From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

On Friday, General Stone sent a flag of truce to Ball's Bluff, with a letter to Gen. Evans, asking for information relative to the disposition he had made of the dead and prisoners of our army. Gen. Evans returned a very polite note, stating that the dead had all been properly interred, and that the prisoners had been sent to the tobacco warehouse, in Richmond.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO MAJOR GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

Last evening, the ceremony of presenting a sword voted by the City Councils, of Philadelphia, to Major-General McClellan, took place at the head quarters of that gentleman, corner of H and Fifteenth streets.

At half past seven o'clock, Gen. McClellan, accompanied by his brother, Dr. Jno McClellan, entered the front parlor, where the presentation took place, and by that gentleman was introduced to Mr. Benton, and subsequently to the Committee and the other guests present. Gen. McClellan was attended by several of the members of his staff. Among those present we noticed Generals McDowell, Porter, and Williams, Prince de Joinville, and Duc de Chartres; besides there were a number of other military gentlemen, occupying various positions in the army.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr Benton, Gen. McClellan with the sword in his hand, and resting upon it, replied as follows:—

REPLY OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

"I ask you, sir, to give my warmest and deepest thanks to the honorable body you represent, for the entirely unmerited compliment. I could thank you better if I thought that I deserved it, but I feel that I do not. Nothing that I have yet accomplished would warrant this high compliment. It is for the future to decide whether I shall realize the expectations and hopes that have been centered in me.

"I trust and feel that the day is not far distant when I shall return to the place dearest of all others to me, there to spend the balance of my life among the people from whom I received this beautiful gift. The war cannot be long. It may be desperate. I ask in the future forbearance, patience and confidence. With these we can accomplish all; and while I know that in the great dramma which may have our hearts blood, that Pennsylvania will not play the least part, I trust that, on the other hand, she will play the highest and noblest part.

"I again thank you, and ask you to convey to the Councils my most sincere thanks for the sword. Say to them that it will be my ambition to deserve it hereafter; I know I do not now."

The correspondence between General Scott and the Secretary of War, on the retirement of the former from active military service, and the incidents connected with this fact, you have already been made acquainted with. This, together with the order from General McClellan on his assuming command of the armies of the United States, have been one of the principal topics of conversation during the past day or two. Contrast between Scott as the hero of the Montezumas, fired by all the impulses of his nature, and as he now says of himself, as once did Richelieu in his own case, "a weak old man," and the feelings of the heart move out in reverence to the gallant hero of a nation's glory.

At the conclusion of his letter to Secretary Cameron, when he says: "And to you Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time,"—there seems to be conveyed an expression fearfully ominous. Those words, "for the last time," when taken in connection with the fact of the advanced age of General Scott, and his many physical infirmities, are calculated to fill the mind with fears of his death at so late period, and thus deprive a nation of "the benefits of his wise counsels and sage experience," which Secretary Cameron, in his reply, trusts may yet be received from him.

Let us all indulge in the hope that the life of General Scott may long be spared him, and that he shall yet live to see the day when the union of these States may again be consumated upon a firm and enduring basis.

The Departure of Lieutenant General Scott took place yesterday morning, at four o'clock. He proceeded in his carriage to the depot, accompanied by all the members of his late staff, except Colonel Hamilton, who preceded him to New York yesterday. At the depot he was joined by his civil escort for the trip, Secretaries Cameron and Chase. Shortly after alighting from his carriage, Major General McClellan, accompanied by his entire staff and escort of cavalry, reached the depot and proceeded to take leave of the hero veteran, whose parting with General McClellan was a very affecting one indeed. They shook hands, and tears were visible on their cheeks. General Scott said: "I have never fully known you until now, and I part from you as from a son."

Colonels Van Rensellaer, Cullum and Wright, of his late staff, accompanied him on his journey, leaving Colonel Townsend, his late Adjutant General, only, in Washington, to close up the business at his late headquarters.

The news from Europe by the last steamer shows that the Rebel emissaries in London and Paris are very sad confident noisy in their belief that the necessities of the manufacturing interests will lead to an interference in the American struggle, for the purpose of breaking up the blockade, in order to procure a supply of cotton; but it is evident that their cause, instead of gaining ground, is losing it, both with the people and the press. In addition to this information, much gratification is afforded by the London *Post*, the organ of Lord Palmerston, which has a strong article against any interference, and exposing the fallacy of the notion that the recognition of the Confederate States would re open the cotton trade. On the contrary, it argues that such a recognition would only increase the rigor of the blockade, and that any interference with the blockade would be an act of war, embroiling England at once with the United States.

The Count de Sayre, a lineal descendant of Count Rochambeau, of American Revolutionary fame, has tendered his military services to the President, and has been assured that they will be accepted. The same answer has been given to the Baron de Schoneu, a descendant of General Lafayette. It is expected that they will soon reach the United States.

THE FINANCES OF THE WAR.—The Hon. Jas. Dixon, in an eloquent and patriotic speech, delivered at the Union meeting in Hartford, dwelt upon the ability of the country to sustain the expenses of the war, and upon the security which the national loan offered as an investment. On this point he said:—"Look at England. You say our expenses are large, and so they are. Some estimate them at one million of dollars a day. But what were the expenses of England during her war with Napoleon? From 1803 to 1816, with less than eighteen million inhabitants, her expenses were one million, three hundred thousand dollars a day for a period of thirteen years. For one hundred days previous to the battle of Waterloo her expenses were five millions of dollars a day. Of this vast sum a large proportion was expended on the continent of Europe—while our entire expenditure is at home. If for thirteen years England could expend one million, three hundred thousand dollars a day abroad, cannot we do it for one or two years if necessary—every dollar meanwhile remaining at at home? Interest, therefore, no less than patriotism, requires us to subscribe for the loan.

THE RESIGNATION OF BRECKINRIDGE.

We have heard that John C. Breckinridge has published a manifesto to the people of Kentucky, dated at Bowling Green, the Rebel headquarters, but we have been unable to get a sight of it. The St. Louis *Republican* appears to have been more fortunate, and gives us some insight into its contents. Mr Breckinridge says it is written at the first moment since his expulsion from home that he could place his feet on the soil of Kentucky. This is a most impudent perversion of the truth, for he never was expelled from home; he left Lexington impelled by his guilty fears of arrest, and his retreat was lighted by the burning self consciousness of his complicity with treason.

When the mock "Duke" of Tobin's Comedy is compelled to lay aside the borrowed robes of authority, he does it with a constrained grace "as a well bred dog walks down stairs when he sees preparations making for kicking him down," and in the same spirit Breckinridge resigns his seat as a member of the Senate of the United States, saying, "I exchange with proud satisfaction a term of six years in the United States Senate for the musket of a soldier." This is the bluster of the "Ancient Pistol," for we all know that the service of the ex Senator, if he serves at all, will be in some honorary position, with a sword and on a charger. Our St. Louis cotemporary says the address would fill two of its columns, and is made up of misrepresentations. Breckinridge says there is no longer a Senate of the United States within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution—"the United States no longer exists—the Union is dissolved."

But Kentucky is still one of the United States; his deceived and betrayed constituents are still loyal; they recognize proudly the existence of the government of their fathers, and they deny that the Union is dissolved. By what argument can Mr. Breckinridge assert that the Union is dissolved now more than it was in August last, or that the existence of the United States has been imperilled since the session of Congress, when he occupied his seat as a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky, and drew his pay from the Federal Treasury for his services? If Mr. Breckinridge believed, when he took the Government's gold, that the United States no longer existed, and that the Union was dissolved, he acted like a petty larceny thief and a swindler. He knows that his course is indefensible; he is self convicted of the vilest treachery to the State which has honored him; and, being unwilling to face the indignant people of Kentucky, he has sneaked away from their presence, and, surrounded by cut throats and thieves, incendiaries and felons, as a body guard, has issued this impudent manifesto.

We do not care particularly about seeing the text of this last dying speech and confession of John C. Breckinridge. We know that he cannot justify his conduct, but that he has the insidious talent to conceal his real purposes beneath glittering sentences and honeyed words. The *Republican* calls them "frivolous and unjustifiable excuses for a bad act." But the trial and condemnation of Mr. Breckinridge were held and pronounced before the jury of popular opinion months and months ago. While he was holding the second office in the gift of the people, and presiding over the Senate of the United States; while he was afterwards a candidate for the Presidency, and while he was exercising the duties of a United States Senator, he was plotting to betray his country, and was in league with the infamous traitors who conspired to break up the Government.

Of all the persons engaged in this nefarious work, he achieved the lowest depth of degradation, for he allowed himself to be used as a fourth candidate to distract and divide the vote of the country, with the full confidence that it would lead to the election of Mr. Lincoln, and thus present to the Southern malcontents a pretext for their acts of secession. While those who were his followers in this treachery left their seats in Congress, he remained there, and gave aid to them in opposing every appropriation of men and means to resist the rebellion, although it was menacing, within five or six miles, the very Federal Capital where he was sitting. No man is more deeply and terribly responsible for the blood and pillage and crime and horror of the last six months. He knows it, too; he knows that he is as guilty as Cain after the first fratricide, and he flies from the vengeance that awaits him. He is a refugee from his native State, with the brand upon his brow and the gnawing vulture of remorse at his heart. His fate will be that of a traitor.

In the last battle,
Borne down by the flying,
Where mingles war's rattle
With groans of the dying,
There shall he be lying.

Monster of perfidy, ingrate and fiend, his name will be eternally linked with those of Judas and Arnold, and when history seeks to recount the damning deeds of those who have entitled themselves to the execration of mankind, that name will be foremost in the scroll, which was borne by one, who, in the very spirit of the arch-demon, thought it "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven."—*Louisville Journal, Oct. 29th*

ANOTHER SCANDAL CASE AT CHICAGO.

The good people of Chicago never look for gossip for home consumption. The latest scandal bids fair to rival the celebrated Burch case, and in times of peace would be the absorbing topic at all the tea tables in the lake metropolis. The circumstances are in brief, that on a recent evening Captain Burns, U. S. A., was found under a bed in one of the chambers of the residence of Mr. Charles A Rogers, a commission merchant. Mr. Rogers discovered his boots protruding from under a low cottage bed, and gave the alarm. Mr. Rogers with a Mr. Dickinson, the former having a revolver and the latter a cane, went into the chamber, and discovered Burns—in his uniform—lying on his back, close to the wall. They demanded of him to come out, which he did, and while resting upon his knee, drew a pistol from his side pocket Mr. Rogers at that fired, the ball entering Burns' cheek, passing out his mouth, and carrying with it one or two teeth and a portion of the jaw. Burns instantly returned the fire, the ball taking effect in Rogers' shoulder and inflicted a flesh wound.

Three or four more shots were interchanged without effect, after which Burns rushed from the room. Rogers fired a parting shot just as Burns reached the top of the stairs, and immediately upon the report of the pistol, Burns fell headlong down the stairs. Supposing that he was killed or mortally wounded, Rogers and Dickinson hastened down stairs, and found him uninjured except by the first shot.

On the legal examination it was shown that Burns had always borne the reputation of being a quiet, peaceable and honest man. Until January last he had been in the employ of the American Express Company, having charge of the Pennsylvania Central freight. Before the marriage of Mrs. Rogers, then Miss. Woodworth, an intimacy existed between the lady and Captain Burns, amounting in the estimation of the public to an engagement. Some time in 1860 this intimacy was broken off, and in December of the same year Miss Woodworth married Mr. Cherles A. Rogers.

The prosecutor contended that Burns had introduced himself in this unusual manner, actuated by feelings of jealousy and revenge, for the commission of some felony. The defence urged in extenuation that an extensive correspondence had passed between the lady and the defendant; that the latter had these epistles in his possession at the time, and was present to deliver them to the lady alone. These are the facts in this mysterious affair as established by the evidence. The street and tea table gossip has all sorts of rumors and absurd stories in relation to it. The public should withhold any decision until such time as a full trial shall disclose all the facts in the case.

GEN. DICK WILLIAMS, late of Texas, says that since the commencement of the rebellion, a thousand Union men have been hung in Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, for no other crime than that they were loyal to the Government of their fathers.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last Friday the conductor of a freight train on the Northern Central Railroad, going south, when about to run the cars on a switch below York, he fell on the track, losing one of his legs. He is a Baltimorean—his name we have not learned. In consequence of this accident the switch had not been changed, and the passenger train coming along shortly thereafter, was ran off the track and detained for several hours.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A CURE FOR SWEARING.—An intelligent lady whose little boy was beginning to swear, anxious to express to her child the horror of profanity, hit upon a novel plan of washing out his mouth with soap suds whenever he swore. It was an effectual cure. The boy understood his mother's sense of the corruption of an oath, which with the taste of the suds, produced the desired result. The practice if universally adopted, would raise the price of soap.

IT is stated that the combined fleet which England, and France, and Spain propose to send against Mexico will carry 2,000 guns, of which Spain will furnish 600.

New Advertisements.

NEW YORK LINES.

THE CAMDEN & AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD CO.'S LINES,

From Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

From Walnut Street Wharf and Kensington Depot. Philadelphia, will leave as follows, viz FARE,

At 6 A M, via Camden and Amboy—C & A Accommodation, $2 25
At 6 A M, via Camden and Jersey City—New Jersey accommodation, 2 25
At 9½ A M, via Camden and Jersey city—Morning Mail, 3 00
At 12½ P M, via Kensington and Jersey city, Western Express, 3 00
At 12½ P M via Camden and Amboy, accommodation 2 25
At 2 P M, via Camden and Amboy—C and A. Express, 3 00
At 6½ P M, via Kensington, and Jersey city, Evening Express, 3 00
At 4 P M, via Kensington and Jersey city, 2d Class Ticket, 2 25
At 6 P M, via Camden & Jersey city—Evening Mail 3 00
At 11 P M, via Camden and Jersey city—South. Mail 2 25
At 5 P M, via Camden and Amboy—Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger,) 1st class ticket, 2 25
2d " 1 50

The 6 P. M. Mail Line runs daily. The 11 Southern Mail Saturdays excepted.

For Belvidere, Easton, Flemington, &c., at 7 10 A. M., from Walnut street wharf and 2½ P. M., from Kensington. For Mauch Chunk, Allentown and Bethlehem, at 6, A M. via Lehigh Valley Railroad

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., at 7 10 A M, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad

For Freehold, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mount Holly, at 6 A. M., and 2, P. M.

WAY LINES,

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7 10 and 9½ A. M., 5½, 6 30 and 11 P M from Kensington and 2½ P M from Walnut street Wharf.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 7½, 1, 5 and 5½ P. M.

Steamboat Trenton, for Bordentown, and intermediate places, at 2½ P M. from Walnut street Wharf.

☞ For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the depot.

☞ Fifty pounds of Baggage only allowed each passenger, Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as Baggage but their wearing apparel. All Baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for Baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond 100 Dollars, except by special contract.

WM H. GATZMER Agent C. & A. R. R Co

Nov. 9, '61.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby that a number of logs were taken up on the 29th of Sept. 1861, while floating in the river Susquehanna in Lower Mahonoy, Northumberland county, Pa., by Abraham Blasser & Co., bearing the following marks upon them:

HLW, 2; 3B, 5; 200 1; (0)5, 1; RF&C, 2; LHB, 2; J&K, 5; AUF, OH1, 5, 2; WM, AH; *, DWH 2; B.*, F, JMH 3; SxD 3; CB 3. OH10, R4D; (x) 2, JCB 3, IR, PCF 2, (—), THG 2, 99, T, B&P 2, ≥ 2, (ooo), B&C 3, AHS, ‡‡, ♁, EP 2, 2C 4, §§0 2, ≌ 3, CANS. JFS, GB 2, X, ♁, P, * 2, Q, CW, &, C1B 3. TO, XXM 2, JA3R 2, LW 2, JSW 5, CRS 2, HM, (o), JFS, 2W, 3S, ‡5z, LH, JS, SN, Stick*.—JJM 2; Mx'' 1.

A statement and description was filed in my office on the 25th of October, 1861, at George. town, Northumberland county, Pa, for the inspection of all concerned. The owner or owners thereof are requested to prove property, pay all legal charges and take them away, or otherwise the same will be forfeited.

I H RESSLER, J. P.

Georgetown, Nov. 2, 1861.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the following logs were taken up on the 29th of Sept., 1861, by Philip Bubb, while floating in the river Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, Pa.:

1 stick square timber 40 feet long, mark B.
1 " " " 40 " " " EAI;

A statement and description was filed in my office on the 25th Oct. 1861 at Georgetown, Northumberland county, Pa., for the inspection of all concerned The owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay all legal charges and take them away or otherwise the same will be forfeited. I. H. RESSLER.

Georgetown, Nov. 2, 1861.

ELYSBURG ACADEMY.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES,

REV. J. F. WAMPOLE, A. M, Principal and Teacher of Languages.

M. L. RUTHRAUFF, A. B, Teacher of Mathematics and English Branches.

MISS JOSEPHINE RUTHRAUFF, Teacher of Music on Piano and Melodeon.

The Winter Term will commence on MONDAY, the 11th of NOVEMBER, 1861.

Good boarding can be had cheap in the village and vicinity.

TERMS PER QUARTER OF ELEVEN WEEKS.

Common English Branches,	$3 00
Higher "	5.00
Languages, "	7 00
Music (27 lessons,)	8.00
Address	

REV J F. WAMPOLE, Principal.

Elysburg, Pa., Oct. 26.—4t pd.

BERRYSBURG MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE FALL TERM of this institution will commence on Monday, October 28th, 1861.

For particulars address the Principal

PETER S. BERGSTRESSER,
Berrysburg, Dauphin county, Pa.

October 26, 1861.—4t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of Logs have been taken up while floating in the river Susquehanna Northumberland county, by Cornelius K. Yarges, bearing the following marks upon them:

J O B; C B, 4; C M; B E; J H C; *; I D; O R; J & K; & ; D H; D; H & B; 2, C; D M H; 2, W; N O; B; S & Z; (u).

A statement and description was filed in my office on the 28th of September, 1861, at Georgetown, Northumberland county, Pa., for the inspection of all concerned. The owner or owners thereof are requested to prove property, pay all legal charges and take them away or otherwise the same will be forfeited.

I. H. RESSLER, J. P.

Georgetown, Oct. 12, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a number of Logs have been taken up while floating in the river Susquehanna in Northumberland county, by Philip Masner and John Undercofler, bearing the following marks upon them:

J A K; J I; C B, 7; J G; B 2; xx, 1; S x D, 5; 2 (, 5; D, 8; P U S t, 1; J F S, 3; B & P, 4; E, 1; c i B, 1; M M M, 1; v H R; W x x; 2 W, 2; G M D; J M H; O R; C 5, 3; C R S, 3; E P, 2; S S, 3; S R, 9; C A N; D; I F; &, 3; L H B, 1; C, *, 6; O, 5; qp; 5, 5; E; ((, *, 2; T H O; (2oo); (o); S S 7; A P C, 2; A O y, 2; B & C; R E & c; J S; C & S; T c; N; I W; J H C; T B; ( ); L J A H; B L M; J & K; O H O; T o S; M R Co; v o B; I M H; L W; J a g R; D W H; J S M; (i); B & E.

A statement and description was filed in my office in the 29th of September, 1861, at Georgetown, Northumberland co., Pa., for the inspection of all concerned. The owner or owners thereof are requested to prove property, pay all legal charges and take them away or otherwise the same will be forfeited

I. H. RESSLER, J. P.

Georgetown, Oct 26, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a number of Logs have been taken up while floating in the river Susquehanna in Northumberland county, Adam Aliman, bearing the following marks upon them, viz:

(9), 5; S §, 1; B B C, 1; *, 1; J F S; G M D; B; H O; J & K; C R S; O B, P c F, O; L F; B & E, 5, 2; J A S H, 2 c; c & S, B s P, E P, D M H; o H i c, 2 W, o, c R S, M R G, C M, SFS, B8r, cx, JBC, JW, ALE, &, *, CIB, 8R, C&S, (c, cHS, J &R, JMH, Q, cB, cpB, cP, E.

Timber—JJM 30 feet long; do 51½ feet long; JM 20 ft long; WM 34 feet long, LA 50 feet long.

A statement and description was filed in my office on the 29th of September, 1861, at Georgetown, Northumberland county, Pa., for the inspection of all concerned. The owner or owners thereof are requested to prove property, pay all legal charges and take them away, or otherwise the same will be forfeited.

I H RESSLER, J P

Oct 26, 1861

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J O B; C B, 4; C M; B E; J H C; *; I D; O R; J & K; & ; D H; D; H & B; 2, C; D M H; 2, W; N O; B; S & Z; (u).

A statement and description was filed in my office on the 28th of September, 1861, at Georgetown, Northumberland county, Pa., for the inspection of all concerned. The owner or owners thereof are requested to prove property, pay all legal charges and take them away or otherwise the same will be forfeited.

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J A K; J I; C B, 7; J G; B 2; xx, 1; S x D, 5; 2 (, 5; D, 8; P U S t, 1; J F S, 3; B & P, 4; E, 1; c i B, 1; M M M, 1; v H R; W x x; 2 W, 2; G M D; J M H; O R; C 5, 3; C R S, 3; E P, 2; S S, 3; S R, 9; C A N; D; I F; &, 3; L H B, 1; C, *, 6; O, 5; qp; 5, 5; E; ((, *, 2; T H O; (2oo); (o); S S 7; A P C, 2; A O y, 2; B & C; R E & c; J S; C & S; T c; N; I W; J H C; T B; ( ); L J A H; B L M; J & K; O H O; T o S; M R Co; v o B; I M H; L W; J a g R; D W H; J S M; (i); B & E.

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(9), 5; S §, 1; B B C, 1; *, 1; J F S; G M D; B; H O; J & K; C R S; O B, P c F, O; L F; B & E, 5, 2; J A S H, 2 c; c & S, B s P, E P, D M H; o H i c, 2 W, o, c R S, M R G, C M, SFS, B8r, cx, JBC, JW, ALE, &, *, CIB, 8R, C&S, (c, cHS, J &R, JMH, Q, cB, cpB, cP, E.

Timber—JJM 30 feet long; do 51½ feet long; JM 20 ft long; WM 34 feet long, LA 50 feet long.

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I H RESSLER, J P

Oct 26, 1861

New Millinery Goods.

MISS M. L. GUESSLER,

Fawn Street, two doors south of the Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Rail Road,

SUNBURY, PENN'A.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of SUNBURY and vicinity, that she has just received from Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable style of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising of

BONNETS,

HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS &c.

which she is selling at the most reasonable prices

LADIES' DRESS CAPS.

To which she directs the attention of the ladies and invites all to call and see them.

Thankful for past patronage, she hopes by keeping to best assortment at reasonable prices to continue the same.

Sunbury, October 19, 1861.—3m

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF

Millinery Goods

at the Store of

Misses B. & L. SHISSLER,

Simpson's Building, Market Square, SUNBURY, Pa

THE public are invited to call and examine their Millinery Goods just opened such as Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, and the latest New York and Philadelphia styles BONNETS.

LADIES' DRESS CAPS.

FURS, Ladies' Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Notions, Flowers, and Millinery goods of every variety.

MANTUAMAKING.—Dresses made in the best manner and in any style.

We intend to sell low, call and examine our stock.

B. & L. SHISSLER.

Sunbury, October 12, 1861.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS!

ABLE bodied, reliable young men, between the ages of 18 and 35, are wanted to fill up a company of Infantry, authorized by Governor Curtin, to be raised by EDWIN A. EVANS, of Northumberland Borough.

Persons enlisting may be assured that no efforts will be spared on the part of their officers to provide for their comfort, by the selection of adequate clothing, blankets, &c. Promptness in the pay of the soldier will also be insured by the practical business experience of the Captain.

It is the design of the officers, as far as possible, to receive young men of good social and moral character, and to pay especial regard to the moral condition of the Company.

The pay of non-commissioned officers and privates ranges from 13 to 29 dollars per month, with a bounty of $100 to those who serve out their time of enlistment. Ample provisions have been made for the support of the families of married men who enlist.

Persons wishing to serve their country in this its hour of peril, can do so by calling on

EDWIN A. EVANS, Captain,
Northumberland, Pa.
CHAS. R. EVANS, 1st Lieutenant,
Lewisburg,
THOS. S. LOTZ, 2d Lieutenant,
New Berlin.

October 19, 1861.

Widows' Election under the $300 Law.

NOTICE is hereby given that appraisements of real and personal property have been made to the widows, respectively, of the following named decedents, agreeably to the acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided:

1 Frederick G. Fiedler, deceased.
2 Frederick Haas, "
3 William Hayes, "
4 Philip Forst, "
5 James Cameron, "

And that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, for approval, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next, unless exceptions be filed thereto before said day. J. B. MASSER, Clk. O. C.

Sunbury, October 19, 1861.

Assessors.

THE Assessors of Northumberland county are requested to make return of their triennial assessments to the Commissioner's Office, on the 27th day of December, 1861, at which time there will be a meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

By order of the Board,

S. D. JORDAN, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, Sunbury, October 19, 1861.

J. WEICHSELBAUM,

OPTICIAN AND OCULIST

FROM

PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has opened a Room at the Washington House, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES!

Of every variety, size and quality. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and approved assortment of perifocal and parabola ground flint Glasses of his own manufacture. He would particularly call attention of the public to his Spectacles for Near Sighted Persons, and persons who have been operated upon the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conserves of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glass may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in a high degree in his glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT:

The very best Brazillian Pebble! so universally proved to be far Superior to any other Glass.

Also, Microscopes, Spy and Quizzing Glass of every size and quality, Telescopes, Magnifying and Opera Glasses. With different powers, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line not mentioned.

☞ Opticians and other Instruments and Glasses carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon their first trial. He will remain in this place during November Court and those in want of the above articles will please give him a call.

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale.

October 19, 1861.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES,

H. E. HOOKER & CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y

JOHN W. BUCHER, Local Agent, Sunbury Pa.

The subscriber, having been appointed local Agent for the sale of Fruit trees, plants, vines, &c., of one of the most reliable Nurseries, calls the attention of all who want choice fruit to this method, as more certain than by obtaining them through traveling agents. Among those described in the Catalogue are, Dwarf Pear Trees, of the age for transplanting, remarkably fine.

Dwarf Apple Trees, on Paradise Stocks, making beautiful little trees for the garden, and producing remarkably fine specimens of fruit in a very short time.

Dwarf Cherry Trees, budded on Mahaleb Stocks, handsome trees.

Standard Apple, Pear and Cherry Trees, very fine, with a large list of varieties.

Peach, Plum, Nectarine and Apricot Trees.

Gooseberry, Blackberry and Strawberry Plant all of the finest kinds.

Currants,—many new and improved varieties, such as Cherry, White Grape, White Gondouin, Red Grape, Victoria, &c.

Strawberry Plants, in great variety, including the Hooker, Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Gand, (the most approved old varieties,) as well as all the novelties.

Grape Vines,—including those fine, new, yet well tested kinds, which no planter should be without, such as Delaware, Concord, and Hartford Prolific. These we have propagated so extensively as to able to offer them at reduced and satisfactory prices.

Plants, Roses, Evergreens and every variety of ornamental trees and Shrubbery, securely packed.

JOHN W. BUCHER, Agent, Sunbury Pa.

Sunbury, Febuary, 9, 1861.

INGRAINED CARPETS,

MANUFACTURED and for Sale by M. Peiper & Co Leibrandt and McDowell's Building, North East corner, Second and Race streets Philadelphia.

GOODS GUARANTEED.

October 26, 1860

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the several Courts of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the peace, and Orphans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in and for the county of Northumberland, to commence at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the 4th day of NOVEMBER next, and will continue TWO WEEKS.

The coroner, Justices of the Peace and constables in and for the county of Northumberland, are requested to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things to their several offices appertaining to be done. And all witnesses prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any prisoner are also requested and commanded to be then and there attending in their proper persons to prosecute against him, as shall be just—and not to depart without leave at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, at the time appointed agreeable to their notices

Given under my hand at Sunbury, the 1st day of Oct, in the year of our Lord one thousand eigh hundred and sixty-one—and the Independence of the United States of America the 85th.

God save the Commonwealth.

DAVID WALDRON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Oct. 5, 1861.

S. L. BERGSTRESSER,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, and all the modern styles of Pictures, executed in a superior manner.

☞ Rooms in his CAR, Market Square, Sunbury, Pa.

August 10, 1861.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA.

For the cure of Scrofula, Incipient Consumption, General Debility, White Swelling, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, and all Diseases Arising from Impurities of the Blood and the Effects of Mercury.

Swaim's Panacea has been for more than forty years celebrated in this country and in Europe for its extraordinary cures, for the certificates of which reference is made to the directions and books (which may be had gratis) accompanying the Panacea; some of which give the particulars of cases too frightful for general publication, where the patients have been almost eaten up with Scrofula, and were deemed incurable by Physicians.

It has been used in hospitals and private practice, and has been recommended by the most celebrated physicians and other eminent persons. Among others, by W. Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery, Penn. University; Valentine Mott, M. D., Prof. of Surgery, N. Y. University; W. P. Dewees, M. D., Prof. Mid. Penn. University; N. Chapman, M. D., Prof. of Physic, Penn. University; T. Parke, M. D., President College Physicians, Philadelphia; Dr. Del Vallo, Prof. of Medicine, Havana; Jose Fourenco de Luz, Prof. of Surgery, Lisbon; J. Chipman, Member Royal College Surgeons, London; G. W. Irving, late Minister to Spain; Sir Thomas Pearson, Maj. General British Army; Gilbert Robertson, British Consul, &c.

The wonderful cures effected by SWAIM'S PANACEA have for many years made it an invaluable remedy. The Panacea does not contain mercury in any form, and, being an innocent preparation, it may be given to the most tender infant.

The retail price has been reduced to $1.50 per bottle, (containing three half pints,) or three bottles for $4.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following letters blown on the glass:

"SWAIM'S—PANACEA.—PHILADA."

Having the name of JAS. SWAIM stamped on the sealing wax and written on the label covering the cork, and a special engraving on the side of the bottle, by Draper & Co., bank note engravers, in the centre of which is a portrait of the late Wm Swaim, (copyright secured.)

If persons purchasing the Panacea will be careful to observe that the word SWAIM is correctly spelled, they need not be imposed on.

ALSO, SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

A valuable family medicine, being a highly approved remedy for all diseases arising from debility of the digestive organs, such as, Acidity of the Stomach, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary, Fever and Ague, Bleeding Piles, Sick Headache, &c. See the pamphlet (which may be had gratis,) accompanying the Vermifuge.

Prepared only at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, THE OLD STAND, SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT, Philadelphia, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

General Agents for the United States.

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,
170 William Street, New York.

Phil's, Oct. 5.—3m p.

LIST OF CAUSES

For trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, November Term 1861

Plaintiffs.		Defendants.
John Miller, dec'd heirs	vs	Wm Levan, with notice to Mahonoy and Shamokin Imp Co.
Wm L Dewart,	vs	Sunbury Canal and Water Power Co.
Samuel S Barton,	vs	Wm McKisick,
Maria Gouger	vs	Jacob Deiffender and Dentle.
David Miller, dec'd.	adm't vs	Druckemiller and Young.
Peter Baldy	vs	Joseph P Kennedy.
Geo W Fleming, dec. adm	vs	W L Helfenstein.
Galen S Robins, dec. adm	vs	Mary Reese,
Same,	vs	Spencer M & Wm H Kase.
Lawrence Tierney	vs	Wm Harr,
Wm F Nagle	vs	John B McMicker,
Haas and Bowen,	vs	Benj Schock
John Keiter,	vs	John Shissler,
Kreitzer & Case for Frederick.	vs	Ralph Bogle, deceased, adm'r,
John Keiter for Mary Keiter	vs	M A Keefer and John Shissler.
Josiah Keiter	vs	Same
E Thacker and Sarah his wife	vs	Martin Rissel.
J B Masser for Wm L Dewart	vs	Elizabeth and M Mullen.
E Y Bright	vs	Jonas Michael and A Bolton.
Henry Tharp,	vs	Northern Central R R Co
Jesse C Horton	vs	Dewart and Beacham,
Daniel Miller & Co	vs	James Smith.
C H & A Abbott endorsers of S G Wheeler & of S R Wood	vs	J V L Dewitt.
Thos Craig for the use of Wm H Miller	vs	Miller & Bower.
Wm Weidenhammer	vs	John McMathew,
John Wagner	vs	Jacob Dressler,
Jonat. Dunkleberger	vs	John Bamford,
Mary H Greenland heirs	vs	Northern Cen R R Co
Shamokin Bank Same	vs	Albert Worrall vs David Longnecker,
Klaze and Buchner	vs	Wm L Dewart et al
Francis Klaze,	vs	Same
Mary C Vincent	vs	John L Watson.
Hiram Young	vs	Ira T Clement
Daniel Weidner dec. adm'r	vs	Blair and Reed.
Robert Saxton dec. adm'r	vs	Beneville K Hagg.
Peter Hatselman,	vs	Robert B McCoy,
Decatur Herb,	vs	John A Snyder dec. adm'r.
Wm T Carter	vs	Wm H Kase
James P Armstrong	vs	James Emmans dec adm'r.
Gabreil Kline for Amos Bieber	vs	Geo C McKee
Zuern and Bevan	vs	Joseph W Anthony.
Wm L Dewart	vs	Charles W Higgins
Samuel