Congressional News.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1858.

HOUSE.—The House took up the private calendar.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, in responding to a former remark of Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, explained that he left the Whig party because it became abolitionized, and since then had found Captain Rynders to be an honorable man, who had been badly slandered.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, said he recollected the time when Mr. Clingman and himself stood side by side, and added that his leaving the party was for the party's good.

Mr. Clingman replied that the gentleman's party had been beaten ever since he (Mr. C.) had left it. Their vote on the Crittenden substitute was a good proof of their penience.

The colloquy between these gentlemen created much merriment. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

SENATE.—The Pacific railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, considered it obvious that Congress cannot agree on any route; with diminished treasury loans and expective expenses, he could not believe that Senators imagine they can pass the bill. He would therefore move as a test vote, that further consideration of the bill be postponed until December next.

Mr. Gwin said that he would consider such a vote as an indication that the Administration does not intend to give any aid to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, and as a violation of all the pledges of 1856.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, said that the heat of sectionalism was so strong that there was no hope of a route offering justice to the south; he would therefore vote for the motion to postpone.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, moved that the eastern terminus be in Arkansas, opposite Memphis. He spoke in favor of the El Paso route.

Mr. Broderick, of California, reminded the administration opponents of the bill that the State of California was given to Mr. Buchanan on the faith of a Pacific railroad. As to the route southern route, we might as well talk of a railroad to the moon, inasmuch as it would cost equal to carry it from the south of California to San Francisco.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, was in favor of the construction of the railroad, and believed it constitutional to make such a contract. The Government now pays a million and three hundred thousand dollars annually for carrying mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific; thus, before thirty years it will have paid at the present rates, fifty millions of dollars; while the railroad will cost only twenty-five millions, which is the most economical route. He hoped the Senate and the country can act.

Mr. Iverson then explained his plan, which he had voted down. It was a compromise between the Big Sioux being on a parallel with the middle of the line being within the South of St. Louis, and the southern line from the Rio Grande, somewhere at El Paso, and might connect with the various lines; thus giving a connection with the railroad systems of the country. But the numerical strength of the north offered the right chance of justice to the southern states. He would vote for the postponement of the bill until December.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, did not like to see the issue raised on this question of north and south, for the reason that if the road be built, it will be for the interest of all. He felt sure that though the heavens fall, justice though the heavens fall, we can have but one road, hence the route offers, most nearly, equal justice to the north and the south. The course of the line is comparatively unimportant to public interests, but the location of the road is important. This bill locates the eastern terminus at San Francisco, but leaves a floating margin for the eastern terminus. The reason that no eastern terminus is named, because by naming any particular point he would lose votes, and hazzard the passage of the bill. While he wished to commence the great work of connection with the Pacific, he could not do it with this supplement, which was virtually a fraud. If we must have San Francisco as the western terminus, he would also designate the eastern, Memphis, neither.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said that the sentiment of the State of Massachusetts was almost unanimity in favor of the Pacific road, and he would say she had nothing but national feeling that had been represented to the people of Massachusetts are a commercial and manufacturing people, and in the best route, north or south; for, he may say, it will most benefit them. He would vote to postpone the bill for the reason that we have nothing yet to act upon. There is a diversity of opinion in the country. The work is a great undertaking, every dollar spent may be sunk, and it will not pay for the cost such a road will bind the country together we can afford to sink the money. Railroads are necessities, but money expended therein does not return. Nine hundred millions have been spent on railroads, and to-day they are worth three hundred and fifty millions, which has increased the wealth of the country by hundreds of millions. The treasury is in no condition to undertake this great national work. We are involved with expenditures greater than any in the history of our history. Our duty is to husband the resources of the country. We are hardly out of a great commerce and manufactures are paralyzed; there is no capital to invest. He believe either the northern or southern capitalist would be induced to invest in the organization of a company in the hands of bankrupt hacks, political and political—irresponsible in character, who will damn the country. When the government and people are out of debt, we may then find capitalists to undertake the work, from the magnitude of the enterprise. He had witnessed with deep mortifications of a defeat of the Pacific bill this session. All the Presidential votes were pledged to it. It was only question in the last campaign where was universal unanimity. He thought that a measure so long before the public should be made the subject of debate. If the bill is not the right mode, let it be modified, let the great object of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. The country has given the bill the most attention, and it is the best bill on the subject. The bill is fair in its terms. It fixes the terminal and branches on of the route to capitalists who put their money in it for the San Francisco is the great Pacific commerce, and no system will succeed unless it reaches there. Texas made the terminus. As to the route, it is essential that it should be on navigable waters of the Pacific. The case is a thousand miles in length requiring a railroad to reach it. He objected to Mr. Iverson's route, as fixing any point it would be out of the measure. For a southern route, his opinion was in favor of a northern and the Alberquerque. But if there be one road that indicates, that shall be the road centre of the republic. It is a great national measure before the country, and the road arrived at that point when the interest demands it.

He went into a lengthened disquisition, showing the probable traffic advantages of the various descriptions of goods, saying that while we are all anxious for Cuba, when she can be obtained legitimately, and for Central America on account of the extension of commerce they would induce, their whole commerce was but a fraction of the mighty traffic of India and China, that by this route would be poured into the lap of the Mississippi. The vote to postpone the bill till December, he regarded as a test, whether the subject shall be kept open till the next Presidential election. He was in favor of the present Administration redeeming its pledges, & leave the next, which ever it might be, to redeem its own. In conclusion, he regarded the present as an auspicious time to undertake the work. The country is through the crisis, and a political stagnation offers a favorable opportunity to unite to carry it through. The north must lean a little, and the south, also, to meet half way and have it done. The road would cause no immediate drain on the treasury; the whole amount would not equal this little Mormon war; while, if there was a war with a European power, it would save the cost twenty times. Moreover, the principle involved is quite constitutional, and is the same as is involved in every mail contract. He regarded it as a wise measure, dictated by every consideration of policy, and as a peace measure for preventing war, besides being economical in the postal service. He hoped it would not be postponed.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE GREAT PRINTING SWINDLE.

We are glad to see the announcement made by Mr. Cameron, in the Senate, on Wednesday, from the Committee on Printing, that "no more picture books are to be allowed." We exposed one of the "picture book" transactions the other day. We allude to the third volume of Reports on the Pacific Railroad, which was composed almost entirely of "pictures" of extravagant cost and useless character. We refer to the subject again to show some of the expenses in detail of getting up this work, an account of which we have procured from official sources. It exhibits a shameful abuse of authority lodged in the War Department by Congress, to prosecute surveys with a view to discover the most practicable railroad route across the continent. The last Administration was guilty of a fraud on the Treasury in incurring these wholly unauthorized expenses. We beg public attention to them, that the Executive Departments may understand that though they may prosecute favorite plans of plunder in secret for a while at the public expense, yet exposure is sure to follow. The whole of the following charges, be it remembered, are for work on the Pacific Railroad Report, which was totally outside of its objects, had not the least legitimate connection with it, and is in every respect totally worthless:

Cactaceæ,	$1,805	Diagrams,	$558
Birds,	29,950	Cuts,	1,092
Geology,	13,969	Fossils,	405
Views,	11,594	Mosses and Liverworts,	831
Trees,	3,335	Illustrations,	491
Fishes and Reptiles,	8,918	Plates,	17,719
Botany,	3,923	Maps,	11,596
Meteorology,	1,358	"	"
Paleontology,	450	Total,	$106,204

Here, it will be seen, is over *one hundred thousand dollars* thrown away on this Pacific Railroad Report, yielding no advantage whatever to the enterprise, and intimating the manner in which we may expect the work will be done, in case the job of building the road should ever be devolved upon the Government.

In connection with this subject, we will allude here to an extravagance in the printing department of the Patent Office Reports, which, for the sake of the generally meritorious character of those publications, we trust may be abated. We refer to the useless practice of furnishing costly illustrations of animals and fruits in the Agricultural Department. In the Mechanical Reports, illustrations are absolutely necessary; but in the Agricultural Department they cost a good deal more than they are worth. We are glad to know that this extravagance is likely to be reformed in the future. By way of illustration, we will say that, for lithographing and printing in colors a single ox for the Patent Office Report, we find the sum of $10,576 paid to Wagner & McGuigan. For a similar service for one bull, the sum of $10,576 was paid; for a cow the sum of $7,500, and for one horse the sum of $5,576.

HOW UNCLE SAM'S MONEY GOES.

Among the "contingent expenses" of the National House of Representatives for 1857, may be found charged the following articles:

Knives, 1,475,	$6,293 00	Inkstands—	
Scissors,	669 70	Fancy,	$635 92
Candles,	1,057 50	Draper's,	228 00
Propelling pencils,	600 00	English,	117 42
Two flags,	100 00	Desk,	59 60
Dressing cases,	615 50	Ladies',	283 20
Odor cases!	121 50	Plain,	150 00
Cigar cases!	97 50	Cut,	291 00
Ladies' reticules,	212 00	French,	52 00
Portfolios,	1,097 13	Pump,	18 00
Albums, plain and illuminated,	832 00	Screw,	14 00—1,864 21
Snuff,	21 00	Ladies' portemonnaies,	317 00
Vesta taper boxes,	70 50	Penknives,	
Valises,	10 00	lots,	217 00
Card cases,	177 00	Buckskin purses,	79 00
English trav'g cases,	155 00	Pocket Books,	80 00
English despatch boxes,	75 00	Ladies' Companion,	101 00

If there be not ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and ninety-seven cents expended for crinoline in the contingents of the House in 1858, (says an exchange paper,) let us live in hope, and believe that with the progress of Coleridgian art, in the year 1859 or 1860 that sum may be laid out by members for the beautification of their wives' and daughters' apparel. Certainly, the appropriations should not stop with albums, reticules, shopping-tablets, porte-monnaies, etc., but should, with spherical sublimity, rise to the adornment of the entire feminine person, giving it (at the public expense) that circular glory which rivals both the nimbus of the dawn and the tracks of the midnight stars.—*States.*

Correspondence of the Phila. Ledger.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1858.

Rumors are again in circulation that President will defore the close of the session, send to Congress a message on the subject of our relations with Spain. There is no ground for the supposition that the President wishes, at this time, to make an occasion for a quarrel with Spain, with a view to seize upon Cuba. The report is not true that the Spanish Government has brought forward in the Cortes a law for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish Colonies. Such a measure could hardly be voluntarily adopted by the Spanish Government—at a time, too, when the Island is tranquil, and when the Government is drawing from it a rich revenue.

If the Spanish Government should undertake to re-establish dominion in Mexico, through Santa Anna, that would make a case upon which the President would call upon Congress for power to interfere. Were then the neutrality laws suspended, our people would flock to the theatre of the conflict, and the war would soon be turned against Cuba. W.

KNITTING MACHINES.—A few days since we had an opportunity of witnessing the operation of knitting stockings by machinery. The machine is a singular contrivance, but performs its work well. A single thread machine is capable of knitting from 4 to 5 pairs of men's socks per day, whilst a double or treble thread machine will increase its capacity in like proportion. Mr. Joseph Hollen of Cambria county is the inventor and patentee. He is a poor man, and has lately had his property destroyed by fire.—*Clearfield Journal.*

Townsend, the supposed robber and burglar whose trial has excited much interest in Canada, and who was acquitted, has been re-arrested, for the murder of a man named Nellis. A witness against him was nearly beaten to death on Thursday night.

A LETTER FROM COL. BENTON.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes the following extracts from a letter written by Col. Benton a few days before he died. It relates to the great work to which he was devoting the last days of his life:

The 6th volume is issued and brings down the abridgement to the end of Mr. Monroe's first Administration (1821). The 7th volume is printed and in the binder's hands (soon for delivery), and will come into Mr. John Quincy Adam's Administration. The 8th volume is in the press, and will come deep into Gen Jackson's Administration; so that as you see so far as the public and the publishers are concerned, the great work is half finished.—But as it concerns myself, I am far ahead of the press, and, in fact, almost through. I gave out publickly that I will be done in two months, but that was to allow a margin for accidents and mistakes. I expect to be done in less than one month being now employed on the great compromise session of 1849-50. He and I appear as antagonists with respect to these measures; but the antogonism was as to the *form*, and not as the objects of the measures. He wished the whole of the measures to be contained in one general compromise bill; I wanted the same measures, (or the most of them, and their objects). The omnibus bill mis-carried, but the measures passed separately, and were just as strong on the statute book, in separate acts, as they would have been in a general one. The antagonism then was as to *form* and not as to *measures*, and ended in the establishment of the same measures, and in the accomplishment of the same object namely, *the pacification of the country*. The abridged debates will show all this, and that there was a real crisis at the time—"a crisis big with the fate of Rome"—its pacification worthy of the last efforts of Clay, and in accomplishing which his ardent patriotism, his devotion to the Union, his disregard of self his courageous self-reliance, all appeared in their mid-day force and splendor. It was not the blaze of the setting sun, but the noonday blaze of that great luminary. In these flashes of courage and patriotism always struck *out* when the Union was struck *at*, he seemed to me to be the impersonation of UNION, and ready to be laid as a victim on its alter.

"This being the state and condition of the work so far advanced as to enable the public to judge its character—which judgment has, in fact been most favorable—and also to see the near completion of the work, I feel justified in expressing the belief that I have rendered accessible (and I hope attractive) to the whole reading community the history of the formation of this Union and of the spirit in which it grew and of the spirit in which it was administered, carrying the noble vessel safely through every danger for near seventy years. I have made all the knowledge accessible to every reading man, and knowledge is power!—especially political power! and as necessary to adorn a public man's life, as to enable him to legislate beneficially for the country and avoid the mistakes and errors which often mortify himself. That is one object of the abridgement, and a high one, but not the highest. The highest lies among the most exalted of human action! among the objects which would reconcile a distracted Union by showing the examples of moderation, of justice, of condition of defense, which joined us together and kept us together. The abridged debates will abound with such examples, and from men of such noble character as will command veneration and imitation.

ILLUMINATING POWERS OF GAS COALS—INTERESTING TESTS.—The following tests made impartially and with good apparatus, furnish much interesting information; for at this time not only all the large cities in the United States, containing ten thousand inhabitants, including many lesser towns, are lighted with illuminating gas manufactured from coal—The consumption of coal, therefore, in the supply of this one branch of manufacture, which is daily exhausted and daily renewed, in quantities of cubic feet numbered by millions requiring, in the process, amounts of coal numbered by thousands of tons, is a subject akin to the larger interests of the country and one which very naturally elicits the nicest calculations.

March 26, 1855.—Tested five pounds of Pittsburg Coal which gave 18 cubic feet of gas of good illuminating power.

May 2, 1855.—Tested five pounds of Pictou coals procured from city gas works, at request of ——, which gave 16 cubic feet of gas; coke inferior.

Five pounds of English Cannel Coals, which gave 20 feet of brilliant illuminating quality.

May 15, 1825.—Five pounds of Coals from Hollidaysburg, Pa., obtaining 20 cubic feet of gas of good illuminating power, and a large bulk of coke.

Five pounds of Pennsylvania Cannel Coal which gave 19 feet of gas of good illuminating power; coke almost worthless.

June 5, 1855.—Five pounds of Clover Hill Coals, mean of three trials gave 16 feet; coke medium quality.

June 11.—Five pounds Fairmount Coal gave 16 feet gas; coke of fair quality.

Five pounds Alleghany Coals gave 18 feet of gas illuminating power, *medium*; with large amount of inferior coke.

Five pounds of Coal from Chatam county, North Carolina, gave 20.4 cubic feet of gas of good illuminating power, coke appears of good quality. (125 pounds of these coals were tested by J. K. Birch of Brooklyn; result—412 cubic feet of gas.)

June 25.—Five pounds of Pittsburg Coals gave 19.2 feet of gas of good illumination.

August 3, 1855.—Five pounds of Coals from Cape Breton gave 20 feet of good illuminating gas; coke medium.

Sept. 17, 1855.—Five pounds of Farrandsville Coals gave 17 feet, with an inferior coke.

Sept. 17, 1855.—Five pounds of New Castle Cannel Coals gave 20 feet of gas.

April 1, 1856.—Five pounds of Virginia Coals gave 18.5 feet of gas of fair quality; coke very like Allegheny.

April 1, 1856.—Five pounds of New Creek Coals gave 19 feet of gas of low illuminating power.

April 1, 1856.—Five pounds of Coal from Broad Top Mountain, sent by——, gave 22 feet gas of fair illuminating power; coke appears good.

Feb. 20, 1857.—Five pounds of Pennsylvania Cannel Coals, and got 18 feet of good illuminating gas; coke very poor,

Feb. 21, 1857.—Five pounds from the line of Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, Lycoming county, Pa., which gave 16 1-2 cubic feet of gas of tolerably fair illuminating power.—*Philadelphia Railroad Register.*

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF FISH.—The London Athenæum of March 13th, says:—"The experiment made by order of the Emperor of the French, to stock the waters at St. Cloud with trout hatched artificially, has met with complete success. The trout 12 months old are 20 centimetres (8 inches) long, and weigh from 65 to 80 grammes (2¼ to 3¼ ounces. There value in the Paris markets would be from one franc to one franc and a quarter.—The trout 33 months old are from 48 to 50 centimetres (19 to 20 inches) long, weigh from 675 to 1170 grammes (24 to 41 ounces,) and would sell from 3 to 6 francs.

GOVERNOR THOMAS FORD of Ohio, long known as a powerful political speaker, has been converted in the revival. On Wednesday last he appeared at the union prayer meeting in Columbus, and made a statement which is reported as follows:—He remarked that for long years the world had been his, master; for it he had lived, to it he had given his strength and heart. But now he had chosen another and a better master, the Lord Jesus Christ. He spoke with humility of his unworthiness, and ascribed his hope of salvation wholly to the grace of God.

MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.

On last Monday evening, the citizens of this place and vicinity met in the Lutheran Church for the purpose of further deliberating upon matters relativeto the Missionary Institute, which, in all probability, may be located in Selin's Grove. Upon the house having been called to order, Col. H. C. Eyer nominated A. C. Simpson, Esq., as President of the meeting.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Messrs. John App, Israel Gutelius, William Colsher, and Joseph Wenrick.

SECRETARIES—Messrs. W. E Wagonseller and Geo. Schnure, Esq.

On taking the chair, Col. Simpson, addressed the meeting, setting forth the advantages that would accrue to Selin's Grove, its vicinity, and the whole county, by having this contemplated Institution located at this place.

The Rev. Dr. Kurtz, of Baltimore, the original projector of this School was present and delivered an address, explaining in a very lucid manner the nature of this institution, and the plan upon which it is to be founded and carried on. He also expressed a strong conviction that Selin's Grove would ultimately be the successful candidate. The committee having the power to determine upon the location, will meet, in Baltimore, on the first Monday in May, when they will finally decide where the School shall be located. Of all the candidates in the field, none has so liberally subscribed as Selin's Grove.

The citizens of this place have subscribed over $22,000, which certainly indicates that they are in earnest; and we hope they may not be disappointed by hearing news contrary to their expectations.—*Selin's Grove Times.*

A SLAVE STEALER CHAINED TO A SLAVE.—John Jones Moore, the "respectable looking scamp who was arrested several days ago at Ashland, Va., (says the Petersburg Express, in company with Wm. Jackson, a slave belonging to Mrs. Frank Weston, of Charleston S. C., whom he had abducted per the underground, passed through this city on Wednesday evening, *en route* for Charleston, in the custody of the police officers from that city. The noble Greeleyite was chained by the wrist to his too confiding friend, Bill, who couldn't help blowing on him at Ashland, and presented an appearance of the most abject shame the human countenance can be capable of expressing. It was a most appropriate method of securing the scoundrel. He was caught taking the slave to the north, now it was *vice versa*, and the slave was taking him to the south.—*Richmond South.*

REMARKABLE SIGHT.—*Descent of a Bolt of Fire.*—The Journal states that while the New York and Worcester train was passing Nattick on Wednesday morning, a ball of lightening as large as the two fists of a man desended, ran along the telegraph wire, and exploded with a report as loud as a cannon.—The wire was consumed, and the posts within a space of half a mile where shrivered from top to bottom. The passengers on the train were greatly alarmed, as the ball of fire was all the time in sight, and the explosion seemed as if beneath the cars. Had the train been under the wire, it must have been struck.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the settlement of the estate of Ludwick Pfleeger, deceased, late of Chilisquaque township, Northumberland county.

NOTICE is hereby given that the widow and relict of said deceased, has made her selection of the personal property of said deceased, according to the act of Assembly, made and provided for in such cases, which will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval on Monday, the 2nd day of August next.

JOS. NESBIT, Administrator.

Shamokin township, April 17, 1858.—3t

Estate of Lemuel Roadarmel, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration, on the estate of Lemuel Roadarmel, latest Shamokintown, Northumberland county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

N. B.—The subscriber will attend at the house of D. N. Lake, Esq., for that purpose on Saturday, June 5th, next.

MARY ANN ROADARMEL, Adm'trix.

Shamokin, April 17, 1858.—6t

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Mary Cook, late of Point township, Northumberland county, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and those having claims to present them for settlement.

WM. H. WAPLES, Adm'r.

Northumberland, April 17, 185 .—6t

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Shamokin Steam Ferry and Towboat Company, are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the office of the Company, in the borough of Sunbury, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, to choose five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

HENRY DONNEL, Sec'y.

Sunbury, April 11, 1858.—

FOR RENT.

THE Store Room in Market street, formerly occupied by P. W. Gray. Apply to the executors of H. Masser, deceased.

April 17 1858.

Northumberland Bridge Company.

AN election for officers of the Northumberland Bridge Company, to serve for one year, will be held at the house of Mrs. Duff, in Northumberland, on MONDAY, the 3d day of May next. The election will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 4 o'clock, P. M. The books and accounts of the company will be submitted to the stockholders for their inspection, at the same time and place.

D. BRAUTIGAM, President.

April 10, 1858.—4t

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between S. A. Bergstresser and John Hull, trading under the firm of Bergstresser & Hull, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged by John Hull, who continues in business at the old stand.

Lower Augusta tp., April 10, 1858.—3t

Office of Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad Company.

309 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7th, 1858.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad Company will be held on 3d May, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in this city, for the election of a President and six Managers, to serve for one year.

EDWIN MIDDLETON, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

April 10, 1858.—4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James Beard, Late Prothonotary of Northumberland county, for fees, &c., are requested to make immediate payment, and thus save cost and further trouble, as all accounts remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection. Payments can be made either to the subscriber or to J. S. Beard, at his office.

JAMES BEARD.

Sunbury, March 27, 1858.—tf

BROWN'S and Breinig's Essence of Ginger and Husband's Magnesia at

March 14, '57. FISHER'S.

Prices Reduced to Suit the Times!

NATIONAL HOTEL,

(LATE WHITE SWAN.)

Race Street above Third, Philadelphia.

THE Proprietors of the above well-known establishment being thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, take this method of informing their friends and the public that they are still prepared to accommodate them if favored with a call.

During the Winter months the house has been thoroughly renovated, improvements made and other extensive alterations in contemplation.

We are determined to devote our whole attention to business and flatter ourselves with the conviction that we shall be able to give general satisfaction.

SIDES & STOVER,
Race Street, above Third.

TERMS.—$1 25 per day

N. B. Carriages will always be in readiness to convey Passengers to and from Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depots. S. & S.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1858.—3m

FRUIT, NUTS AND PROVISIONS.

N. HELLINGS,

No. 12 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

100,000 lbs. Dried Apples,
3,000 bushels Pea Nuts,
600 barrels Green Apples,
600 boxes Oranges,
200 boxes Lemons,
2,000 bushels Potatoes,
1,000 bushels Beans,
100 doz. Pickles.

Also Raisins, Figs, Prunes, &c., in store and for sale at the lowest prices.

April 10, 1858.—1y

READER!

Do you intend to Embark in to Business?

If so, DON'T FAIL to see advertisement in this paper by the subscribers headed "A Card to the Public."

J. F. & I. F. KLINE.

Kline's Grove, Pa., March 13, 1858.—tf

E. Y. BRIGHT & SON,

SUNBURY, PA.,

HAVE received, and are now opening their Spring stock, embracing new and desirable Dress Goods, Calicoes and Dress Ginghams of the latest style, Muslins of all qualities and prices, K. Jeans, Linen Checks, and a choice selection of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, new styles. Groceries of all kinds. We respectfully invite an inspection of our Goods.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted in exchange at the highest market prices.

April 10, 1858.

GEORGE HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SUNBURY, PA.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and his friends generally, that he has removed to Sunbury, and has opened a law office at his residence, in Market square. His acquaintance with the English and German enables him to transact business in both languages.

April 10, 1858.—1y

JOHN STONE & SONS,

605 Chesnut Street, above Eighth, (late of No. 45 South Second Street,) PHILADELPHIA,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS

Consisting in part of

Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Satin and Taffetas Ribbons,
Gros de Naples, (Glace and Plain,)
Marcelines and Florences,
Black Modes,
English Crapes,
Maline and Illusion Laces, etc.

Also, a full assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.

March 20, 1858.—3mos

CARD.

A CASH BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY.

CHARLES ADAMS, S. E. Corner of Eighth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, informs his old customers, and the buyers of DRY GOODS GENERALLY, that he is making extra exertions for the prosecution of his business the coming season, and in order to enable him to purchase goods for CASH, and sell them at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, he has decided to sell at the smallest possible advance ☞ FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY. ☜

He has reduced the price of most of the Goods in Store, and has now open many New Goods, suitable for the season, to which will be made daily additions.

Care will be to accommodate FRIENDS and Plain PERSONS generally, as heretofore.

NEW DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LINENS, and FURNISHING GOODS generally.

Purchasers will find great advantage in giving an early call, the motto being "the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

The situation is central, and the store well lighted.

March 27, 1858.—3mos.w.

FLOUR AND FEED!

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber has recently made an enlargement in his store room and has just received a fresh supply of Flour and Feed, Cornmeal, &c

His stock consists of Corn and Rye, Corn and Oats, and Corn CHOP. Bolted Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour in sacks, all of which will be sold low FOR CASH.

Also, the Best and Cheapest assortment of Flour in this Market, from FIVE to SEVEN DOLLARS per Barrel, according to quality.—Also, a lot of Flour in sacks at very low rates. The subscriber assures his customers, that his arrangements for getting Western Flour enable him to give them better satisfaction or better bargains than can be attained elsewhere.

Being thankful for past patronage, he hopes to merit and continue to receive the favor of the public generally.

C. O. HAVEN.

Market Square, Sunbury,

March 20, 1858.—

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

AFFORDING superior facilities for travel to New York, Philadelphia, and the North and West, by connections at Scranton with the trains of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; also for travel South and West over the Cattawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad and connecting lines

GOING NORTH.

Leave	N. Y. Mail.	Accommodation.	Phila'a Mail.
Rupert,	6 00 A. M.		3 10 P M
Bloom,	6 15 do		3 20 do
Espy,	6 25 do		3 25 do
Lime Ridge,	6 10 do		3 35 do
Berwick,	7 10 do		3 55 do
Beach Haven,	7 35 do		4 05 do
Beach Grove,	7 50 do		4 15 do
Shickshinny,	8 10 do		4 30 do
Hunlock's Creek,	8 40 do		4 55 do
West Nanticoke,	8 50 do		5 00 do
Plymouth,	9 15 do		5 20 do
Arrive at Kingston,	9 20 do		5 30 do
Leave			
Kingston,	9 35 do	1 45 P. M.	5 35 do
Wyoming,	9 50 do	2 10 do	5 50 do
West Pittston,	9 55 do	2 20 do	5 55 do
Pittston,	10 00 do	2 30 do	6 00 do
Lackawanna,	10 10 do	2 48 do	6 10 do
Taylorville,	10 20 do	3 00 do	6 20 do
Arrive at Scranton,	10 30 do	3 15 do	6 30 do

The New York Mail Train connects with the Express going East, on D. L. & W Railroad.

Arrive in New York 7 15 P. M.

do Philadelphia, by Camden & Amboy Railroad, 5 20 P. M.

Fare from Rupert to New York $6 00. Baggage checked through.

The accommodation Train North, connects at Scranton with the Express Train West, on the D. L. & W Railroad.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave	Phila. Mail	Accommodation	N. Y. Mail.
Scranton,	8 00 A. M.	11 30 A. M	4 00 P M
Taylorville,	8 10 do	11 45 do	4 10 do
Lackawanna,	8 20 do	12 00 M	4 20 do
Pittston,	8 30 do	12 15 P M.	4 30 do
West Pittston,	8 35 do	12 30 do	4 35 do
Wyoming,	8 40 do	12 40 do	4 40 do
Arrive at Kingston,	9 00 do	1 00 do	5 00 do
Leave			
Kingston,	10 40 do		6 00 do
Plymouth,	10 50 do		6 15 do
Nanticoke,	11 05 do		6 40 do
Hunlock's Cr'k,	11 15 do		6 50 do
Shickshinny,	11 45 do		7 20 do
Beach Grove,	11 50 do		7 40 do
Beach Haven	12 00 do		7 55 do
Berwick,	12 10 P. M.		8 15 do
Lime Ridge,	12 20 do		8 45 do
Espy,	12 40 do		9 10 do
Bloom,	12 50 do		9 15 do
Arrived at Rupert,	1 00 do		9 15 do

The Philadelphia Mail Train going South, connects with the Mail Train at Rupert, going East at 1 10 P. M. for Cattawissa, Port Clinton, Pottsville Reading, &c, arriving at Philadelphia, at 8 23 P. M. Also with Mail Train going West at 3 o'clock P. M. for Danville, Milton, Muncy, Williamsport and Elmira.

Passengers by the 4 o'clock P. M. Train going South can take the 11 o'clock P. M. Express train for Elmira and the West, or lodge at Bloomsburg and take the 4 o'clock A. M. Train going East, arriving at Philadelphia or Harrisburg at 12 noon.

F. J. LEAVENWORTH
Superintendent.

March 13, 1858.—6m

FARMERS OF PENNSYLVANIA—

ATTENTION!

You can supply yourselves with Chemical Manure, warranted pure, which has been in successful use in New Jersey for the past Seven Years—they have received the DIPLOMAS of New Jersey, New York, Delaware, and Pennsylvania Agricultural Societies, and have been used by the President of the United States, on his Garden and on the Public Grounds at Washington, D. C, and by the following Gentlemen viz:

Z. Locke, Esq. } CLARKSBORO' New Jersey.
A. P. Lather,
J. I. Reaves, } of Cape Island, New Jersey.
Senator Roberts,
Wm. Miller,
Chas York,

Thos Mulford, Esq, Camden N. J., Dr. Barnes, Dr. Knight, Mr. Field, Mr Atkinson, and Levi Johnson, all of New Jersey—they say it is the cheapest and most reliable Manure now in Use, being permanent and improving the land by enriching the soil. It is suited to the various crops you raise—Corn, Potatoes, Grass, Wheat, Oats, &c. By enclosing a Check, on any New Jersey or Philad'a. Bank or reference to any good House in Philadelphia or in exchange for Produce, at fair Market rates here, your orders will be filled and Shipped to you, free of Cartage expense.

☞ *Every article sold by me is Guaranteed.* ☜

Super Phosphate of Lime,	$13 00 a ton
Bone Phosphate,	$30 00 a "
American Fertilizer,	$25 00 a "

☞ A BARREL IS SUFFICIENT FOR AN ACRE OF GROUND BROAD CAST

Pure Bone Dust, (600 barrels now ready,) at $6 00 per barrel or $35 a ton

Poudrette, No. 1 (500 barrels now ready,) at $2 to $3 a barrel

Land Plaster No. 1—1 000 barrels, at $12 to $9 a barrel

Pot Ash, 50 barrels

Peruvian, Patagonia and Chincha GUANO

GEORGE A. LEINAU,
Proprietor.

No. 21 South FRONT Street, Philadelphia City, Pa

☞ WHOLESALE DEALERS ALLOWED A LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

☞ Pamphlets can be had on application to my Office, or of my Agents.

March 13, 1858.—3m5tw.

NETT CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

☞ OPENING OF SPRING GOODS! ☜

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth & Arch Sts. Philad'a, are now offering a full stock of

New Goods for Spring of 1858!

FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS,
BLACK SILKS, 24 to 36 inches wide,
Spring Dress Goods, New Styles,
Shawls, in all the Newest Styles,
British, French and American Chintzes,
Full stock of Domestic Goods,
Full Stock of European Goods.

N. B.—Bargains in Seasonable Goods daily received from the AUCTIONS of New York and Philadelphia.

P. S.—MERCHANTS, are invited to examine the Stock.—TERMS Nett Cash and low prices.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1858.—3m5w.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE large double frame house in the Borough of Northumberland, belonging to the estate of C. H. Kay, deceased. This is a very desirable residence, beautifully situated on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, with a large garden, Carriage House, Stable &c., belonging to it.—Terms moderate. Enquire of C. W. Seates, Williamsport, or D. Brautigam, Esq., Northumberland.

March 27, 1858.

SCHOOL LETTING

THE Public Schools of the borough of Northumberland, will be let on Saturday the 24th inst. All persons wishing to apply as Teachers are requested to meet the Directors on that day at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Centre School House.

By order of the board.

JOS. P. TUSTIN, Sec'y.

Northumberland, April 3, 1858.—3t

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

W. A. COVERT, Proprietor,

SUNBURY, PA.,

THE proprietor respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is repairing and renovating the "Washington House," so as to entertain both transient and permanent visitors in a suitable and comfortable manner.

Thankful for the patronage extended to his father, he respectfully solicits the continuance of the same. He will take charge of the "Washington House" on the first day of April, next.

He will have an Omnibus running to the different Railroad Depots for the accommodation of Passengers, free of charge.

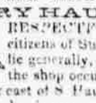
W. A. COVERT.

Sunbury, March 20, 1858.—

ALEXANDER KERR,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

SALT.



134 *South Wharves, Philadelphia,*

ASHTON FINE, LIVERPOOL GROUND ALUM, Ashton and Star Mills Dairy assorted sizes, constantly on hand and for sale in lots to suit trade.

N. B.—Orders solicited.

March 13, 1858.—6m

A Card to the Public.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

J. F. & I. F. KLINE,

MERCHANTS,

Kline's Grove, Northumberland county, Pa.

WE have determined from the publication of this notice to sell at greatly reduced prices for CASH our stock of Goods, comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware,