and outbuildings. The homestead, late of Hugh Bellas, dec'd.

Also, a Lot on Market street, in the Borough of Sunbury, on which there are a dwelling house, stable and outbuildings. Inquire at the office of

S. P. WOLVERTON,
Administrator.

Feb. 11, 1871.-4t.

New Flour and Feed Store!

R. W. THURSTON,
Corner of Fourth and Market Street,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Has just opened a Flour and Feed Store, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of the best brands of

FLOUR,

FEED OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

POTATOES,
FRUIT,
BUTTER,
EGGS,
and
VEGETABLES

of all kinds, at the very lowest market prices.

Sunbury, Feb. 11, 1871.-1f.

STRAY LOGS.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they caught floating in the Susquehanna river, on the 14th of January, 1871, a lot of round logs, variously marked. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

PETER H. SNYDER,
DANIEL LATCHA.

Lower Augusta, Feb. 11, 1871.-3t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Personal Property.

Will be sold on the premises of John Fry, in Upper Augusta twp., North'd county, Pa., on TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1871, the following property, to wit:

Three Milch Cows,

one of which is fresh, a Two-Horse Wagon, Sleds, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, one Cutting Box, Hay Forks, Rakes, &c. A lot of Rye Straw.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

One Bureau, Tables, Chairs, Benches, Barrels, Butter Churn, and other articles too numerous to mention. Also, Rye and Seed Potatoes.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, when the conditions will be made known by

JOHN FRY.

A. J. SHOM, Auctioneer.

Feb. 11, 1871.-5t.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Our Custom Work is of the very best character. Easy rules for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
The Largest Stock
the Finest Goods;
The Newest Styles;
the Best Workmanship; the Greatest Variety.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Wrappers & Under-Wear of all kinds for all seasons. White Shirts a Specialty.

Boys & Children's Wear at astonishingly low prices.

OAK HALL,
Sixth & Market Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

W. S. RHOADS. A. PARKER HALL.

W. S. RHOADS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ANTHRACITE COAL, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

ORDERS WITH HALL, TASKER & CO.,

Orders left at Boardwalk & Boyer's, Union Market street, will receive prompt attention. Country custom respectfully solicited.

Feb. 4, 1871.-1f.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT CATAWBA
GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

For Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

H

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pill are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. The Catawba Grape Pills, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. Price fifty cents per box.

E

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L

Being prepared expressly for the above Complaints, its blood-purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color and restores the Patient to a state of Health and Purity. For Purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion. Price, $1.50 per Bottle.

M

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, retention of Urine, Diseases of the prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the face, pallid Countenance, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bedwetting in children.

B

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, and excesses and indulgences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, and syphilitic affections—in these diseases used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to Ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—as in chlorosis or retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.)

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCIES, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, or perhaps after Marriage.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or female, from whatever originating, and no matter how long standing. Price, one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

L

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a Face Wash, and will be found the only specific remedy in any species of Cutaneous Affection. It specifily eradicates Pimples, Spots, Scorbutic Dryness, Indurations of the Cutaneous Membrane, etc., dispels Redness and Incipient Inflamation, Blotches, Rash, Moth Patches, Dryness of Scalp or Skin, Foul Breath, and all purposes for which Salves or Ointments are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and leaves contained healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the appearance clearness and virtuosity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long established its principle claim to universal patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a Toilet Appendage of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, Safety and Efficacy—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an Injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu, Sarsaparilla, and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. Price, one dollar per bottle.

D

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 50,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietors have never resorted to their publication in the newspapers, to draw out dupes from the fact that the articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by testimonials.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upward of twenty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence, to Henry T. Helmbold, Druggist and Chemist.

Only Depots: H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or 104 S. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Henry T. Helmbold's. Take no other.

Feb. 11, 1871.—May 7, 1870—1y.

GRAND OPENING

OF A

NEW CLOTHING STORE!

S. Herzfelder having just opened a first class establishment in Moore & Disinger'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, embraces SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN, HOSIERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS, LACES & EMBROIDERIES, LADIES & GENT'S UNDERWARE. 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; ¾ Hill Semper Idem, 16 cts., per yard; four fourth Shoo Fly, 13 cts., per yard; four fourth Social L. 12½ cts., per yard; four fourth Coventry, 12 cts., per yard; ¾ Coventry 8 cts., per yard.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,

1¼ Davoe, 28 cents per yard; four fourth Nashua E. 20 cents per yard; four fourth Nashua R. 18 cents per yard; four fourth Atlantic A., 16 cents per yard; four fourth Appleton P. 12½ cents per yard; four fourth Indian Orchard W., 12 cents per yard; ¾ Harrisburg, 11 cents per yard; ¾ Harrisburg 10 cents per yard; 2¼ Bleached Utica Sheeting 62 cents per yard; 2¼ Bleached Wa tham Sheeting 40 cents per yard; Bleached Cabot, 22 cents per yard.

Bleached Canton Flannels from 15 to 22; Unbleached Canton Flannels from 12 to 26; Wool and Cotton Flannels, from 22½ to 40; all Wool flannels, 25 to 40; Red all Wool Flannels 25 to 55; Glughams, 25 to 55; Ticking, 15 to 28; Paper Cambrics, 12½; Colored Cambrics 12; Calicos fine 6 to 12½.

LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS 75 to $2.00.
LADIES' FELT SKIRTS, from $2.00 to 4.00.
LADIES' SHAWLS, from $1.35 to 12.50.

SPOOL COTTONS.

Willimatic 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 Braids, 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, $1.75; Velvet Kid Gloves, $1.00. 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 excelled by none in this market, we would call especial 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. H. WETZEL & CO.,

Bright's New Building, Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

JNO. L. SLATER & CO.,
HAVE TAKEN ONE OF THE NEW YORK STORES,
No. 5 South Tenth Street, below Market, Philadelphia,
where they have opened a first-class Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

Our Stock consists of a fine assortment of Foreign Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, selected from the best importing houses of this City and New York, which we are prepared to make up in the most fashionable Styles, in Both Fine and Moderate Terms.

Special Bargains in Ready Clothing.

JNO. L. SLATER & CO.,
Formerly with C. C. Hagar.

Dec. 24th, 1870.—6m.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES!
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC GOODS
of every grade, you want to buy for the
MERCHANT TAILOR SHOP
of
THOS. G. NOTT,
Successor to J. G. Rank, Fourth Street, below Market,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Gentlemen who desire fashionable clothing made to order, will find it the place where good work can be had, and at fair prices. Call and be convinced.

THOS. G. NOTT.

Sept. 24, 1870.

A full stock of Rubber & Felt Boots and Shoes.