Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrangements for the Peace Congress—Another French Loan—The Reform Contest in England.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

There was less confidence in peace, at Paris, Vienna and Turin, where warlike preparations continued.

The Paris Bourse was depressed, three per cent. Rentes closing at 68f. 10c. The report of a pending French loan was supposed to have some influence in the depression.

The Reform debate in Parliament was continued every night. A vote was to be taken on the 31st. The Ministers have staked their fate on the issue. The Liberal journals consider their resignation certain.

The Danubian Conference was expected to assemble during the week. The business will be settled in one or two sessions, all the Powers having agreed to recognize the Conza's election.

The meeting of the Peace Congress, it is generally supposed, will be between the 15th and 20th of April.

The telegraphic advices by the Calcutta mail of the 25th of February, embrace nothing important. Imports and freights were drooping. Exchange was quoted 2s. 1d. a 2s. 1½d. The Hong Kong dates were to February 15th; Exchange, 4s. 7d.; freights flat.

It was confidently asserted that the Congress would be held in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and most likely in the town of Baden.

The Paris *Presse* says that facts justify the assertion that it is the mission of Lord Cowley to Vienna which has rendered the Congress possible.

The English Government is said to have given its consent to the admission of Sardinia to the Congress.

According to some authorities the Congress will meet between the 15th and 20th of April.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that although Austria has promised to attend the Congress, she is not inclined to think peace will be maintained, and consequently continues her armaments.

Le Nord says that Count Cavour's note to the five powers, claiming the admission of Piedmont to the Congress, points out that in associating themselves with the policy of Piedmont, they would assure at once the triumph of nationality and of order in Italy—By excluding Piedmont they would abandon the fate of Italy to revolutionary influence.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News asserts that armaments were going on in France without relaxation.

The Paris *Pays* states that the Government had decided upon adding a fourth battalion to each of the hundred infantry regiments of the line. The new battalions are to be formed out of the 34 and 4th companies of the already existing battalions.

Letters from Pescera announce that between the 23d and 25th of March, 12000 Austrians, with 30 cannon, 150 barrels of rosin and a great quantity of congreve rockets, arrived there. The church was converted into a flour magazine.

A rumor was in circulation in Paris on the 28th, (but it had not been confirmed,) that a collision had taken place in Lombardy between an Austrian detachment and some recruits who wished to escape the service. It is said that one man was killed and several wounded in the melee.

GERMANY.—It is officially announced that the Federal Assembly had voted supplies for arming the federal fortresses with the necessary artillery. Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg is said to have been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 8th federal corps at Ulmes.

A BRUTAL MURDER OF AN INFANT BY ITS FATHER.

A man named William Joy, says the Wabash (Ind.) Intelligencer, was sentenced on Saturday week to eighteen years on Sleeman in the penitentiary, for burning his own child to death. The crime was committed in the Fall of 1857, but concealed by the family through fear of the father, till his arrest for another offence, lately gave them an opportunity to tell it without fear. The principal witness against him was his little daughter Nancy, whose story to the jury is thus given by the Intelligencer:

Her little brother John, a child about four months old, was quite unwell, and had been so for some days, and who consequently fretful, and had cried considerably during the night and disturbed her father. Early in the morning her father called to her and told her to get up and make a fire. She did so, made the fire principally of brush, because there was no other wood prepared. After the fire began to burn, the child continued to cry and fret, her father became enraged, and snatched the child from its mother's arms, tore every particle of clothing off it, and then took it by one arm and one leg, and held it over the fire until it was burned in several places to a blister. He then struck the little sufferer two blows with his hand, leaving upon its body marks of his fingers, and then threw it into the cradle or bed. His wife and daughter struggled to get the child away from him, but were unable to do so, and when Mrs. Joy found that he was going to burn the child to death, she ran out of the house to prevent seeing the sight, and to get out of hearing of the child's screams. Joy took down his gun and pointing it at her compelled her to come in. He then left the house and did not return, as we understand for a day or two. Four days after that terrible scene the little suffering child died and was buried. None but Joy and his wife and two young daughters knew anything about the cause of his death. The neighboring women, who came in and assisted to lay out the child, found it so mortified and decayed that they could not wash it, or even take off the clothing upon it. Joy told his wife and daughter that if ever they said a word about it he would kill them, and they believed him, and so kept the horrible secret.

The Intelligencer, of a later date, says that Joy was sent to to the penitentiary from that county in company with three other criminals and that they abused him while going to the depot, and Blackman, the murderer of Luster tried to trip him up. Howard taunted him continually. The wretched child-murderer endured it all without a word of reproach or resentment. In the jail he was abused by the other prisoner, who made an effigy of him, and beat it.

WATCHES TAXABLE FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.—According to the recent decision by Judge Haines, of Chester county, it seems that watches are taxable for school purposes.—The decision was rendered in the case of Thomas Darlington, who brought suit before a justice of the peace to recover from the collector of school taxes in Willistown township the sum of seventy-five cents, which had been assessed upon a silver lever watch, and paid to him under protest. The Justice decided against Darlington, and exceptions being made to his decision, the case came up before Judge Haines for adjudication, who says:

"A careful examination of the acts of Assembly, in connection with the foregoing subject, has satisfied me that watches, either gold or silver, are made taxable for school purposes, but that no higher value can be laid thereon than is specified in the acts of Assembly. Directors can diminish, but cannot increase the amount over the value designated in the law."

FOUR CRIMINALS EXECUTED AT BALTIMORE.

The four criminals, Gambrill, Cropps, Corrie and Cyphus, condemned to death for various murders, were executed yesterday at Baltimore, in the presence of, it is said, 50,000 persons, assembled on the hill which overlooks the jail. It will be recollected that Gambrill was charged with shooting officer Benton while the latter had a prisoner in custody. Subsequently officer Rigden testified against Gambrill, and it was upon his evidence mainly that he was convicted. After leaving the Court House and reaching his home Rigden was shot dead while in the midst of his family. Cropps was convicted of firing the fatal shot, and Corrie of being an accessory. All except Cyphus, the negro, belonged to the rowdy clubs of Baltimore, Plug Uglies and similar associations of idle young men—criminals at night.

The relatives of the condemned visited them on Thursday, for the last time, and upon the sacred privacy of their last interview upon earth no others desired to intrude. At 2 P. M., Wm. P. Preston, Esq., counsel of Peter Corrie, visited his cell. On entering, Peter, who was engaged in his devotions, and surrounded by his relations—brothers, sisters and friends—sprang forward and affectionately embraced his counsel. His first ejaculation was, "Oh! Mr. Preston, I am very glad to see you. I am prepared, sir; but before I die I wish to express to you my thanks for your exertions in my behalf. Oh, sir, do you not think I deserve to be forgiven? Have I ever been in heart a murderer?"

Mr. Preston paused, and in the midst of breathless silence said: "I have known you from a small boy; I knew your father, and I know your mother; I know all your family; and I feel deeply for their affliction and your fate. I have defended you, and I have defended you upon principle. In my judgment you are not a murderer. To-morrow you must die; die an ignominious death; may God have mercy on you. I have come to bid you farewell." Corrie replied—"Sir, I never consented or consented to take the life of Rigdon; he was a stranger to me; I had no malice against him whatever; my mistake was the result of drunken excitement; I was drawn into it; others pushed us on; I hope God will forgive us; will forgive all. Sir, I have asked for pardon, and through the blessed influence of religion I hope I may be pardoned. In the death of the unfortunate man, I had nothing to gain; I never consented to his death, never; but, sir, perhaps it is better I should die. My agony is that my mother and sisters should suffer on my account. May God comfort them." The prisoner wept bitterly, and all within the cell joined in his grief.

Mr. Preston responded, "Peter, I must bid you farewell—at this time to-morrow your spirit shall have fled to the world of which we know so little. May God, in his infinite mercy, pardon your offences in this world. I again say I do not think you are a murderer. Carry with you to the place of execution my unprofessional opinion, that you are the victim of that heartless excitement too often produced by intoxication. The kindness and tenderness of your heart I have never doubted. May God pardon you, and give consolation to your unhappy mother and family. In this world we shall never meet again—farewell!" The counsel again embraced his client, and, amount the audible sobs of all present, took his final leave.

It was said Thursday night that Gambrill, after receiving notice of the unsuccessful result of the visit of his friends to the Governor at Annapolis, yesterday, was much affected, and that his physical system was entirely prostrated.

TUESDAY, April 9.—This morning, an early hour, the crowd began to assemble around the prison. By ten o'clock, not less than twenty thousand persons had crowded to the hill that overlooks the jail, to the roofs of the houses, and to every other point from which a view could be obtained. The gallows stands near the north wall of the jail, and is plainly visible from all the high ground and even from the streets in the vicinity.

All the criminals exhibited remarkable composure and nerve on the scaffold. Cropps was led in, singing a hymn, to which all joined, when on the scaffold. Gambrill in a clear loud voice, averred in solemn terms his innocence. Cyphus (the negro) also protested his innocence. Cropps merely said, in a strong voice—"Good bye to all." Corrie said nothing whatever. The drop fell at seven minutes after eleven o'clock, and the four criminals paid the penalty of their crimes to the violated laws. Corrie and Gambrill died instantly, but Cropps and Stephens struggled severely. The bodies were permitted to hang thirty minutes, and were then cut down and handed to their relatives.

Cropps has left the following brief note in the hands of the clergyman, with a request that it should not be opened until his death. It was written at nine o'clock this morning.

"It was me that shot Rigdon, but I have repented of it.

A gang of rowdies who were returning from the execution, violently assaulted a countryman near Rigdon's Hotel, and inflicted such serious injuries upon him that not little hope is entertained of his recovery. The villains are known, and measures have been taken to arrest them.

MARRIAGE.—From a lecture recently delivered by Richter, we extract a few passages:

"The law that binds the one man to the one woman," eloquently exclaimed the lecturer, "is indelibly written by nature, that whenever it is violated in general system the human race is found to deteriorate in mind and form. The ennobling influences of woman cease; the wife is a companion—a honored wife—her husband a lordly slave.—Nor is this all: unless man look to woman as a treasurer to be wooed and won—her smile the charm of his existence—her single heart the cage of his desires—that which deserves the name love cannot exist: it is struck out of the healthful system of society.

"Now, if there be a passion in the human breast which most tends to lift us out of egotism and self—which most teaches us to live in another—which purifies and warms the whole moral being—it is love, as we of the North hold it and cherish it. For even when the fair spring of youth has passed, and when the active life is employed in such grave pursuits, that the love of his early years seems to him like a dream of romance, still that love, having once lifted him out of egotism into sympathy, does not pass into new forms and development—it has locked his heart to charity and benevolence—it gives a smile to his home—it rises up in the voices of his children—from his heart it circulates insensibly on to the laws that protect the hearth, to the native land which spreads around it.

"Thus, in the uniform history of the world we discover that wherever love is created, as it were, and sanctioned by that equality between the sexes which the permanent and holy union of one heart with another proclaims; there, too, patriotism, liberty—the manly and the gentle virtues—also find their place; and wherever, on the contrary, is practised and love disappears in the gross satiety of the senses, there we find neither respect for humanity nor reverence for home nor affection for the natal soil.

"And one reason why Greece is contrasted, in all that dignifies our nature, with the effeminate and dissolute character of the East which it overthrew, is, that Greece was the earliest civilized country in which, on the borders of those great monarchies marriage was the sacred tie between one man and one woman—and man was the thoughtful father of a home, not the lord of a seraglio."

There are thirteen thousand uniformed volunteers in Pennsylvania, equal in number to the regular army of the United States. In all there are three hundred and fifty thousand men capable of bearing arms in the State.

TRIAL OF HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES,

For the murder of Philip Barton Key, Esq.,—Opening Speech of Mr. Ould, United States Attorney.

Gentlemen of the Jury:—The indictment you have just heard read charges Daniel E. Sickles with the wilful murder of Philip Barton Key, on the 27th of February last. The parties were well known in this city. The accused was a member of Congress from the great metropolis of the Union. His victim, Philip Barton Key, has often appeared in his professional character before many in this Court, and he was well known among the whole community of Washington. In the quiet of a Sunday morning, when all the Christian world should have thought only of peace and good will, the deceased was mercilessly shot down in the streets of Washington. He was wholly unarmed and defenceless; while the prisoner came into that carnival of blood, a walking magazine, bearing about him all the implements of murder.—Although the day was a warm one, he had an overcoat on him, that he might better conceal his artillery.

The only weapon of defence that the deceased had was a harmless opera glass, and that was useless in the hands of a man who was physically very weak. When first shot by the prisoner, the deceased uttered piteous exclamations, asking for mercy, that might have moved the hearts of most men, but they had no effect upon the prisoner. He knew his victim was unarmed and helpless as soon as he had fired the first shot. He then stood over his fallen and bleeding victim, firing repeatedly into his expiring form. Gentlemen of the Jury, it was a deed of murder, no matter what may have been the antecedent provocations in the case.

[During this portion of the speech, which can only be partially reported, Sickles seemed to be a good deal moved, and lowered his eyes at the most vehement passages. Mr. Ould proceeded.]

Sufficient time had elapsed for the prisoner to reflect before firing the final shots. But he was filled with a thirst for a bloody revenge, and he stood over the prostrate and dying form until satisfied that there was no more to be done. Evidence will be produced to show that the prisoner was guilty of premeditation, in addition to the crime of murder.—He proceeded to review the law in regard to murder, and to give the usual legal definition. He appealed to the jury to judge of the case by the facts presented to them, and to presume to amend the law. A law so amended would clothe Daniel E. Sickles in the spotless robes of innocence; and yet he had taken upon himself to act as judge, jury and executioner, upon a man who himself had a right to the presumption of innocence until he was proved guilty. He trusted that the jury would, by their verdict, say to the now listening world, "We are men, and will stay red-handed violence everywhere, without respect to the station of the man that may have committed it."

As Mr. Ould proceeded in his speech, Sickles became more composed in manner, and listened attentively to every word. His father sat a little nearer to Mr. Ould, and was also closely attentive. Mr. Pagnoli, the father of Mrs. Sickles, was sitting near also, and was a deeply interested listener. This gentleman, by the way, denies that Mrs. Sickles is in Washington, but says she is at his house in New York, and he hopes her name will not unnecessarily be presented to the public.

CALIFORNIA

California is "going ahead like a steamboat." The increase in horses during a period of two years is 13000, and in cattle 120,000. The exports of hides during the past year amounted to 2517,712. The quantity of land cultivated in 1856 was 511,964 acres; in 1858, 755,731; being an increase of 244,771 acres. This is exclusive of land fenced in for grazing purposes. The crop of wheat for the year 1858 is set down at 3,568,569 bushels; and that of barley at 5,372,517.—This is 218,788 more bushels of barley than the amount raised in the whole Union in 1850, according to the census.

In the cultivation of grape and the manufacture of wine, the Golden State of the Pacific already stands foremost in the Confederacy. The increase in this interest has been one hundred and fifty per cent. in two years. The number of vines in 1858 was nearly 4,000,000, and of this large number one-third is found in a single county—Los Angeles—while the average yield of each vine is estimated at fourteen pounds. During the year 1858, there were manufactured in California, of wine 359,000 gallons, and of brandy 10,000 gallons, making a total of nearly 400,000.—It is estimated that in 1860 1,000,000 gallons of these liquors will be manufactured in California.

A considerable share of attention has been devoted to the rearing of sheep, for which experience has demonstrated that the soil and climate of California are admirably adapted. During the year 1858 there were exported 1,351,031 pounds of wool, at a home valuation of $199,631, while the number of sheep in the State at the present time is estimated at 600,000—being more than double the number estimated for 1856.

So far as the mining interests are concerned, it is shown that this department of State and national wealth is increasing in importance in almost every section of the State.—At the present time there are five thousand seven hundred and twenty-six miles of artificial water-courses constructed for mining purposes, at an expense of thirteen and a half millions of dollars, while the number of mills erected in 1856, for quartz mining, is stated at 138, at a cost of $1,853,000. On the 1st of November, 1858, the number of mills had increased to 279, costing $3,275,000.

FISH CULTURE.—A remarkable account has been lately given by Dr. Cloquet, to the Paris Society of Acclimation, of the results of an attempt to keep salmon in fresh-water ponds having no communication with the sea. The experiment was made at St. Cucufa, near St. Cloud, where M. Coste has successfully carried on piscatorial operation on a very extensive scale. The pond chosen for the experiment in question is of small extent, and is supplied by a small stream of fresh water, sufficient to form a cascade. Three years ago the pond was entirely emptied and cleaned out. In April and May, 1855, several thousand salmon, only two months old, were placed in the pond with trout, and, notwithstanding the voracious nature of the latter fish the salmon have prospered so well that a few weeks ago, in the presence of the Emperor, who takes great interest in the artificial production of fish, no less than 200 kilogrammes weight of salmon was caught by one haul of a net. This result is very surprising, but M. Coste states that he was far more astonished to find that the female salmon were full of eggs. He adds that he saw several eggs so highly developed that they were on the point of being emitted. These results, which bear the stamp of high authenticity, prove that salmon may be produced and reared in fresh water ponds, under similar circumstances to those by which trout are now so successfully multiplied in various waters around Paris.

New Advertisements.

School Letting.

THE Public Schools of the borough of Northumberland, will be let for the Summer Term on Monday, April 18th at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Centre School House.

All persons intending to apply as Teachers are requested to do so by that time.

The County Superintendent will be in attendance to examine applicants.

The Schools will commence on the second of May.

By order of the board,
J. F. TUSTIN, Sec'y.
Northumberland, April 9, 1859.—2t

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para, Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which foster in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has had deserved much the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been seriously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are incredible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Nausea, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box: Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent persons, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by
Frieling & Grant and A. W. Fisher, Sunbury,
R. B. McCoy, Northumberland,
A. T. Bloom, Turbutville,
E. Stotz, Wind Gap,
J. P. Cardon, Milton,
G. B. Cadwalder, Shamokin,
P. Uhler, Uniontown,
And by all Druggists and Merchants.
April 16, 1859.—1y

NOTICE!

THE

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,

Give notice that they have concluded arrangements with the Northern Central Rail Road Company, to run trains from Baltimore for York, Harrisburg, Dauphin, Halifax, Trevorton, Sunbury, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Milton, Muncy, Williamsport, and all intermediate Stations. Connecting at Harrisburgh with the GREAT WESTERN EXPRESS for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West.

Also with Howard & Co's Express at Milton or Danville, Bloomsburg, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and intermediate Stations on the Catawissa, Lackawana and Bloomsburg Rail Roads. At Williamsport, by Howard & Co's Express to Jersey Shore and Lock Haven. Also, by Howard & Co., and their connections, for Canton, Troy, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, and to all accessible points in Western New York and Canada, by which they will forward

Merchandise, Specie, Bank Notes, Jewelry, and Valuable Packages of every description.

Also, Notes, Drafts and Bills for Collection.

Experienced and efficient messengers employed and every effort will be made to render satisfaction.

JOHN BINGHAM,
Superintendent Penn'a Division, Phil'a.
A. W. FISHER, Agent for Sunbury
April 9, 1859.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing, between the subscribers, as Fabrina & Clement, miners and shippers of Coal at the Coal Mountain Colliery, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st of March, 1859.

The business of the late firm, will be settled by Frederick Fahrion, who has in possession the books and papers, at Mt. Carmel.

FRED'K. FAHRION,
IRA T. CLEMENT.
Mt. Carmel, April 9, 1859.—4t

COAL! COAL! COAL!

From the Coal Mountain Colliery.

THE subscriber, now operating this Colliery, is prepared to furnish or deliver, at his wharf, at Northumberland, all sizes of Coal, from his mines. This is a very superior quality of White Ash Coal, which he is prepared to furnish promptly to order.

He is also prepared to furnish Red Ash Coal from the Lambert Colliery.

FREDERICK FAHRION.
Mt. Carmel, April 9, 1859.

SHAMOKIN BANK.

STATEMENT of the Shamokin Bank, April 5th, 1859.

ASSETS.

Specie in vault and specie funds in Philadelphia,	$10,374 36
Due from other Banks,	628 07
Bills discounted,	73,070 39
Due from City Bankers,	2,433 58
Notes and Checks of other Banks,	2,676 00
Value of Bank property,	2,163 00
	$91,346 33

LIABILITIES.

Circulation,	$29,025 00
Due Depositors,	13,600 00
Due other Banks,	1,184 09
Discount Exchange and Interest,	1,465 08
	$44,274 17

I do certify that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. JOHN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of April, A. D. 1859. GEORGE H. CADER, J. P.

Shamokin, April 9th, 1859.

Iron City College

$40,00

Pays for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

337 STUDENTS ATTENDING DAILY, March, 1859.

Good time to commence a full course, from 8 to 10 weeks. Every student, upon graduating, is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary in full.

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time.—No Vacation.—Review at pleasure.

50 Premiums for best Penmanship awarded in 1858

12 Missouri Scholarships for sale cheap.

For Card—Circular—Specimen of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps and address,

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

April 9, 1859.—4t, sep 25, '58.—1y

State of the Bank of Northumberland April 9th, 1859.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	200,000 00
Notes in circulation,	101,808 00
Profit and Loss,	4,262 61
Dividends unpaid,	122 25
Deposits, Interest and Exchanges,	8,876 42
Due other Banks,	6,341 51
" Depositors,	19,640 79
	$340,050 01

ASSETS.

Bills Discounted,	$287,160 26
Bonds and Mortgages,	21,710 12
Stocks of Northumberland Bank,	5,050 00
Other Stocks,	1,775 00
Real Estate,	8,200 01
Expense and Loss and Current Expenses,	2,931 01
Due by other Banks,	12,231 94
Notes of other Banks,	1,013 00
Specie in Vault,	20,862 70
	$340,050 01

I, George Chrisman, President of the Bank of Northumberland do just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. G. BRUSTLEY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me,
(Special) JOHN CARR J. P.
April 9th, 1859.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &C

THE subscribers have opened in Thompson's Brick Building, Mill street, Danville, a large and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

comprising the best brands of Brandies, Gin, Old Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Champagne and other Wines of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesale at the lowest city prices. Tavern-keepers by buying of us can save at least the freight.

Persons desirous of purchasing liquors for

FAMILY USE,

may rely upon being furnished with a pure and unadulterated article.

☞ Being determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap they respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to.

SHERIFF & HALL.
Danville, April 9, 1859.

FRENCH BURR
MILL STONE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand FRENCH BURRS of all sizes, and furnishes every article required by the milling trade.—Complete satisfaction guaranteed for every article sold. Millers who prefer the solid Burr, by giving 4 to 6 months notice, can have their orders executed at the quarries in France. Address,

WM. H. KEPNER,
April 2, 1859.—6m Harrisburg P. O., Pa.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, in Shamokin township, Northumberland county, on the morning of the present instant, my colored apprentice, CHARLES COLE, being about 16 years of age, middling dark, and a little stoop-shouldered, speaks and reads very fluent. The above reward or one dollar will be paid for his apprehension and return to the subscriber, and all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring him.

ELIJA JOHN.
Pleasant Dale, March 26, 1859.—3t

LAWRENCE HOUSE.

Market Street, Sunbury Pa

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Sunbury, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of the above well known stand, formerly kept by John Leiser.—He is determined to use every exertion to make his house one of the best in the State, and offers rare inducements for persons who spend a short time in one of the most pleasant towns in central Pennsylvania.

His table will be supplied with the best the market can produce. His bar will be supplied with the purest liquors.

Careful and obliging servants always in attendance. A share of the local and traveling community is most respectfully solicited.

SIMON SNYDER,
April 23, 1859.—6m Proprietor.

A. J. ROCKEFELLER
Attorney at Law,
SUNBURY, PA.,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has REMOVED his office to one door east of Messrs. Friling & Grant's store—near the Court House.

All professional business entrusted to his charge, in this and adjoining counties, will be promptly, faithfully and carefully attended to.

Sunbury, April 23, 1859.—4t

SWAYNE'S BITTER CATHOLICON, a valuable Bitters may be taken with great effect in constipation flatulency, acidity of the stomach. For sale at FISHER'S.
Oct. 15, '58.

SWAYNE'S Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills, a mild and gentle Purgative, unsurpassed by any medicine for removing Bile, cleansing Stomach and purifying the Blood. For sale at FISHER'S.
October 16, '58.

ORANGES, LEMONS, and DATES, just received and for sale at the confectionary store of M. C. GEARHART.
Sunbury, March 19, 1859.—

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."

ANY PERSON (Lady or Gentleman) in the United States, possessing a small capital of from $3 to $7 can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $3 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars, address, (with stamp,) W. R. ACTON & CO., 41 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
March 12th, 1859.—3mWY.

PURE OLIVE OIL for table use,—two at 37½ and 62½ cents—just received by A. W. FISHER,
July 17, '58.

SYMPHONIANS, grand musical instruments just received from Snow Hill, London, and for sale by T. S. COOPER.
Sunbury, February 12, 1859.

THE GREAT AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY OFFICES.

Inventors, Secure your Rights!

HOW TO OBTAIN LETTERS PATENT.

MESSRS. MUNN & Co., Editors and Proprietors of the Scientific American, are conducting the most successful Agency for securing the Rights of Inventors, to be found in the United States. They have been personally familiar with the progress of Invention and Discovery for the past fifteen years, and have prepared and conducted within this period, more Patent cases than any other Agency in the World. As an evidence of the confidence reposed in their ability and integrity, they may with propriety refer to the extraordinary fact, that nearly two thousand patents have been issued to their clients, during the latest space of two years; and during the same period, they have examined through their principal Branch Office in Washington, into the novelty of about three thousand inventions, thus affording to them a knowledge of the contents of the Patent Office, unrivalled by any existing agency. Not only this, but more than one-half of all the Patents secured by American citizens in the European countries, are taken through

Munn & Co's Agencies in London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin and Vienna.

Circulars of Advice How to Secure American and Foreign Patents, will be sent, free of charge, to all who may wish for them. Messrs Munn & Co's principal office is New York and in the city Patent Bureau, No. 37 Park Row, contiguous to the City Hall Park. Where all communications should be addressed, and where inventors are cordially invited to call whenever they visit the city.

Messrs Munn & Co. are in possession of the Claims, Models, Ex-Commissioners of Patents Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General and Ex-Commissioner Dodge, and also to our access the most Eminent Patent Solicitors, whose services have been secured and are constantly rendered to their Agency.

Address, MUNN & CO.
No. 37 Park Row, New York.
March 26, 1859

Estate of Hart Campbell, sr., dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters Testamentary on the estate of Hartel Campbell, sen., late of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate, will meet the subscriber at the late residence of said deceased on Monday the 25th of April next, for settlement.

JACOB E. MUENCH, Executor.
Shamokin twp., March 19, 1859.—6t

DRUG & CHEMICAL EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned having received a large and well selected stock of

Pure Drugs and Chemicals,

Dye-stuffs, Oils, Paints, Glass and Putty, is now ready to fill orders at a moments notice.

In connection with the above you will find an assortment of Fancy Notions, Toilet Articles and Perfumery of all kinds, Tooth, Hair, Nails and Clothes Brushes of every variety.

Customers will find his stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate.

REMEMBER the place, under the office of the "Sunbury American."

Physicians' Prescriptions compounded accurately and carefully.

A. W. FISHER.
Sunbury, April 23, 1859.

Peipher's Line. Railroad Freight Cars
BETWEEN
Philadelphia & Sunbury.

THE subscriber is running a line of freight cars to and from Philadelphia without transhipping, and hopes to receive a good business by prompt dispatch and reasonable rates.

We have one in Philadelphia with Freeh, Weld & Freed, 311 Market street, where we ask for Sunbury and intermediate points should be sent.

THOMAS PEIPHER, Harrisburg.
March 19, 1859.—3m

SPICES! SPICES!! SPICES!!!

Pure and No. 1 Ground Pepper.
Ginger, Cinnamon, Allspice, Cloves.
Mustard and English Mustard.
Cayenne Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace.
Sag, Curd Soap, Saltpetre, Saleratus.
Sal Soda, Indigo.
Caraway and Coriander Seed.
Ashton Dairy and Genuine Salt, &c.

For Sale at the Eagle Grocery, 241 and 243 North Front street corner of New Penn Street.

HOWARD WORRELL.

☞ Purchasers will find it greatly to their interest both in quality and price to buy these goods, which are warranted to represented or forfeited. A trial is solicited.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1859.—1yr.

NEW CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.
EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH & ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

ARE now opening a full assortment of NEW GOODS, FOR THE SPRING OF 1859.

Spring Silks of New Styles.
Tweed mixed Double Skirt Cloths,
Shawls of the New Spring Styles,
De Laines and Fancy Dress Goods,
Summer Poplins and Valencias,
Traversing Dress Goods, full variety,
Blankets, Sheetings and Housekeeping Goods.

N. B. Storekeepers are respectfully recommended to examine our Stock, BLACK SILKS, and SHAWLS before purchasing.

P. S. New Goods received daily, and sold Dargains from the Auctions of New York and Boston.

THESE NEW CASH AND PRICES LOW.

March 12th, 1859.—3 mWY.

Notice of Limited Partnership.

WHEREAS we Abraham T. Goodman, by marriage, of the village of Watsontown, in Delaware township, in the county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, and Abraham Pardee as general partners of Hepleton, in the county of Luzerne and State aforesaid, have entered into a limited partnership, under the provisions of the Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to relative to limited Partnerships" approved March 21, 1836, and also under the provisions of any other law or act Commonwealth relating to limited partnerships, and the necessary certificate in writing has been filed and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of Northumberland. Therefore in compliance with the provisions of said Act, we publish the terms of said limited partnership, as follows:

First, The said partnership is to be conducted under the firm of Abraham T. Goodman.

Second, The general nature of the business to be transacted by the said firm or partnership, is that of general Merchandising, and turning and sawing to profit.

Third, The general partner in said partnership is Abraham T. Goodman, residing in the village of Watsontown, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania. And the special partner is Abraham Pardee, residing in Hepleton, in the county of Luzerne and State aforesaid.

Fourth, The said special partner has contributed to the said partnership as capital stock the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth, The said partnership is to commence on the first day of March A. D. 1859, and is to terminate on the first day of March A. D. 1861.

ABRAHAM T. GOODMAN, general partner.
ABRAHAM PARDEE, special partner.
Watsontown, March 19, 1859.—6t

BLINDS AND SHADES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

R. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, is the largest Manufacturer of

WINDOW BLINDS,

AT 5 DOLLARS IN

WINDOW SHADES,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

He is the Originator of the New Style and has for the last five years sold at PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

BUFF, AND ALL OTHER COLORS OF LINEN SHADES, TRIMMINGS, FIX