

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Pork, Beef, Mutton, and Bacon.

New Advertisements.

CONFECTORIES, TOYS &c.

M. C. GEARHART. CONSTANTLY keeps on hand all kinds of Confectionery, Fruit and Toys, which he sells at wholesale and retail.

APPLES! APPLES! APPLES!! Just received, a large lot of apples, which is selling at wholesale and retail, at low prices.

Sunbury, March 5, 1861.—G. M. C. GEARHART.

State of the Bank of Northumberland, March 7th, 1861.

Table with 2 columns: Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Loans and Discounts, Real Estate, and other items. Liabilities include Deposits, Notes, and other items.

Dr. J. E. McCARTY, DENTIST.

OFFICE: 100 North Second Street, Sunbury, Pa. Offers all kinds of dental services to the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity.

War! War! War!

COME FROM THE NORTH, COME FROM THE SOUTH, COME FROM THE EAST, COME FROM THE WEST.

Save the country and build yourselves houses. For it is now the time to get your lumber cheap—yes.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!!! can be purchased at low rates at the STEAM SAW-MILL of

IRA T. CLEMENT, SUNBURY, PA.

Such as Panel Lumber, Frame Lumber, Boards, Siding, Shingles from \$4 to \$8 per thousand, Planing, Lumber, etc.

All bills ordered for any kind of Lumber, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

Registers Notice

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legation, Consular, and other persons interested in the following estates: 1. Estate of James M. ...

LIST OF CASES

FOR TRIAL in the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County, at April Term, 1861.

1. Estate of James M. ... 2. Estate of ... 3. Estate of ...

DEATHS

On Shamokin Hills, being on a visit from the ... DANIEL BECKLEY, Physician.

MARRIAGES

On Sunday evening last, by Rev. F. W. Wampler, Mr. George S. ...

DEATHS

On Shamokin Hills, being on a visit from the ... DANIEL BECKLEY, Physician.

EFFECT OF THE INAUGURAL AT THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Border Slave States men generally condemn the Inaugural. There is, however, a difference of opinion among them, some saying that it is capable of two constructions—war or peace—and that it remains to be seen what policy Mr. Lincoln will pursue.

St. Louis, March 5.—The President's Inaugural was published in extras yesterday afternoon and sought with great avidity by persons of all parties.

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THE AMERICAN.



SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the SEVEN AMERICAN among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded, if equaled by any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

WORTH READING.—The Address of Gen. Jno. Kay CLEMENS, delivered on 22d of February last. Through the kindness of the Committee, who secured it for publication, we are enabled to publish it on our first page to-day.

OPENING OF THE CANAL.—The Company intend, weather permitting, to let the water into the main line during next week. The entire line has been placed in excellent order, and there is every prospect that a brisk business will be done on all the canals in the State during the ensuing season.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—The opinions in relation to the Inaugural at Nashville are unfavorable. It is believed that the President is determined to reject the forts, and to collect the revenue. Opinions are unsettled by the manner in which it was received at Washington, and the people are awaiting the documents in full.

KNOXVILLE, March 5.—President Lincoln's Inaugural is generally condemned, and is correctly reported, will induce Tennessee to fight him to the bitter end.

ALEXANDRIA, March 5.—The Gazette (Union) says that the Inaugural is not such as will probably conciliate or satisfy those with the President speaks of as dissatisfied in the South.

The Sentinel (Secession) says that the positions taken are a declaration of war, laying down doctrines which would reduce the Southern section to the unquestioned dominion of the North, and would strip the States of the Richmond High, (Conservative) says that the policy indicated toward the seceding States will meet with stern, unyielding resistance.

The Governor (Secession) says that no action of our Convention can now maintain the peace, and Virginia must fight.

The Richmond Dispatch remarks that every Border State out to go out within twenty-four hours.

Despatches from Staunton, Va., says that the Inaugural is received with universal dissatisfaction, and resistance to coercion is the feeling of all parties.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 5.—The reception of the Inaugural has created intense excitement. Handbills, bills, and placards are now boldly for revolution if the Convention does not immediately pass a Secession Ordinance.

RICHMOND, March 5.—The Inaugural creates intense excitement. The Secessionists regard it as an avowed declaration of war, while the Unionists say but little, and are evidently despondent.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—So far as known, most of the contents of the Inaugural are satisfactorily received, especially that relating to the forts and the collection of the revenue, but it is only because they are supposed to favor coercion.

GOLDSTONOTON, N. C., March 5.—The Inaugural is received in this place and throughout this section with perfect indignation.

HARRISON, N. C., March 5.—The Inaugural is favorably received by the Unionists. They think it does very well for Lincoln, though they do not approve of all of it. The Disunionists are dissatisfied with it.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—The Union men are rather favorably impressed by the language of the Inaugural, while the secessionists and the Southern Confederacy think it a declaration of war.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—This community has not been disappointed, and have exhibited very little feeling toward the Inaugural. They are content to leave President Lincoln and his Inaugural in the hands of President Davis and the Congress of the Confederate States.

At Jackson and Columbus, Mississippi, and Tusculuma, Alabama, the people consider it to be a declaration of war.

In Vicksburg, Mississippi, it is regarded unfavorably, and generally, considered a silly production.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The Republican press are highly pleased with the Inaugural, while the Democratic papers consider it certain to cause the secession of the Border States.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The Inaugural was received by telegraph and published in extras at 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. It is well received by all parties, and with few exceptions, regarded as a very sensible and judicious document—producing a most favorable impression. It is generally conceded that he has laid down the only policy for himself that he could have done, and is consistent with his duty and his official oath, and in doing so, he has mingled mildness with firmness admirably.

WYANDOTTE, Kansas, March 4.—The bells are ringing, and a salute of 24 guns being fired in honor of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

DEPARTURE OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Ex-President Buchanan departed on his journey to Westfield this afternoon. He was escorted to the railway station by two mounted and two infantry companies, together with the Lancaster Committee and prominent citizens of Washington. He exchanged many farewell handshakes, appearing to be much affected by the magnificent display of friendship, and when he bowed adieu to the large crowd, as the train was about to start, they further testified their respect by vigorous cheers.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—Midnight—1 am credibly informed that Governor CURTIS has privately expressed his determination to veto the bill repealing the tonnage tax, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Trawler Twiggis Discovered from the United States Army.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Secretary of War has published an official order, despatching Gen. Wagoner from the army for teaching to the flag of his country, in having received, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military post and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge.

Forty-three of our officers have resigned their commissions since the passage of the South Carolina ordinance of secession. The general of them, however, without recourse to that subject.

A UNION POLK with a flag has been raised on Round-Top Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, in Washington county, Maryland, which is 1,000 feet high, and overlooks seven counties of Virginia, and looks into three States, namely, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, DATED International Hotel, New York, March 5, 1861.

For a week or more the weather has been not only fine, but as the ladies say, delightful, and the immense throng on the sidewalks of Broadway, from ten to the morning till about five in the afternoon, presents an array of moving and progressive humanity on foot and on wheels, that cannot be equalled, it is said, by any other city in the world.

Though wholesale jobbers still complain of a great falling off, business has improved considerably the past week. The retailers say they have suffered comparatively but little. The abundance of money and the cheapness of many kinds of imported goods, much of which is forced into the markets, induce many to make purchases who would not do so otherwise.

The extravagant expenditures in dress among the ladies of the wealthy classes here, would hardly be imagined by our plain country ladies.

Speaking on the subject of reducing the price of goods with, among the four hundred in Stewart's Store, he said Mr. Stewart's rule was to keep no stock over the season, if possible. That a few days since he ordered a reduction of \$600 on a set of furs, priced at \$1500. The clerk was rather astonished at the reduction, and said they could be sold at \$1200. "Then," said Mr. Stewart, "price them to \$900, and you will be sure to sell them." Think of a lady carrying on her person furs valued at fifteen hundred dollars, and the price of a good farm, true, but outside of the great cities could indulge in such furs and one thousand dollar shawls. "But even this is moderate, compared with extravagance in jewelry. I called in at the splendid jewelry establishment of Ball, Black & Co., and was shown in one case twenty or thirty sets of jewelry, valued at prices ranging from three hundred to eight thousand dollars. One set, consisting of a diamond necklace, bracelets, brooch and ear rings, all superior brilliants, priced at twenty-five thousand dollars. In appearance this set was not much superior to some of much less value, but the diamonds were of a larger class.

The new tariff of the Southern Confederacy, brought many southern merchants to the city to lay in their stock before the act took effect. They are already complaining of the taxation and the want of postal facilities, which the new government is endeavoring to restrict. In most instances, only one post-office in each county, and from which other localities must supply their own mail carriers, and the postage is increased to five cents. This is, perhaps, the first practical lesson of the tariff, which has been denouncing and fighting for many years.

The new tariff, just passed, is not at all satisfactory to this city, and it is, doubtless, imperfect in many of its details, but it will still be of great service to Pennsylvania, if it can be made to pass, in its entirety, for its permanency that the amendment restoring the warehousing system was adopted. It enables this city to do, commercially, what an eminent English statesman said could not be done in any other country, namely, to furnish any foreign vessel coming to this port with an assorted cargo of merchandise from all nations. For this purpose goods from every quarter of the globe are imported and allowed to be kept in the government warehouses three years, the duty to be paid only that taken out for home consumption, but not for exportation.

The conciliatory tone of the President's Inaugural Address, together with the adoption of Mr. Corwin's resolution in Congress, and the conservative views of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, seem to revive the hopes of many who had almost despaired of a reconciliation among the discordant elements which had high brought our Government to anarchy, civil war and bloodshed.

The appointment of Gen. Chase, of Ohio, instead of Gen. Cameron, as Secretary of the Treasury, was not satisfactory to Pennsylvania. The objection was not to the man personally, who is an able man, but to his anti-slavery views. In many respects the position Gov. Cameron now holds, is perhaps more desirable, as it certainly is now more arduous and responsible in view of the impending troubles. The friendly relations existing between Gen. Seward and Gen. Cameron will not be without effect in matters concerning the interests of the Keystone State.

There seems to be difference of opinion in regard to the merits of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural Address. It is satisfactory to all except the secessionists who look upon it as a declaration of war against the seceding States. But they would be satisfied with the adoption of an unconditional submission to their demands. Mr. Lincoln's views are not only incontrovertible but will be responded to and find favor with every patriotic and liberal minded man.

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THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

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