The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston, are our agents for the SUNBURY AMERICAN in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

☞ CONCERT—RETURN OF THE HUDSON BROTHERS AND H. M. ROGERS.—This celebrated troupe of Vocalists are again to visit our town, and will favor its citizens with one of their rich entertainments at the German Reformed Church, on Monday evening, August 11th. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Tickets for sale at the door only.

☞ DANGER OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—Hon. A. S. Diven, member of Congress from New York, who is now engaged in raising a regiment in that State, thus speaks of Foreign intervention:

He said that "he had the express authority of Secretary Seward to tell the people "that he had assured the representatives of "foreign nations, from time to time, that the "Rebellion would be crushed out, and that, "in order to prevent intervention in favor of "the Rebellion, he had now named a time "so short that he dared not make it public, "and that such intervention could not be "prevented but by an immediate response to "the call for three hundred thousand men."

Assuming it to be true, it explains the present extraordinary activity of the Government, and should awaken the people to the vital importance of enforcing prompt and energetic action, now!

☞ THE CIRCULATION OF STAMPS.—There seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the circulation of postage stamps. The ordinary stamps will not be used for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury will furnish postage stamps to be used as a circulating medium, under the law, in such form that they cannot be attached to letters or other mailable matter. Such stamps will be exchanged by postmasters for the regular postage stamps, besides being redeemable in treasury notes by the assistant treasurers and such designated depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may select. No postage stamps can be thus exchanged at the post offices or redeemed by the Treasury Department, unless furnished through the agencies of that department. Postage stamps now sold by postmasters are not exchangeable or redeemable by them, and if such stamps are gummed to pasteboard or other paper, which spoils or renders them unfit to be used in the prepayment of postage, they will be rejected for postage, because when so soiled they cannot be distinguished from stamps which have already been used for postage.

The new stamps issued for circulation will be much larger than letter stamps, and as we understand this subject, are simply small Treasury orders, redeemable in regular letter stamps, or in Treasury notes in sums of not less than five dollars.

☞ THE NEGRO COMPANY.—On Monday last the citizens of Harrisburg found handbills posted through the city, announcing that a negro meeting would be held in Market Square, which would be addressed by Gen. Lane, for the purpose of recruiting a negro company. This was, of course, got up by some of the rebel sympathizers to bring contempt on the Government and to cause dissatisfaction among the soldiers.—The Provost Marshal has orders to ferret out the authors of this villainy and to arrest them. Let those who think we have no disloyal men among us, ponder over these matters.

An Encouragement to Enlist.

A letter from General Pope's army to the New York *Times*, gives the following hopeful account of the way things are now done in the army of General Pope, under his new order:

The health of the troops here is uniformly good, and it would be difficult to find an equal number of men, in one body in better spirits. The rations all that can be desired—good, and plenty of them; and since the order of General Pope to forage upon the enemy, the fresh beef, mutton, "&c." are perfectly delicious. I assisted (in the French sense) the other day, in the slaughter of a fine young bullock and a number of sheep and pigs, and was considerably astonished at the very general skillfulness displayed by the men in dressing the animals. The meat was delivered to the cooks as clean and as neatly cut up as is usually seen in our markets. The cooking, too, has been wonderfully improved. Formerly, when a piece of beef, mutton or pork was received, it was dumped into a large camp kettle and boiled—a roast, or fry, or broil was hardly ever thought possible. Now, chops and steaks are not uncommon for breakfast; and boiled and roasted meats are often companions on the dinner table, when in camp.

And what is true of the second army corps is also true of the first. The health of the troops is excellent. Both camps are delightfully situated; numerous springs, from which water for cooking and drink is easily obtained for the men.

Clinton Lloyd, Esq., broke both the bones of his left leg, near the ankle, and forced the end of the bones through the flesh, on Friday. While fishing in Rock Run, near Ralston, he fell off a slippery rock and his leg caught between other rocks and was broken by the fall. He was alone, and lay in the creek for some time before he was able to move. As soon as he could he crawled out upon the bank where he lay for several hours when fortunately he was discovered, and assistance sought to bring him in, which, owing to the distance from the hotel and the exceeding roughness of the way, was not accomplished until about ten hours after the accident. He was brought home on Saturday, and at the time of our last information was doing as well as the serious nature of his injuries would admit.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

GENERAL DAVID E. TWIGGS whose treason was the blackest of the whole war, died at Augusta, Georgia, on the 18th inst.—Three swords which had in the course of Twiggs's life been presented to him for services in the field, were recently captured at New Orleans by Gen. Butler, and transmitted to Washington. The name of Twiggs will be consigned to lasting infamy.

COUNT GAROWSKI, the celebrated Russian nobleman, has signified his willingness to take command of a negro regiment and a movement is on foot to have him commissioned for such purpose.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Another Experiment on the Gunboat Arkansas.

A STEAM RAM CHOSEN TO RUN THE REBEL DOWN.

Dangerous and Desperate Undertaking.

[From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.]

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, OFF VICKSBURG, Monday Evening July 21st, 1862.

PLAN OF THE ATTACK.

Three of the vessels of Commodore Davis—the Benton Cincinnati and Louisville—were to engage the upper Rebel batteries, the Bragg to be behind the bend in readiness to butt the Arkansas in the event of her appearance above, and the Essex to run down in advance of the Queen and grapple her as she passed, draw her out in the stream, to give the Queen an excellent opportunity to ram her, Farragut meanwhile engaging the lower batteries.

After the Queen had struck the enemy, she was to come up or go down the river, as was most advantageous, the Benton protecting her retreat in the former, and the Essex in the latter case, the Sumter to ram the hostile gunboat if the Queen failed to perform her task. This arrangement was good and entirely satisfactory to all parties, and promised to be faithfully carried out.

How deceptive are appearances? Who relies on them leans on shadows.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ATTACK.

The three gunboats opened fire; the Bragg took her position, and the Essex led off in fine style, the Queen following at a high rate of speed, and under very favorable auspices.

As the ram passed the flagship, Commodore Davis waved his hand to Colonel Ellet, standing near the pilot-house, and cried: "Good luck, good luck!" The Colonel misunderstanding the words, supposing the Commodore said, "Go back, go back!" and therefore turned the Queen about, and steamed toward the Benton, when he heard "Go on, go on!" Without comprehending this apparent inconsistency, and believing the first duty of a soldier is to obey, the Colonel steamed down under the batteries; and arriving at the first water battery, near the Marine Hospital, where the hostile gunboat was lying, he discovered the Essex had gone on, and was then in advance one half or three-quarters of a mile.

THE ARKANSAS STRUCK BY THE RAM.

The Col. was resolved to take the odds sink or not—and he took them. He went against the Arkansas partially up stream, designing to butt her forward of her side guns—her weakest place—but the eddies in the river altered his course somewhat, and he struck her aft of the aft side gun, and, unfortunately, a glancing though violent blow, that made both the traitorous and the loyal craft tremble. The Arkansas seemed to shrink and yield before the blow, and for a moment it was thought her side would give way, but she reacted, and the ram flew back from her, and, in moving toward her again, ran into the bank.

The Queen reversed her engines, and as she went sternward into the stream, her head veered up the river; and it was then evident her sole opportunity, if any there was for escape, was above.

CONSTERNATION ON THE ARKANSAS.

When the Arkansas was struck great consternation and confusion prevailed on board. Four of the Rebel crew were observed to leap out of the port-holes into the water, and a number of others to run ashore. Even at that critical and exciting moment Lieut. Colonel Ellet, who was standing or rather lying on the hurricane roof, beside the pilot-house, with his gallant son, a youth of only sixteen, discharged his revolver into the port-hole nearest him, his brave boy imitating his example.

They heard cries from the Rebel gunboat, "She is sinking! she is sinking!" but they themselves could see no evidence of the alleged fact.

A FORLORN HOPE INDEED.

Nothing more could be done, and Colonel Ellet determined, if possible, to save his men, though that, under the circumstances, was the most forlorn of forlorn hopes.

No friendly gunboat or Union vessel was near.

Three or four of the hostile batteries were playing upon the devoted and seemingly doomed Queen, which must run by the great death-belching guns before she could be regarded as in any way secure.

Where were Davis' gunboats that were to cover the ram's retreat after she had performed her duty?

Nobly she had discharged her obligations; but the promised aid was not forthcoming, was not visible.

Col. Ellet could depend only on himself. So, with cheek unblanched, and unfaltering purpose, he ordered his stout-hearted engineers to ascend the river, and run the gauntlet of sulphurous death.

Already had the ram been struck twenty or twenty-five times. Her chimney stacks were perforated with balls; one of her steam pipes had been shot away; in various places large holes had been bored through the sides and bow of the dauntless vessel, and yet no one was hurt, though many of the escapes had been almost miraculous.

It was supposed the ram was seriously injured in her hull and was leaking, for the Arkansas had given her a broadside just as she was passing, and that if she did not take advantage of time she would soon be water-logged.

A POWERFUL REBEL SHOT.

The ram moved up the river, and the Rebel batteries increased their fire. Heavy shot and shell fell before, behind, and around her, and every few seconds one would go tearing through her deck or cabin. As she passed one of the upper batteries, a thirty-four pound shot struck her in the rear, went through every one of her larboard staterooms, in which no person happened to be at the time, into the Captain's office penetrating the iron safe, and passing out, shattered the wooden carriage of one of the mounted brass pieces on the boiler deck dismounting the gun, and hitting it, left a deep indentation in the metal.

This shot, which was afterwards picked up, was a peculiar one. It was composed of pewter mostly, with an admixture of lead and zinc, and weighs probably as much as fifty pounds. It is probably moulded out of the heterogeneous materials which the citizens—the wives, mothers and daughters of the "Confederacy"—have from time to time been urged by the Rebel leaders to contribute to the glorious cause.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPES OF THE RAM HANDS.

A 32-pound shot, after passing through the heavy timber bulwarks of the ram, and becoming nearly spent, grazed the hip of Lieutenant James M. Hunter, causing a severe contusion and swelling that have disabled him for the present, and may prevent his walking for some time. Half an inch nearer would have killed the Lieutenant, who is a brave and an energetic officer, whose death would have been a loss to the service to which he is so deeply devoted.

Several huge round shot passed immediately over the heads of Colonel Ellet and his son while in their recumbent position. Had they been stealing, they would have become headless, and perhaps trunkless, heroes.

A 50-pound rifled shot passed through the pilot-house, within a few inches of the legs of Alexander Ford, who was then at the wheel, and narrowly escaping the breast of his associate, Roley S. McKey, standing at his side, and passing the word from the commander of the ram.

Jacob Lauber and John McCulloch, engineers, were thrown down once or twice from the wind of flying shot, and their assistant John R. Skelton, was struck with a small fragment of shell on the left hand—the most serious wound received by any one on the Queen of the West.

DISMANTLED APPEARANCE OF THE RAM.

The Queen presents a most dismantled and forlorn appearance, and is as nearly shot to pieces, for any vessel that will float, as can well be imagined. The many who have visited her since her terrible experience are with difficulty persuaded that not one of her crew was killed or dangerously wounded. She has the semblance of a complete wreck, and it will be necessary to send her North at once for repairs, though some think her injury too great for remedy—that she is not worth the mending.

Shells exploded in her cabin, shivering her furniture, crockery, and state-rooms to pieces. The wardrobe of the crew was converted into rags, and hardly a whole garment or a pair of boots or shoes can be found on the boat. She is dented and damaged, and blackened and splintered, and singed and shattered, as if she had passed through a score of the fiercest battles, and presents as good an example of the amount of injury that may be done to a boat without absolutely destroying her as it would be convenient to present, or easy to discover in twelve months' service on the flotilla.

A Worthy Precedent.

The following Proclamation of General Jackson, was addressed to the negroes of Louisiana, when New Orleans was threatened by the British in 1814.

PROCLAMATION TO THE FREE COLORED INHABITANTS OF LOUISIANA.

Through a mistaken policy you have been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for National rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

To every noble-hearted, generous freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty in money and lands now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz: $124 in money, and 160 acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations and clothes furnished to any American soldiers.

On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major-General commanding will select officers for your government from your white fellow citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be selected from among yourselves.

Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same camp, be exposed to improper comparison or unjust sarcasm. As a distinct independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory; you will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen.

To assure you of the sincerity of my attentions, and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enlistment, and will give you every necessary information relative to the subject of the address.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major-General Commanding.

A Minister Turned Guerrilla.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Rev. W. H. Hopson, who has preached to Cincinnati audiences, and has, since the breaking out of the rebellion, been a remarkable peace man, recently joined Morgan's guerrillas, and is now a prisoner at Louisville. He is to be sent South, but should be hung.

It would seem that the followers of Morgan comprised quite a variety of classes and degrees of men. Who would have thought that a Reverend gentleman, "who had preached to Cincinnati audiences," would turn guerrilla, and commence horse-stealing? But, after all, a pro-slavery clergyman must be accounted to have passed a Rubicon already,—so that he is once a traitor to his God, and will soon be twice a traitor, when he can strike, like a parricide, his country!

A correspondent at Vicksburg says:—One of the most singular and remarkable instances of random shooting I remember to have heard, occurred during Farragut's run of the blockade. Just as his flag-ship, the Hartford, reached the river midway opposite the city a shell struck one of her guns which was being loaded, fair in the muzzle, and passing into it exploded, and exploding the charge, burst the gun and killed the gunner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERSONS WANTING A
CHANGE of CLIMATE FOR HEALTH,
SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF
VINELAND FARMS.

OWEN'S PATENT IMPROVED BROOM.

THE subscriber having purchased the Right for Northumberland county, offers for sale INDIVIDUAL and TOWNSHIP RIGHTS. This Broom is an excellent and durable article and so easily constructed that a child can put it together. The entire cost of the Broom, material and all, will not exceed sixcents.

The Right and machinery for the making, costs $1 25, for an Individual Right.

Township Rights will be sold at the most reasonable rates. Apply at FISHER'S Drug Store, or to THOMAS McGOW,
July 26, 1862.—3mo. Sunbury, Pa.

ELYSBURG ACADEMY.
For Males and Females.

Rev. J. F. WAMPOLE, A. M., Principal, &c.
JESSE J. REED, Assistant Teacher in English Branches.

The next term will commence on Monday, August 4th, 1862. Instructions given in all the Common and Higher English Branches, Latin, Greek and German Languages. Also Painting and Music.

Terms moderate.—Boarding Cheap.

For particulars apply to
Rev. J. F. WAMPOLE, A. M., Principal.
Elysburg, July 19, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

THE subscribers offer for sale a fine Tract of Land, in Point township, Northumberland county, Pa., part of which is cleared. If divided, it will make two good sized farms. There are upon it a good stone dwelling house, a log dwelling house and other outbuilding, a NEW Bank Barn, two good Apple Orchards, and other fruit trees.

There is a good sight for a Saw-Mill upon it, a saw-mill which did a good business was lately burned down upon the premises.

Apply soon to
GEORGE CONRAD, Upper Augusta township.
Or CHARLES PLEASANTS, Sunbury, Pa.
July 19, 1862.

List of Packages Remaining at the Adams' Express Office.

1 package marked P. E. Brown, Shamokin Dam.
1 parcel do Isaac Kline,
1 box do I. M. Wilkerson,
1 " do William Widikin, Snydert'wn,
1 " do Samuel Shipman,
1 " do David Kenbel,
1 parcel of money, Harry T. Grier.

The above persons are requested to call for the aforesaid goods, or they will be disposed of for charges. A. W. FISCHER,
Agent Adams' Express Company.
Sunbury, July 12, 1862.

BRADY HOUSE.
Corner of State and Third Streets,
HARRISBURG, PA.

THIS HOUSE, in consequence of its convenience and near location to the Capitol, has made it a desirable stopping place, not only for those having business at the seat of Government, but for others visiting Harrisburg.
March 29, 1862.

CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn,* and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY

Sold by Filling & Grant, and R. A. Fisher, in Sunbury,
Dr. R. B. McCoy, Northumberland
J. F. Cadow, and C. Brown, Milton.
J. Chrisman, Turbutville
Hersh & Co., Mt. Carmel.
S. Bergstresser, Elysburg
—— Wirst, Mahanoy.
Weaver & McWilliams, Paxinos.
And Dealers Everywhere.
August 2, 1862.—1y

A NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLE.
HALEY, MORSE & BOYDEN'S
Patent
Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer

Simple, Economical, Durable, and is not liable to get out of Order.

The Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer, is one of the greatest improvement of the nineteenth century, and has only to be known and tried, to come into general use. The saving of clothes, in pressing out the water between two rubber rolls, instead of wringing or twisting, will amount to enough in a short time, to pay for a machine.

Every one is aware, that the twisting or wringing of clothes, stretches and breaks the fibres; but this machine presses them so evenly, that a newspaper thoroughly soaked, can be wrung, without breaking it in the least, and it works so easily, that a child twelve years old can operate it without trouble. Hot water does not injure the rolls, and woollen goods can be wrung out of boiling water to prevent falling, which cannot be done by hand.

In Starching, it is invaluable, especially on large articles, such as Ladies' Skirts, &c., as it leaves the starch in the clothes perfectly even. It will wring the largest bed quilt, or the smallest pocket handkerchief, drier than can possibly be done by hand, without alteration, in less than one-eighth the time. The machine is so simple that it is not liable to get out of repair.

The great improvement in this, every every other Wringing Machine yet invented, is, its Self-Adjusting arrangement, requiring no alteration, to wring a handkerchief or bed quilt consequently, the most ignorant servant can operate it.

The machine is made of wood, and so arranged, that no iron can possibly come in contact with the clothes, thereby avoiding all danger of injury to the clothes, by iron rust.

This is the most simple and effective Clothes Wringer yet invented. Those purchasing can use them two weeks, and if they are not perfectly satisfied, return them, and their money will be refunded.

Address L. E. SNOW, Philadelphia.
Or H. B. MASSER, Agent for Northumberland co.
July 5, 1862.

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.
Market Square, Sunbury, Pa.
JOHN GOOD,

DEALER in all kinds of GROCERIES, respectfully informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of the best of all kinds of GROCERIES, such as

Teas,	Soap,	Dried Fruit,
Coffee,	Candles,	Canned do.
Sugar,	Tobacco,	Prunes,
Rice,	Segars,	Spices,
Syrups,	Soaps,	Confectionaries,
Molasses,	Salt,	Starch.

FLOUR, MEAT, FISH, and in fact everything in the Grocery line.

LIQUORS

Of the best quality at Wholesale and Retail, consisting of Brandy, Gin, Wines, Pittsburgh Whiskey, and Domestic Liquors generally, to which he invites the public to test before purchasing elsewhere.

Call and see my stock. No charges for showing
JOHN GOOD.
Sunbury, June 14, 1862.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.
PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO., LESSEE.

ON and after Monday, May 5th, 1862, the time at Northumberland Station will be as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.	LEAVE EASTWARD.
Express, 6.19 a. m.,	Express, 9.46 p. m.,
Mail, 4.19 p. m.	Mail, 10.01 a. m.

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains, both ways, between Williamsport and Baltimore, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

On Mail Train in both directions a CAR GOES THROUGH via Pennsylvania Railroad, without change between Philadelphia and Lock Haven.

SAMUEL A. BLACK,
May 31, 1862 Sup't Eastern Division

PROSPECTUS.
THE
NEW YORK EVENING POST.
A Daily Semi-weekly and Weekly Newspaper.

No Compromise or Sympathy with Traitors.

For the Union and the War.

This well-known journal is now in the sixty first year of its existence. It has always been a leading journal of the city, taking part in all the discussions of the day, and uttering its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. Freedom now and Forever, has been and will continue to be its motto.

The Principles by which it is guided are:
A Strict Construction of the Constitution.
Economy in Government.
No Political Jobbery.
Honest Men for Office.
The Suppression of the Slave Power.
Free Soil and Free Speech,
and the prosecution of the war against treason until the last rebel has laid down his arms.

But the Evening Post, while it is fearless in the expression of its opinions, aims chiefly at being a good newspaper. It will contain full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, embracing

1st. A Complete History of the War.
2d. Political Documents, Reports of Meetings, Speeches and Proceedings of Legislative Bodies.
3d. The Latest Markets, Commercial Intelligence Reports and Lists of Prices.
4th. EUROPEAN NEWS.—Advices by the foreign steamers, letters from our own correspondents, and extracts from English and translations from continental journals.
5th. Miscellaneous Reading, Poetry, Book Reviews, Tales, Anecdotes and Gossip.

In short, it is the design of the editors to make the Evening Post

THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

No pains of labor and no expense in money will be spared to accomplish this end.

As the Daily Evening Post circulates more largely, perhaps, than any other city journal among merchants, capitalists, bankers, brokers, lawyers, manufacturers and business men generally, it has always been a most eligible advertising medium. But since the war its circulation has enormously increased, which fact offers additional inducements to those who WISH THEIR BUSINESS MADE KNOWN.

The Semi-Weekly Evening Post, published regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, contains all the reading matter of the Daily Evening Post, and the latest news, by telegraphs and mails, up to the hour of publication.

The Weekly Evening Post, published every Thursday, is edited with especial reference to the wants of country readers, and besides all the articles of general interest published in the Daily Evening Post, contains a complete digest of the news of the day, and an Agricultural Column, devoted to the interest and instruction of farmers. It contains forty long columns of reading matter every week, making it

AN ADMIRABLE FAMILY PAPER

Terms:

DAILY EVENING POST

Single Copy, one year, in advance	$9 00
Three Copies, in advance,	25 00
Single Copy, per month,	75

SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST

Is Published every Tuesday and Friday

Single Copy, one year, in advance,	$3 00
Two Copies, " "	5 00
Five Copies, " "	12 00
Ten Copies, " "	20 00

WEEKLY EVENING POST

Is Published every Thursday

Single Copy, one year, in advance,	$2 00
Three Copies " "	5 00
Five Copies " "	8 00
Ten Copies, " "	12 00
Twenty Copies, " "	20 00

Any larger number at the rate of $1 per year.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Pay always in advance. Any person sending us twenty or more subscribers will be entitled to an extra copy for his services; or for ten subscribers he will receive a copy for six months. When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should receive their papers at the same Post Office. Each subscriber's name is printed on his paper. Clergymen are supplied at the following rates:

Daily, per annum	$6 00
Semi-Weekly, per annum	2 00
Weekly, per annum	1 00

Money may be forwarded at our risk. Specimen copies will be sent free to all who desire it.

WM. C. BRYANT & CO.,
OFFICE OF THE EVENING POST.
41 Nassau Street, corner Liberty, New York.
June 28, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED!!
J. H. ENGEL

Has just returned from Philadelphia with a

SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Spring & Summer Goods.

For Mens' Wear.

Cloth, Cassimere, Vesting, Italian Cloth, Linen Coating, Linen Check and Cottonade.

Ladies' Wear.

A large assortment of Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Silk Tissues, Fancy Berages, Shalley, all Wool Delaines, Mosambique Goods at low prices, Silk Levelias, Delaines, Lawns, Ginghams and Prints. A full line of Irish Linen and White Goods, Stella border and Fancy Summer Shawls, Silk and Lace Mantillas, &c.

Ready Made Clothing.

A good assortment of Hats and Caps.

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes.

A full stock of Groceries, Molasses and Sugar.

Hardware and Building Material.

A full stock of Queen and Glassware.

A full stock of Fish, Salt, Oils and White Lead.

A large stock of New Wall Paper.

A new stock of Stone and Earthenware.

And thousands of articles not enumerated.

☞ All the above will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

J. H. ENGEL.
Sunbury, May 17, 1862.

SUNBURY ACADEMY.

THE SUNBURY ACADEMY will be opened on the *first Monday of September*, 1862.

Pupils instructed in English Classical and Mathematical branches.

The course is designed to prepare for admission into College or to qualify for business.

A daily record is kept of the attendance, conduct, and recitations of each pupil, an abstract of which is sent monthly to parents.

TERMS.

Preparatory Division, per quarter,		$4 00
Main Division,	English branches,	5 00
	Classical "	7 00

REFERENCES.

Ex-Gov. Pollock, Philadelphia; Hon. A. Jordan, Hon. W. L. Dewart, S. P. Wolverton, Esq., Sunbury; Revs. A. G. Polk, J. G. Fairey, T. T. Tyng, W. C. Lawson, Esq., and Dr. W. H. Marr, Milton.

JAMES B. RONEY, A. M.,
Principal.
Sunbury, July 12, 1862.

RAGS WANTED!!

THE highest cash price paid for mixed or white and colored Rags by
JNO. D. MARKER,
PAPER AND RAG WAREHOUSE,
N. E. Cor. Fifth and Commerce St., Philadelphia.
May 24, 1862.—3mo.w

Lumber! Lumber!

PHILIP SHAY, Muncy, Lycoming county, Pa., INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand Boards, Shingles, Lath, Joists, and all kinds of Lumber and building materials, which he will sell at the lowest prices.
March 30, 1861

Important to Lovers of Good Tea.

BRIGHT & SON invite attention to their Stock of Prime Green and Black Tea
Sunbury, June 13, 1861

FRILING & GRANT

ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE

New Stock of Goods!!

MANY OF WHICH ARE

REDUCED IN PRICE.

and although prevailing reports may induce the belief that

DRY GOODS

are advancing, yet a single visit to that attractive resort,

THE MAMMOTH,

will convince any candid man or woman that let the report go as it may, yet the proprietors of that institution have the facilities for furnishing

CHEAPER GOODS

which those who buy and sell on Long Credit not, and cannot possess.

—0—

WE KEEP EVERYTHING,

AND ARE DETERMINED TO

SELL CHEAPER

THAN CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE

FRILING & GRANT

Sunbury, May 17, 1862

—0—

HOW TO PROMOTE DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Said Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Brown,
As they were walking through the town,
"Where do you do your shopping?
That dress you're in, so neat and fine,
That when I saw it, really mine
Looks positively shocking."

"I'm sure your husband, Mrs. Brown—
Now don't be angry, pray and frown—
Is not as rich as many,
And yet you can afford to buy
Just twice as much, or more than I,
And how, I cannot divine."

Says Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Smith
"The reason you'll be startled with,
It is so simple, clear—
You buy on credit, I for cash,
I buy bargains, you buy trash,
I cheap, while you pay dear.

"Where'er you want a dress or shawl
A collar, hose, or what not, call
At the cheap MAMMOTH STORE,
They'll sell you goods so very low
That you will cease to wonder so,
How much rich goods I've worn.

"My husband, as you truly say,
Is poorer by far, than your's to-day,
And yet I can buy more,
Because each dollar of his new
Is to me, just as good as two,
At the cheap MAMMOTH STORE.

So satisfied was Mrs. Smith
With Mrs. Brown's mode with
mostly, which did convince
The first, and opened so her eyes,
She hasn't ceased to patronize
The MAMMOTH ever since.

And now when you chance to meet
Her husband, Smith, upon the street,
Around the corner coming,
His face is lighted with a smile,
He stop chats—all the while
A pleasant tune he humming.

Ladies, if like effect you'd see
In your dear spouse, which you and he
Purchance, nee'r saw before,
Just Mrs. Brown's prescription try,
And all your list of Dry Goods buy
At the cheap MAMMOTH STORE.

Reading Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

GREAT TRUNK LINE from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1 40 P. M.

New York Express leaves Harrisburg at 1 20 A. M., arriving at New York at 6 25 the same morning.

Fares from Harrisburg: To New York $5 00; to Philadelphia $3 25 and $2 70. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave New York at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. (Pittsburgh Express). Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the New York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburgh without change.

Passengers by the Catawissa Rail Road leave Port Clinton at 3 15 A. M., for Phila. and all intermediate Stations; and at 3.00 P. M., for Philadelphia, New York, and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., for Philadelphia and New York; and at 5 30 P. M., for Auburn and Port Clinton only, connecting for Pine Grove and with the Catawissa Rail Road.

Accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6 A. M., and returns from Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7 30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
May 17, 1862. General Superintendent.

Ingrained Carpets,

MANUFACTURED and for sale by M. Peiper & Co., Leiberardt and Mellowell's Building, North East corner Second and Race streets, Philadelphia.

GOODS GUARANTEED.
October 27, 1860.

SPALDING'S Prepared Glue and Shelley's Mucilage, price per bottle and brush, 12 cents.

Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark and Benzine for removing grease, for sale at the office of the Sunbury American.

ALL WHO WISH

TO PURCHASE

Good & Handsome Good

AT

DRY LOW PRICES

AND HAVE A

LARGE VARIETY

TO SELECT FROM,

WILL PLEASE CALL AT THE

ONE PRICE STORE

OF

E. Y. BRIGHT & SON

SUNBURY, PA.,

Who keep constantly on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia,

A CHOICE AND CHEAP STOCK

OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS

adapted to the wants of every person. We invite the attention of the Public and more especially an examination of our stock, feeling assured that we are prepared to offer

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

Splendid Inducements

to all who desire to purchase honest Goods at prices. We do not feel justified in boasting, but have the largest store, and think we can say the truth, that our stock is well selected, and contains many novelties not to be found elsewhere. Our present assortment comprises all kinds of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

NOTIONS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

WHITE GOODS IN VARIETY

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HATS AND CAPS

HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE.

GROCERIES AND GLASSWARE.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

COACHMAKERS' & SADDLERS' SHOE FINDINGS

Bar Iron, Steel and Nails

WINDOW SHADES & GRINDS

&c., &c., &c.

E. Y. BRIGHT & SON

Sunbury, May 17, 1862.