The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

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.

☞ CONSIDERATE.—"*Confederate* prisoners" is the term used instead of "rebel prisoners" by some of our "Peace party" papers. How considerate.

☞ The Selinsgrove *Post* says that men are publicly solicited in Chapman and Perry townships to become members of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

☞ SEED POTATOES.—Those in want of new varieties of seed potatoes, are referred to the advertisement of Mr. P. Sutten, of Luzerne county.

☞ RATS.—The advertisement of Mr. Costar's celebrated rat and roach exterminator, will be found in another column.

☞ The Selinsgrove *Times* is down on all clergymen except a few of the copperhead order. The clergy of the Revolution were equally unpopular with the tories of that day.

☞ Neighbor Purdy, of the *Northumberland County Democrat*, calls the Union League of this place "The Dollar League" and stigmatises the war as one of "robbery and ruin." That is also the opinion of Jeff. Davis and Mr. Purdy's friend Floyd, who robbed the Government of nearly a million, while Secretary of War, under Mr. Buchanan.

☞ COPPERHEADISM.—We have been asked the meaning of this term. We reply generally, that it means opposition to the government in the suppression of the Rebellion. Sympathy for rebels and traitors, and general fault finding and misrepresentation in everything that is done by the government in the prosecution of the war.—During the Revolution these men were called tories. A true democrat can never be a copperhead, and the term is never applied to such, but only to those who *profess* democracy whilst in their actions, they violate every principle of the democracy inculcated by such men as Jefferson, Madison and Jackson.

Copperhead papers may be easily designated from truly democratic journals, by their views. They generally contain small treasonable paragraphs counselling opposition to the laws, and the action of the government. Take, for instance, the following from the Lewisburg *Argus* of last week:

"The only salvation for the Country will be when the vampyres who *Link on* to the government, get a ballot-*box of Butternut Pills* administered to them."

"Any white slave may buy his free papers of Lincoln if he can raise three hundred dollars."

"Under the conscript law, all preachers christians are liable to be drafted—what a *draft* upon their conscience there will be!" If the conscript law, &c.

Every intelligent man knows that the above is a miserable falsehood and perversion of the truth.

The rebels, it is well known, are designated as *Butternuts* from the fact that their uniforms are of that color, and, of course, the only pill they can administer to our northern soldiers, are leaden bullets. Such extracts, or paragraphs of a similar character, are frequently seen in such papers as the Lewisburg *Argus*, *Northumberland County Democrat*, Selinsgrove *Times*, *Columbia Democrat*, and others, who profess to be democrats and especial supporters of the Constitution and the laws. However, much fault they find with our government, not a word have they to say against Jeff. Davis and his minions. The rebels use just such arguments, and if those papers were published in Richmond, or Charleston, they would be looked upon and acknowledged as out and out rebel journals.

☞ GEN. PATTERSON AT BULL RUN.—According to the Committee's report on the first battle of Bull Run. It would appear that General Patterson had strict orders to keep General Johnston engaged and prevent him from reinforcing Beauregard—or if he did, then he was to follow him to Manassas. Instead of this, it is shown that at the very time when, as he knew, McDowell was to move forward, Patterson removed to a point from which he could, on his own admission, neither effectively watch Johnston nor quickly follow him. The rebel general sent his troops to Beauregard and enabled him to beat McDowell.

General Patterson's evidence discloses an interesting fact; he seems to have been the inventor of that method of war which General McClellan afterwards made but too well known, according to which a general, when ordered to attack, replies that he is too weak, and reports that the enemy has been reinforced and greatly out-numbers him.

The report on the slaughter of Ball's Bluff is not very clear. The only men who deserve credit in this affair, it seems, are those who died bravely on the field. So far as the report describes the preliminary orders and operations which resulted in the battle, they appear "all a muddle." General McClellan ordered a reconnoissance by General McCall from Drainesvill; then suggested to General Stone that, perhaps, this would "drive them (the rebels) away"—from Leesburg; and that, "perhaps a slight demonstration on your part will move them." On this Stone ordered a force across to make a demonstration. He says that he expected if attacked, to be supported by McCall; McCall appears to have known nothing of Stone's movement; Stone was told nothing of McCall's operations; and as for General McClellan, having sent two independent Detachments across the river, and left the commanders ignorant each of the other's orders or place, he appears to have dropped the whole matter there, and turned his attention to something else; for General Stone deposes that he "made demonstrations both at Edwards's Ferry and at Ball's Bluff, and promptly notified General McClellan of what he had done. He sent that information on Sunday night, and he testifies that he received no intimation from General McClellan as to what he should do, whether to continue the demonstration or not; and received no intimation that Gen. McCall was not close at hand to come to his assistance, until about eleven o'clock on Monday night."

Concerning affairs in the West, the report gives Gen. Fremont credit for beginning the building of gunboats, for great activity and zeal in all the operations he had in hand, and his administration of military affairs "was eminently characterized by earnestness ability, and the most unquestionable loyalty. In the exercise of the almost unlimited power delegated to him there was no evidence of any tenderness towards treason, or any failure to fully assert the dignity and power of the government of which he was the representative."

☞ The Selinsgrove *Post* publishes a letter from one of the copperheads of Snyder county, to one of his former companions now in the army, in which the traitor not only avows himself friendly to the South, but boldly proclaims himself a secessionist.—

This is a necessary result of the teachings of such papers as the Selinsgrove *Times* and the *Northumberland County Democrat*—who shamefully inculcate such doctrines under the guise of democracy, and who recognize such stupid scoundrels as true members of a party, once headed by such men as Jefferson and Jackson. How long will true democrats be humbugged by such leaders?

We have room only for the following extract of the letter referred to:

"A Copperhead Letter—The Writer Rebuked by the Soldiers.

"We have recently received a letter from a member of Capt. Davis' company, written at Dumfries, from which we make the following extract:—

"'You ought to see some of the letters that come to our company. It is really surprising. Enclosed you will find one written by ——— to Peter Hoffer. You can read it, and after you have perused it we want you to publish it, to let the people know what kind of men there are in Chapman township among the copperheads!'"—

"MERKES'S FALLS, March the 3d.

"Mr. Peter—I received your letter But was sorry, sorry to hear that you intend to spend your life and freeze your shins for the accommodation of those big speculators I mean those rich men you wrote that should Weep and howl for my Peter you need not to kill any of my poor southern Brothers I am not afraid of them they have never destroyed anything for us and never will I would rather see them come than any of old abes soldiers well Pete I would like very much to know how you are getting along what are you A doing you talk about punishing the rebels why are you not at it I think you ought to be well drilled By this time if you intend to fight them into the union it is soon time to begin for I am thinking it will be A tough breakfast you must not blame any person for making me a secesh I am man enough to take care of my self I was A good democrat before I was married and will remain so I do not care if that party goes with the South I will be one to go with it you spoke of fighting your enemies who are your enemies the South never disturbed any in the north nor never did intend but I do not say what they will do all I have to say I hope they will succeed and make peace for old abe never can with all his white and Black slaves.

Local Affairs.

☞ GARDENING.—Our citizens were generally engaged in gardening during the late favorable weather—but were stopped on Wednesday and Thursday by a cold rain.

☞ FRUIT.—We notice that some of our exchanges state that the germ of the peach has been killed by the frosts of February. We find nothing of this kind with the peach in this neighborhood. The fruit crop, thus far, promises well.

☞ REBEL PRISONERS.—Within a week past four long trains, containing about 2000 rebels, passed through this place, on their way to Fortress Monroe to be exchanged. The train on Saturday arrived here about noon and remained about an hour. The prisoners were mostly from Arkansas Post, Murfreesboro', Tennessee and Morgantown. Among them were some apparently good men, but most of them were hard-looking characters, and all appeared careworn. As a general thing, they were defiant and impudent, occasionally cheering for Jeff Davis. One poor fellow was laid out cold and stiff, covered with a blanket, having died the night previous. In a conversation with an employee of this office, one of them remarked, that "Old Abe" would not be able to raise another army—that the peace men North and West, would resist the Conscription Act, and he would be compelled to make peace with them on their own terms.

On Monday noon another train containing some 500 rebel prisoners arrived, but as they were reported to have some thirty-nine cases of small pox among them, the officers of the Railway at this place, very properly stopped the train above town and sent up the engine which was to convey them to Baltimore. The train passed through our Borough at a speed that would have astonished our citizens, had they not been made acquainted with the cause of their rapid transit. Their costume was not uniform, but the "butternut" was the dominant color

Shamokin Valley Union Meeting.

At a meeting of citizens of Shamokin Valley, friendly to the cause of the Government in its attempts to crush the present rebellion, held on the 6th of April, 1863, AMOS VASTINE, was called to the chair; Jonas Berringer, Jacob Reed, sen., Solomon Marts, Jesse Reed, David Reed and Eli Reed, Vice Presidents; and Benjamin Bahner and Jacob K. Muench, Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, our government is now engaged in a struggle for the perpetuation of every right dear to us as American citizens, and requires the united efforts of all good, true and loyal men in its behalf; and WHEREAS, we behold the bitter partisan spirit that is becoming dangerous in our State, the tendency of which is to paralyze and frustrate the plans of the Federal and State authorities in their efforts to suppress this infamous Rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we will unite ourselves and support the Government, in this hour of national peril, we therefore ask our friends and neighbors to lay aside all petty jealousies and party animosities, and, as one man stand by us in upholding the President in his war measures, in maintaining the authority and the dignity of the Government, and in unfurling again the glorious emblem of our Nationality over every city and town of Rebeldom.

2d. That we hold in detestation and will execrate any man who in this struggle for our national life, offer factious opposition to either the Federal or State authorities, in their efforts or measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of this Godless Rebellion.

3d. That we are opposed to all propositions for a cessation of hostilities, or a compromise, other than those propositions which the Government has constantly offered;—Return to loyalty and obedience to the laws, on a common level with other States of the Union, under the constitution as our fathers made it.

4th. That we hereby pledge our hearty and undivided support to the legally constituted authorities of our once happy country, in their efforts to crush the foulest conspiracy and rebellion ever inaugurated against the government in any age. A Government, that has enriched and favored those detestable traitors, who are now with bloody hands, aiming their blows to destroy that Government, and erect in its stead, one of the most detestable oligarchies known to the world.

5th. That the Constitutionally elected Chief Magistrate of the Union is clothed with powers by and with the consent of the Congress of the United States, to put down rebellion, quell insurrection, and repel foreign invasion, it therefore becomes the duty of every loyal citizen, to support to his utmost ability the "powers that be," and in the present contest every act calculated and intended to embarrass and weaken the government in the performance of its sworn duty must encourage and strengthen the rebellion.

6th That we behold with sincere regret certain party-leaders, professing to be loyal to the Union, yet with all their powers of eloquence and persuasion, endeavoring to embarrass the government, create distrust, instigate the north to open resistance to the necessary and constitutional acts of the government, thereby creating a diversion in favor of the Rebellion, prolonging the war, encouraging resistance and finally if successful in their disloyal schemes, bringing about a recognition of the Rebel Confederacy and a dissolution of the Union.

7th. That a dissolution of the Union would be national death. The rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our fore-fathers and purchased by the blood of our Revolutionary ancestors, would be torn asunder and trampled upon. Our great national reputation gone, our flag would be insulted with impunity by the nations of the world, our power gone, and the honored name of a citizen of the United States would be a by-word and reproach, in all foreign lands. The hope of freedom for the human race forever destroyed, and Monarchical despotism would soon again embrace with its tyrannical arms the entire globe.

8th. That our brave officers and soldiers in the field, who are battling in our country's cause, and freely shedding their blood for the preservation of our Union with armed and defiant traitors in front, and disorganizing sympathizers with treason in the rear, they are nobly doing their duty, and steadily driving rebellion before them. Such noble and devoted patriotism receive our warmest commendations. The names and deeds of such heroes shall live when treason and its abettors will have received the merited scorn and contempt of the world.

9th. That we delight to honor such noble and devoted patriots as Cass, Johnson, Wright, Holt, Stanton, Dix, Dickinson, Butler, Van Buren and other democrats, not only in name, but also in principle, who have nobly arrayed themselves on the side of the government and country in this crisis, ignoring party ties, and nobly devoting their powers towards crushing the rebellion, and bringing again the whole Union under the glorious banner of our country.

10th. That since the fact is established, that this rebellion has been inaugurated, controlled and led by Southern Slaveholders, who have since the commencement of this struggle derived immense benefit and strength from their human chattels. And as the great art of war consists in weakening your enemy, we conceive the Emancipation Proclamation to have been a military necessity. Warranted by the usages of war, warranted by the example of our fore-fathers in the revolutionary wars—who confiscated the property of Tories. Warranted by the dictates of common sense and humanity, and warranted under the circumstances as the most effective means of crushing the rebellion.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be published in the "SUNBURY AMERICAN," the "SUNBURY GAZETTE" and other loyal papers friendly to the cause.

Signed by the Officers.

Union League in Lower Augusta.

MR. EDITOR:—A number of the loyal citizens of Lower Augusta met at the house of Elias Emerick, on Saturday evening, 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a "Union League."

Being called to order by J. R. Clark, on motion JOHN F. SHIVE, was chosen President; Peter K. Fisher, Charles Gossler, Henry Brown and Andrew Gousert, Vice Presidents; and J. R. Clark and Jacob Beck, Secretaries

On motion, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That *those only* who give a hearty support to the efforts of the Government to put down this unholy rebellion, *by vigorous energetic action*, be invited to unite with us.

On motion, a committee of seven were appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the regulation of our League, to report at our next meeting; viz: Elias Emerick, James K. Low, David Kenabel, Amos Reed, John Shipman, Samuel E. Tucker and Isaac Furman.

On motion *Resolved*, That Messrs. Messer and Youngman be requested to publish our proceedings in their loyal papers.

On motion, adjourned to meet again on the 23d inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at Emerick's Hotel.

All loyal citizens are invited to attend.

Signed by the Officers.

[For the Sunbury American.]

The 132d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Pursuant to call, the officers of the 132d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, assembled at Headquarters of the regiment, on Tuesday morning, April 7th, for the purpose of giving expression of their steadfast loyalty to the cause of their country, and their determination to urge a continued and vigorous prosecution of the war until the monstrous rebellion is completely crushed, and all the country's enemies, North and South, shall have felt the power of our Government to sustain itself, and the supremacy of the Constitution be acknowledged in every State where it is now defied.

On motion, the meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:—President, Colonel CHARLES ALBRIGHT; Vice Presidents, Lieut. Col. JOS. K. SIGFRIED, FREDERICK HITCHCOCK; Secretaries, Capt. Jacob Laciar, Adjutant A. F. Clapp.

On motion, the following officers were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Regiment.

Col. Charles Albright, Surgeon J. W. Annyatt, Major F. L. Hitchcock, Captain Charles McDougal and Captain W. H. Carnochan.

After a brief absence the committee reported the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS: In the imperiled condition of the country it behooves all true hearted and loyal men to speak and define their position, and let the world know whether they are for or against the Government of the Fathers of the Republic, born of the pure and patriotic blood of '76, baptized by the blood of Freedom's sons in the war of 1812 and consecrated by the blood of the Nation's manhood in the war with Mexico." Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers and men of the 132d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, are for the Government, first, last and all the time, and in the language of the immortal Decatur, we are for "our country, right or wrong."

Resolved, That we believe the first duty of every American citizen is to assist the Administration at Washington in maintaining Constitutional supremacy over every rood and inch of National Territory, and that we justify the Administration on every step yet taken to secure this end.

Resolved, That we regard the present rebellion a crime against law, christianity and civilization, and the conception of wicked and evil designing men without a shadow of cause. That we owe it to the memory of our Revolutionary sires, and to future prosperity, to maintain the National Government at all hazards, and at all costs. The pledged blood of our comrades who have fallen with their faces to the foe, demands that this war shall go on. Their widows and orphans call upon us not to yield to traitors in this grand and sublime contest for constitutional liberty and human freedom, until their sacrifices have been avenged, and until the last armed foe is extinguished or surrounded at discretion. We are in favor of this war; let it go on until every State now in rebellion acknowledges the Constitution the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That we are here to fight armed traitors, and that we have no sympathy for those at home who are forever finding fault with the Government and who are never known to utter a word of condemnation against the conspirators of the Government, that now protects and shelters them. We despise "COPPERHEADS," and but for them believe the war might now be ended. We regard them as more dangerous than those in open rebellion.

Resolved, That we are here in the field not as partizans, but as soldiers and defenders of the Union and Constitution. Although having formerly been connected with the various political organizations of the day, we believe that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln should receive the support of all loyal men, not because he was elected as the candidate of a party, but because he represents the Nation in the present perilous and dangerous times. We believe that his hands should be strengthened, and not weakened by the people at home. He is the head not of a party, but of a great nation. We hail with pleasure and gratitude the evidences of increasing loyalty and patriotism in the North. May God speed the good cause and confound all traitors, their aiders and abettors.

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the Conscription Law, and that we are ready to assist in its enforcement upon the expiration of our present term of military service, and we do therefore offer our services to the Government for said purpose.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the local papers of the different counties from which the regiment hails.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted with three hearty cheers.

On motion, the regiment was formed in front of the Headquarters and the resolutions read to the men, at the conclusion of which they were unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed as a true expression of the feelings and sentiments of the entire regiment.

Captain J. D. LACIAR,
Adjutant A. F. CLAPP,
Secretaries.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.
or Lundyfoot,

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking. Fine Cut Chewing. Smoking.
Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,
No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish,
No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster
Nos. 1 & 2 mixed, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish.
Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 4, 1863.—1

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

Venetian Blinds and Window Shades.

The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered

April 4, 1863.—2m

1863. 1863.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

THIS great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Driftwood, 2nd fork, (177 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles,) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT SUNBURY.

Arrive Eastward.		Leave Westward.	
Mail Train,	1.35 P. M.	Mail Train,	5.35 P. M.
Express Train,	11.20 P. M.	Express Train,	6.20 A. M.

Cars run through without change, both ways, on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. Cor. 11th and Market Sts.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents: S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 13th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. Houston, Gen'l Freight Agt. Philada.
Lewis L. Houpt, Gen'l Ticket Ag't., Philada.
Joseph D. Potts, Gen'l Manager, Williamsport.

March 21, 1863.

JOHN DWIGHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SALERATUS,

SUPER-CARB. OF SODA, &c.,

And Sole Agents in the City of New York for

CREAM OF TARTAR SUBSTITUTE,

Invented by Prof. Eben N. Horsford, of Harvard University. Office, 11 Old Slip, Hanover Square, (up stairs,) NEW YORK.

THE high price which Cream of Tartar commanded in 1854, together with the alarming extent to which its dangerous adulteration had been carried, with other considerations, induced the distinguished Chemist, whose name is given above, to commence what proved to be a long and laborious scientific research, to discover a desirable substitute therefor.—His efforts were crowned with abundant success, and hundreds of thousands of pounds of the Substitute have been sold and used during the last five years, throughout the United States and the Canadas.

The following true comparison of its nature and the results of its use, with those of Cream of Tartar, will convince the most incredulous of its value.

Cream of Tartar is a bi-tartrate of Potash.

This Substitute is a simple Phosphate, and contains nothing but what is found in beef-steak, and in corn, wheat and other cereals, and is therefore highly nutritious. It also has a health-giving influence, and supplies that for which there is a constant demand in the system.

☞ It is sold for a much less price than Cream of Tartar.

March 21, 1863.—y

EDITOR OF AMERICAN—

DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
No. 831 Broadway, New York

Feb. 28, 1863.—3mo.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Sarah Hendershot, late of Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement

CHAMBERS S. WYNN, Adm'r.

Lower Augusta twp., March 7, 1863.—6t

NOTICE.

Estate of D. BRAUTIGAM, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been issued to the subscribers on the Estate of Daniel Brautigam, dec'd., late of the Borough of Northumberland, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly attested, for payment.

D. M. BRAUTIGAM,
J. C. BRAUTIGAM,
Executors.

Northumberland, March 21, 1863.—6t

JUST READY,

NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY.

AN opportunity not to be lost sight of. Rare chance for Agents. Ladies as well as Gents can act as Agents. Apply early and secure the agency for your locality.

100,000

WATCHES, VEST CHAINS, LOCKETS, RINGS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, BRACELETS, STUDS, BUTTONS, NECK CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.

To be sold for $1 each, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get. Send 25 cents for Certificate, telling you what you can have, with a circular, giving full particulars to Agents. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Address, S. M. WARD & CO.,
708 Broadway. Box 4,876.

March 21, 1863.—1y

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!!

WE have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 North Second Street, PHILADELPHIA, a well selected stock of

Millinery and Straw Goods,

in every variety, of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT,

will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain

Yours, Respectfully, H. WARD.

March 21, 1863.—4t

R. A. FISHER,

Appointed this day sole Agent at SUNBURY, for the sale of

HEYWOOD'S GUTTA PERCHA PENS.

These PENS are Warranted not to Corrode, and are superior to any other Pen ever before offered, will last equal to gold, and will convince the best judges of penmanship. Price 37½ per dozen. $3 per gross.

JOS. SAMSON, Agent for HEYWOOD,
204 Coates street, Philadelphia.

January 31, 1863.—3m

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Nicholas Lamberson, late of Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCES LAMBERSON, Adm'trix.

Rush twp., Feb. 14, 1863.—6t

CENTRAL HOTEL FOR SALE.

THIS well known Hotel, located in Sunbury, at the junction of the Northern Central with the Sunbury & Erie Railroads, is offered at private sale.—Terms of sale will be made easy. For further information, enquire at this office.

August 2, 1862.

NOTICE.

NOTICE hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of C. D. & J. Rohrbach, on Book Account or otherwise, to make payment of the same before the 1st of April next, at which time the books of said firm will be left in the hands of proper officers for collection.

C. D. & J. ROHRBACH.

Sunbury, Feb. 21, 1863.

FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK & CO., 115 South Third street, Philadelphia, would offer to the inhabitants of Sunbury and vicinity, a fresh stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Selected for the best Family use.

As they have everything in their line both American and Foreign, which can be called for, it is unnecessary to give a list of the articles they have to offer.

It is as well, however, to say, that every article they dispose of they warrant of the best quality and which can be returned at the expense of the store should it prove otherwise.

February 28, 1863.—3mo.

A PROBLEM FOR THE LADIES.

SENT FREE OF CHARGE.

Address "PROBLEM,"
Box 943 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863.—3m

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT,

THE

GREAT REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Piles, Headache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of Headache in three minutes, and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles, as an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected.—The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, when used according to directions. Also, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, and Insect Bites and Stings.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, the Great Natural Bone Setter.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism, and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Headache immediately, and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Taken internally cures Colic and Cholera Morbus.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

Caution.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
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March 21, 1863.—1y

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MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

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JACOB O. BECK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Market Street, nearly opposite the Rail Road Depot,

SUNBURY, PA.,

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.

His stock consists of Cloths, French Cloths, Black Doe Skins and Fancy Cassimeres, Black Satin, Figured Silks, Plain and Fancy Cassimere VESTINGS, which he will make up to order in styles to suit the taste of customers, on short notice, and the most reasonable terms.

Any Goods not on hand, will be furnished from Philadelphia, by giving two days' notice.

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As he will employ none but experienced workmen, persons may rely on getting their work well done at his shop.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Sunbury, October 4, 1862.

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NOTICE.—Save your Money!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 49 to 81 which do not contain the virtues of a 12 cent Bottle of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine; and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customers insist upon having Madame Porter's and none other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 12 cents, and in large bottles at 25 cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

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