Sunbury American.

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

SUNBURY, APRIL 19, 1873.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.—The Philadelphia *North American* in noticing the various causes to which the present financial troubles is attributed, such as "the conflicts between labor and capital, tight money markets, high taxes, the long and severe winter, the horse disease, the excessive cost of railway transit, scarcity of seagoing tonnage," &c., expresses its own views, ascribing the trouble to the fact "that the country has undergone a contraction," and adds: "The currency has been stationary and the supply of gold has been diminished, while all the interests of the nation have increased vastly. There being no specie currency, the amount of paper in circulation is not equal to the ordinary wants of business, and the efforts of the business men to supply the void, by the extensive use of bank credits, have been insufficient, because the banks are watched, criticised, cramped and embarrassed in every way, and cannot afford the desired relief without subjecting themselves to attack. Whenever a contraction is in progress trade is always dull, and no one can well doubt that the state of things for the past two years has been a practical contraction to an extent [illegible] understood or appreciated." After some further remarks in regard to "the general volume of trade," its "rapid and enormous increase," and the financial relations between the South and the North, it proceeds: "We do not believe that the [illegible] would be relieved by an increase of currency. We see that in the rise of the gold premium. How, then, shall we overcome the effects of the contraction? Consideration of circumstances for its solution. Two things are set down in the commercial press as facts: First, that the supply of gold is short in consequence of large shipments; and second, that the volume of mercantile exports has been far below the actual needs of commerce. The consequence of that is that our foreign debt is steadily increasing by the shipment of bonds and other securities. The deficiency in cash gold embarrasses the importing trade, because the merchants are obliged to pay too much for gold to meet the demands of the custom house. Currency being in less volume than the business classes have been accustomed to, purchases and payments are embarrassed, and just in this juncture the banks, that ought to afford relief, cannot, from a variety of causes.

"As to the export trade, the withholding of the western crops must be considered as largely responsible. Ostensibly raised for export, these crops have been so withheld that the foreign export trade has been obliged to gather up cotton, tobacco, provisions, petroleum and manufactured goods for shipment, and to fill out the foreign balances with stocks, bonds and gold. This western blockade now seems to recur regularly every winter, setting back the whole business of the country, and throwing an aspect of gloom over the general business when there is no real occasion for it. For when there are no exports from the west to the seaboard there is no contrary current of trade in domestic and foreign goods. As always happens in such cases, the wise men of the Bank of England have increased our troubles by embarrassing the American operations in sterling exchange.

"If western produce were to come forward freely, there being a vast amount of it in store in the west, trade would be set in motion briskly, and there would be no more demand for additional currency or additional bank credits. The demand for gold would diminish, and the shipments would cease with the abundance of mercantile exports. If the freight charged on railroads are really responsible for the utter stagnation we have been suffering from, the case is serious and will require to be dealt with by some competent authority, since it is sheer nonsense to suppose that the entire commerce of a great nation can be suffered to be interrupted in this way to suit a few railway corporations. We should suppose that a little exercise of common sense would teach the railway managers better. And if it does not, then the business classes and the people generally must take care of their own interests by any means that can be found within reach. Free trade, the tariff, protection, currency, specie payments, have little to do or nothing to do with the existing troubles. The country is prosperous. Production of all kinds is immense. Labor and capital both find ample employment. Commerce, both internal and external, could not well be greater. And, so far as we can see, there is nothing unsound in the condition of things. The cause of trouble, whatever it may be, must be sought in the directions indicated above."

THE high water caused the road leading to Watsontown to be submerged between the lock and the Planing Mill of Pardee & Co. P. L. Hackenberg undertook to drive through on Monday last. The result was that the buggy upset causing him to take a flying leap his hat, afghan, whip etc., all falling in behind, and landing ugh! ugh! in the cold icy waters of the raging Susquehanna. Mr. Hackenberg don't like to give up; so with the assistance of a few men who hastened to the scene he came out on the other side, accomplished his work, borrowed a suit of clothes and returned home in due time, entertaining his friends with a mention of his adventure done up in his own peculiar style. We would have been delighted to have seen that cold bath.—*Miltonian.*

THE bill extending the term of Mr. Mackey, the present State Treasurer, to May of next year, passed the House on Tuesday week, and now only needs the signature of the Governor to become a law. The first election under the amendment to the Constitution making the State Treasurer elective by the people, will be held at the annual election in October, and the term of the person chosen will commence on the first of May following. The term of the State Treasurer hereafter will be two years.

FRESH Kuklux Klan outrages are reported from Mississippi.

AFTER the "Salary Grab" bill passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, it was generally stated that it had passed without a dissenting vote. We stated that both Messrs. Dewitt and Ammerman, members from this District, had favored the bill, and propounded the question why they did so. This circumstance produced a letter, published in last week's *Democrat*, from Dr. Dewitt, in which he denies that either he or Mr. Ammerman voted in favor of the bill, and charges us with having stated the matter, which was common rumor at the time, for the purpose of doing himself and his colleague a personal and a political injury. We deny the charge. We asked for information as to the correctness of the rumor. Having denounced these "Salary Grabs" in other places, without regard to party, and protested in plain terms our disapprobation of the whole matter, State and National, we suppose we have the right as a public journalist to ask our own representatives in the State Legislature, why they did so. Dr. Dewitt in his letter, tries to explain the matter to his advantage and that of his colleague by stating that "both Dr. Ammerman and myself voted against the bill for various reasons, and called *loudly* for the yeas and nays, as did many other members (irrespective of party)." Mr. Dewitt is certainly entitled to his denial, and there is no one who will more readily make reparation than ourselves. But our great regret is that [illegible] have been the duty of the speaker to have had the yeas and nays taken when called for, and we could have the satisfaction of seeing the votes of our members recorded. We find neither of the names of the two gentleman mentioned in the proceedings in connection with the bill; nor is there any argument evidence that they in any way objected to it at all. We place the proceedings below, so that the public can judge for themselves.

In the legislative *Record*, of March 13th, page 636, is contained the proceedings relating to the passage of the bill referred to, as follows:

SEC. 32. For the payment of the expenses of the Legislature, including the pay and mileage of members, clerks and officers of each House appointed for the session, and the amount authorized by law for stationery and postage, the sum of two hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be settled by the Auditor General; and the payment out of the said sum to each of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, for salary, shall be *one thousand five hundred dollars each*, without mileage, and that the salary of members shall hereafter be one thousand five hundred dollars each without computing mileage; and the clerks and officers of each house shall be paid such amount as is authorized by law and mileage, the foregoing sum include the payment of all officers and employees; for the pay of the pages of the House, two hundred and fifty dollars, and for the Senate, two hundred dollars each; to the engineer, for each day not exceeding ninety days employed during the recess, three dollars per day. The resident clerk shall receive from the State Printer the bound copies of *Daily Journal*, and forward a copy to each member of the House, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated for paying the expenses of forwarding the same.

Mr. DARTT. I move to amend in the seventh line by striking out the words "five hundred."

The amendment was not agreed to.

The Section was agreed to.

On page 647, Legislative *Record*, No. 81, March 13th, the bill came up on second reading. The following are the full proceedings, on the 32d section as recorded:

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two were read and agreed to.

Mr. DARTT. I move to amend the thirty-second section by striking out the words five hundred in the seventh and ninth line, and on that I call the yeas and nays.

Sir, I regard this proposition to raise the salary of the members to fifteen hundred dollars as unjust and unwise—a thing this Legislature cannot afford to do—neither do I believe that we have a right to do it.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* The section had already passed, and the clerk directed to proceed with the reading of the next section. There was so much confusion in the hall that the Chair did not hear the gentleman from Bradford (Mr. DARTT.)

Sections thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four and sixty-five, were read and agreed to.

Mr. BAILY. I move to reconsider the vote on section thirty-two.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* The gentleman had better wait until the bill is gone through with.

Sections sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight and sixty-nine were read and agreed to.

Mr. WOLFE. I move to reconsider section thirty-two.

The SPEAKER. The Chair had ordered the clerk to read the next section.

Mr. WOLFE. I insist upon my motion.

Sections seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three and seventy-four were read and agreed to.

THE PROPOSED LEASE OF THE N. C. R. R. BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.—The *Baltimore American* of Saturday last, contains the following paragraph:

"The meeting of some of the stockholders in the Northern Central railway, yesterday, developed that the opposition to the proposed lease to the Pennsylvania Central hangs upon any insuperable objection to the project. The meeting was called to strengthen the pending injunction against the lease, but it seems that it will be likely to be withdrawn if Mr. Scott offers six per cent. or more for the lease. A committee was appointed to consider and consult upon the views of stockholders and make a report to another meeting.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The result of the Rhode Island election, held on Tuesday week, shows another complete triumph for the Republicans. The majority for Governor is nearly 6,000, and there is a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

A man, named Vaughan, has been arrested in Memphis on the charge of having murdered General Thomas C. Hindman, of Helena, Arkansas, four years ago.

PICKPOCKETS.—The proprietor of the wagons for hauling, in town, permitted a respectable-looking young gentleman to ride with him last Friday evening, and in return was relieved of his pocketbook containing a few dollars. The sudden departure of his passenger surprised him until he discovered his loss.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

Horrible Murder of General Canby and the Rev. Dr. Thomas by the Indians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The following dispatch was received at the office of the adjutant General of the army:

H'DQ'S DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, April 12, 1873.

General W. T. Sherman, Washington:

The following report of the horrible treachery and murder has just been received. I have telegraphed to Col. Gillem to let the punishment of the Modocs be served as their treachery has merited, and hope to hear soon that he has made an end of them.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General Commanding.

A copy of a telegraph to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of California, from the Modoc expedition:

General Canby, with the peace commissioners, went to meet the Indians about one mile in front of the camp at 11.30 this morning. At 1.30 this afternoon the signal officer whom I had watching the conference, reported firing. Upon reaching the place of meeting I found that Gen. Canby and the Rev. Dr. Thomas had been killed, and Mr. Meecham wounded. The other commissioner, Mr. Dyer, escaped unhurt. I shall at once commence active operation against the Indians.

ALVIN GILLEM,
Col. 1st Cavalry, comm'd'g.

Dated at the camp south of Tule lake, April 11th.

Similar official reports were also received by Assistant Adjutant General W. D. Whipple, at the army headquarters, from Assistant Adjutant General H. Clay Wood, at Portland, Oregon, who had been advised by Col. Gillem, and communicated to the President at a late hour last night by Adjutant General Townsend and General Sherman was also apprised, at a late hour, of the occurrence. The feelings of the President and the General at the sudden announcement were of the most intense sorrow and indignation, and there was not an instant's hesitance in the declaration that the modocs shall be made to suffer to the severest extent for their crime.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LAVA BED CAMP, April 11, } Via YREKA, April 12, 1873. }

Yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the peace commissioners, and a message was sent out by the commissioners asking for a talk this morning at a point from our picket line.

Later in the eavening Bogus Charley came in and told the picket that he could take his gun; that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him in and took him to the tent of General Canby, where Charley left his gun, and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night.

THIS MORNING BOSTON CHARLEY CAME IN

and told the Commission that Captain Jack and five other Indians would meet the Commission outside our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus Charley then mounted a horse and started for the lava beds.

About an hour after their departure General Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyar, with Frank Riddle and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the appointed place, and were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieutenant Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About half an hour after the party had arrived a cry from the signal station was heard, saying that the

INDIANS HAD ATTACKED THE PEACE COMMISSION,

and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col Mason.

In a moment troops were under arms and deployed as skirmishers, under the command of Colonel Green, and orders were given to forward a double quick.

VERY SHORTLY AFTER MR. DYAR RETURNED,

and told us that the Indians had attacked them, and that he thought he was the only one who had escaped; but a few moments after Riddle and his squaw were seen within the picket line.

From him we gather the following account of how the massacre commenced:

MR. DYAR'S ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK.

Mr. Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by General Canby, and then Dr. Thomas. Then Captain Jack made a speech, asking for Hot Creek and Cottonwood, the places now occupied by Fairchild and Dorris, for a reservation.

Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked.

Schonchin told Mr. Meacham to say no more; that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject and while Schonchin was speaking

CAPTAIN JACK GOT UP AND WALKED BEHIND

the others, turned back and exclaimed "All ready!" He then drew his pistol and snapped a cap at General Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired. General Canby fell dead, shot under the eye. Schonchin then shot Mr. Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive.

Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas.

Hawker Jim chased Mr. Dyar for some distance, but Dyar turned upon him with a pistol in hand and Jim ran off.

An Indian knocked the squaw of Riddle off her horse and took it, but Captain Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him.

Some allowance may be made for the truth of this last statement.

THE TROOPS ON THE ALERT.

The troops are now about a mile in the lava beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under the cover of darkness. There are here about six hundred troops, who can be brought into active service, and it is believed they will end the Modoc war.

Mr. Meacham is not expected to survive.

CALIFORNIA.

MASSACRE OF THE MODOC PEACE COMMISSIONERS — GENERAL CANBY AND COMMISSIONER THOMAS THE VICTIMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The news of the massacre of the Modoc peace commissioners creates much excitement here. The policy of dallying with treacherous savages is strongly denounced by all classes of people. The folly of such a course was demonstrated before, in Arizona, in the Brooks campaign.

OUTRAGES BY THE APACHES—SEVENTY-NINE INDIANS KILLED AND TWENTY-SIX CAPTURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—On the 11th of March Gus Swain, John M'Donald and George Taylor were murdered by a large band of Apaches. The Savages were pursued by the troops and overtaken, and during the conflict that followed seventy-nine warriors were killed, and twenty-six women and children taken prisoners. The troops were under command of Lieutenant Rice, who is now at Fort Whipple. They followed the trail of the Apaches, and learned that Mr. Taylor had been captured and subjected to the most horrible tortures.

Captain Randall reports having had an engagement with the Apaches, in which forty-seven warriors were killed, and seven women captured.

THE MODOC MASSACRE.

Their Instructions from the Secretary.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following are the despatches of General Sherman, showing the earnestness of the government to punish the Modoc tribe:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873.—General Gillem, Modoc camp, via Yreka California:

Your despatch announcing the terrible loss to the country of General Canby, by the perfidy of the Modoc band of Indians, has been shown to the President, who authorizes me to instruct you to make the attack so strong and persistent that their fate may be commensurate with their crime. You will be fully justified in their utter extermination.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

NOTE.—A copy of this despatch was sent to General Schofield in San Francisco, California:—

WASHINGTON, April 13.—General J. M. Schofield, commanding Military District, San Francisco:—Your despath of yesterday is this morning received.

Last night about midnight, General Townsend came to my house with a despatch from General Gillem to the same effect as yours, which despatch he had shown to the President, and I answered General Gillem direct, with a copy of the answer to you.

The President now sanctions the most severe punishment of the Modocs, and I hope to hear that they have met the doom they so richly have earned by their insolence and perfidy. Consult Mrs. Canby, General Canby.

This is Sunday. I will see the President this evening, and to-morrow will notify you of any change in the existing command, if made; but you may be sure that any measure of severity to the savages will be sustained. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

GENERAL JEFFERSON C. DAVIS TO ASSUME GENERAL CANBY'S COMMAND.

General Sherman has sent a despatch to General Jefferson C. Davis, now in Indiana, directing him to immediately proceed to the Pacific coast and assume the command made vacant by the death of General Canby.

VIEWS OF SECRETARY DELANO.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day said that he should ask no mercy whatever for the Modocs. He did not think the massacre would seriously affect the peace policy, which protected friendly Indians, but punished those who are hostile. General Canby was in accord with this policy, and had been interested with the management of the proceedings connected with the Modoc mission, and his decision was to be final.

LOUISIANA.

Terrible Riot at Colfax, Grant Parish.

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—The steamboat *Southwestern*, which arrived about twenty minutes past one o'clock today, brings stirring and important news from Grant parish. The whites have retaken Colfax, and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From passengers on the *Southwestern* we glean the following:

The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the court house, and built breastworks three or four feet high.

There are, it is said, about four hundred men armed and equipped thoroughly. On Sunday about noon some one hundred and fifty men, who had gathered from the surrounding parishes made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up till about three P. M., when the works were stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the court house, the doors of which were barricaded. After some further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired upon by the besieged party, wounding several, among whom were Captain Hadnot, who was shot in the bowels, and it is feared, fatally wounded.

THE COURT HOUSE SET ON FIRE.

The whites retreated outside of the breastworks, and, as the only means of dislodging the negroes, the court house was set on fire, and the blacks were shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that nearly one hundred negroes were killed, and there were none to be found for miles around.

STATEMENT OF A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.

The captain of the *Southwestern* makes the following statement:—

We arrived at Colfax, on Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, and found that the whites and the sheriff, I suppose at their head, had captured the town, after a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me that about one hundred negroes had been killed and many others wounded. We saw from the boat some fifteen or twenty lying dead on the banks. One white man was reported killed, whose name I did not learn, and two very seriously wounded—Messrs. Hadnot and Harris. Mr. Hadnot was shot in the bowels, and is believed to be mortally wounded.

We brought Messrs. Harris and Hadnot down from Colfax to Alexandria. Three or four other white men were slightly wounded. About one hundred negroes escaped, but it was said the whites were pursuing them. All the leaders of the riot escaped, especially white men. The negroes ambuscaded themselves in the court house, and the whites, finding there was no other mode of attack left them, set fire to the building. The whites numbered about one hundred and fifty. The fight lasted from noon till five P. M. The whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when I left, on last Sunday night, everything was very quiet.

GOOD WORDS

FOR THE PAIN-KILLER.

We can confidently recommend the Pain-Killer.—*Toronto Baptist.*

It is the most effectual remedy we know of for Aches, Pains, flesh wounds, &c.—*St. Johns News, P. Q.*

We advise that every family should have so effectual and speedy a Pain-Killer.—*Amherst N. S. Gazette.*

Our own experience is that a bottle of Pain-Killer is the best Physician a traveller can have.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

For both internal and external application have found it of great value.—*Chris. Era.*

A medicine no family should be without.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Could hardly keep house without it.—*Ed Voice.*

Should be kept in every house, in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness.—*Chris. Press.*

No article ever obtained such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

One of the most reliable specifies of the age.—*Old North State.*

Its power is wonderful and unequaled in relieving the most severe pain.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

An indispensable article in the medicine chest.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

It will recommend itself to all who use it.—*Georgia Enterprise.*

Is extensively used and sought after as a really useful medicine.—*Journal St. John, N. B.*

No Medicine has acquired such a reputation; it has real merit.—*Newport Daily News.*

One of the most useful medicines; have used it and dispensed it for the past twenty years.—*Rev. Wm. Ward, Assam.*

The most valuable medicine now in use.—*Tenn. Organ.*

It is really a valuable medicine, and used by many physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark, if need be.—*Rev. C. Hibbard, Burmah.*

One of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be.—*Brunswick Telegraph.*

In my mountain travels no medicine is of so universal application as Pain-Killer.—*Rev. M. H. Bixby, Burham.*

PERRY DAVIS AND SON,
MANE'S AND PROP'S,
136 High St., Providence, R. I.
111 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.
377 St. Paul St., Montreal, Canada.
17 Southampton, Row, London, Eng.
March 22, 1873.—1m.

WAGES.

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK. Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "How to make a living," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisana, Westchester Co., N. Y. Ap. 19 eowy.

Agents Wanted everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine, send for illustrated Circular, to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, New York. ap 19,-1y.

THE PARLOR COMPANION.
Every Lady Wants one!
Every Man ought to be one.
Sent on receipt of Ten Cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

BON-TON FLIRTATION SIGNALS, sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique Printing and Publishing House, 26 Vesey Street, New York.

THE BECKWITH $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 Days Trial; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 802 Broadway, New York. ap19, eowly.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. An important Invention. It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by Mail when requested, circulars free, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently. ap19, eowly.

New Advertisements.

Drifted Logs! Drifted Logs!

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Logs have taken adrift in the river Susquehanna during the late freshet by the undersigned, residing on Hall's Island, at Herndon, Northumberland county, having the following marks upon them:—3 bor, 1 K3B, 2 Pm, 2 S3S, 3 Y, 1 2s, 1 I, 1 O, 1 e, 1 BUT, 2 S, 2 E, 1 W, 1 H, 1 P75, 1 S50, 1 OX, 2 (⚒), 3 Sec, 5 O, 1 pm6, 2 O, 2 Pm3, 2 (5), 1 O3, 1 X, 1 OA, 2 Pm3, 1 SW8, 2 e3, 2 as, 2 C&S, 3 A, 4 FAY, 1 T33, 2 33, 2 WLXW, 1 (PC) 1 25, 1 ⚒, 2 T87, 1 C&B, 1 JHR, 2 166, 2 72, 1 O, 2 ⚒ SHP, 4 PUT, 1 8C8, 1 8h, 2 Y, 1 X, 4 BAY, 1 DE, 1 A, 2 COL, 1 X, 1 ⚒, 1 JHP, 1 cm, 1 ⅊, 2 F, 2 L, 1 RS, 1 (5), 2 WST, 1 ⚒, 1 BSE, 1 EXP, 1 E86, 1 (46), 1 APT, 1 AZ, 2 (T), 2 slc, 1 Hl5, 2 FRECK.

The owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or else the will be disposed of according to law.

Z. T. HOOVER.

Herndon, North'd co., April 19, 1873.—5w

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING & SUMMER BONNETS & HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

An extensive assortment of Straw Millinery and Fancy Goods, now open at

MISS L. WEISER'S MILLINERY STORE,
MARKET STREET, SUNBURY, PA.

My stock of Spring goods is unusually large and varied, comprising the latest and most attractive styles, selected with care from the leading importing houses and adapted for the present season.

ap12,'73. MISS L. WEISER.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co partnership heretofore existing between George Rohrbach, D. C. Rohrbach and Wm. Rohrbach, in the Foundry business, under the firm name of Geo. Rohrbach & sons, was dissolved on the first day of April, 1873, by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on at the same place by the undersigned under the former firm name who will make settlement of all former accounts.

GEO. ROHRBACH,
JACOB F. ROHRBACH,
WILLIAM ROHRBACH.

Sunbury, April 12, 1873.—3t.

LOCAL OPTION.

Now is the time to form Your clubs.

FINE OLD RYE WHISKY.
Fully Four Years Old.

$4 per gallon. Or, in large bottles, securely packed in cases, $11.00 per dozen.

VERY FINE PALE SAERRY,
and
RARE OLD PORT WINES,
at same prices.

GOLD SEAL BRANDY,
Very Choice,
$18.00 the dozen.

Send in your orders,

H. & A. C. VAN HEIL,
No. 1310, CHESTNUT ST.,
Philadelphia.

April 19, 1873.—1 ye.

Notice to Tax-payers.

APPEALS will be held in the Commissioners' Office, on the following days, for the following townships and boroughs, viz: April 29th, Cameron, Mt. Carmel Borough, Little Mahanoy, Mount Carmel and Coal townships.

" 29th, McEwensville, Turbutville, Lewis, Point and Watsontown.

" 30th, Upper Mahanoy, Washington, Jackson, Jordan, Zerbe and Lower Mahanoy.

May 1st, Upper Augusta, Lower Augusta, Shamokin, Rush, Riverside and Snydertown.

" 2d, Delaware, Turbut, Milton, Chillisquaque and Northumberland.

" 3d, Sunbury and Shamokin Boroughs.

Attest: P. W. GRAY.

JACOB BUNSICKER,
AMOS VASTINE,
J. G. DURHAM,
Commissioners.

Sunbury, April 11th, '73.—4t.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.

One of the most important improvements ever perfected in musical instruments has lately been introduced by GEO. WOODS & Co., in their improved Parlor Organs. It consists of a piano of exquisite quality of tones which will never require tuning.

The instrument was lately introduced at a musical soiree in Baltimore and received the cordial applause and endorsement of the many eminent professionals present. See advertisement in another column.

March 29, 1873.—6w.

GEO. WOOD'S & CO'S., ORGANS.

AND THEIR COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

The Piano—A beautifully toned piano, which will never require tuning. The Vox Humana—A baritone solo; not fan or tremolo. The Æoline delicate soft or breathing stop. See advertisement in another column.

March 29, 1873.—6w.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents Wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address, G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 814-1y.

WAIT! WAIT!! WAIT!!!

THE

GREAT MASTODON

IS COMING!

MONTGOMERY QUEEN'S

4 SEPERATE SHOWS!
EUROPEAN MENAGERIE!
TRANS-ATLANTIC CIRCUS!
ROMAN HIPPODROME!

AND THE SENSATION OF THE AGE, THE GENUINE

BEDOUIN ARAB TROUPE!

IN ENTIRELY SEPERATE TENTS.

One Ticket Admit to All!

First visit to this State of the largest consolidated Exhibition. Will Exhibit at

SUNBURY, on TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1873.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY!

Afternoon Entertainment at 2 o'clock. Evening Performance at 8 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous.

ADMISSION 50 Cents. CHILDREN, 10 years old, and under 25 Cents.

First four of these Exhibitions on the American Continent, and are given under

SEPERATE MONSTER TENTS!

300 WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS!
375 MEN AND HORSES!
40 DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS!
"ARABIAN NIGHTS" ENTERTAINMENT, AND AFTERNOON also,
A TWO HUNDRED & FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR SHOW!

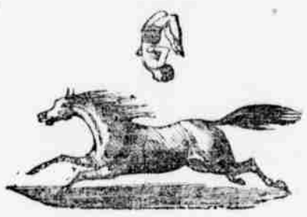
Separate Shows—Separate Tents! More Men, Horses, Ponies, Actors, Actresses, Animals, Dens, Cages, Curiosities and Paraphenalia, than ANY OTHER SHOW ON EARTH.

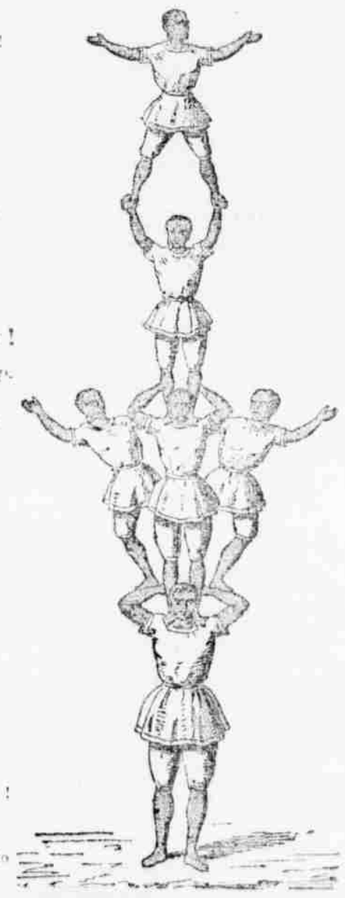
OPPOSITION DEFIED!

BEHOLD THE

ENTREE TRIUMPHAL!

Golden Chariots! Acting Elephants!





Cameis and Dromedaries!

RADIENT IN ORIENTAL TRAPPINGS!

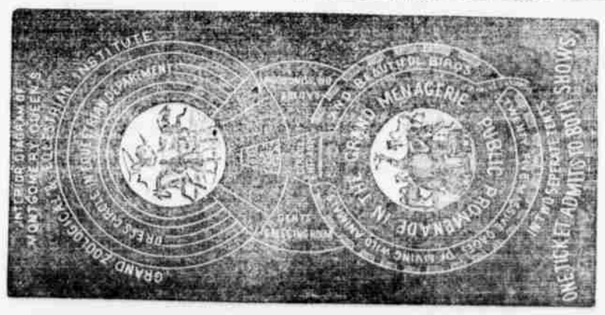
MASSIVE DENS AND ELEGANT PALACE CAGES!

Professor Norris'

SILVER CORNET BAND!

WILD ARABS MOUNTED!

Forming a Scene worth Miles of Travel to behold.



Menagerie Leaves one hour before the Hippodrome Exercises commence. Great Arab Show immediately after Arcade Display.

☞ The Arabs can be seen in the procession, mounted, and interviewed at the hotels by anyone who doubts that they are not real, undisguised WILD SONS OF SAHARA.

Wait! Wait!! For the 4 Great Shows of MONTGOMERY QUEEN,

The Finest and Largest ever Seen.

☞ Parties visiting the Menagerie, need not see nor hear anything relative to the Circus, unless desirous of so doing.

"Come as winds come when forests are rended,
Come as the waves come when navies are stranded,"

And get ten times the worth of your money by witnessing the multitude of attractions to be seen.

QUEEN'S 4 BIG SHOWS!

Look at the beautiful Pictorial Bills—read the papers, programmes and pamphlets for the details. Keep your eye on the date, day and place. Wait for us we are coming with an Avalanche of talent. This, the Colossus of Exhibitions, will also exhibit at

Millersburg, Monday, April 21st. Milton, Wednesday, April 23d. New Berlin, Thursday, April 24th. Mahlheim, Friday, April 25th.

MONTGOMERY QUEEN,
Sole Proprietor and Manager.

FRANK RIVERS,
General Director.