The Sunbury American.

K. R. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.
F. WILVERT, Publisher.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1864.

☞ We have only to say to the editor of the *Miltonian*, that we find no fault in his telling the *truth*, "plainly" or ornamentally, but we do find fault in his efforts to suppress it in all its bearings in regard to the Commissioners, on the Court House question. If the editor of the *Miltonian* is capable of discriminating between argument and sophistry, and right and wrong, he must know this to be so. He has not been able to show that the Commissioners have, in a single instance, failed to perform their duty, or acted contrary to law. The Grand Jury is the mouth piece of the people in this matter, and is so made by law. They represent the people in the eyes of the law, in such matters, as much so as our Senator does in legislation, and the editor has asserted that "Grand Juries have so frequently recommended the erection of a new Court House, that these recommendations had become a mere matter of form." Where, then was the indignant voice of the *Monitor*? That was the proper time to protest, not against the Commissioners, but against the Grand Jury, for such a recommendation.

Again and again the Grand Jury recommended the measure, but when the Commissioners, after having waited over six months proceeded to perform a duty required of them by law, and by the action of the Court and Grand Jury, these modern "Danicls" presumed to set in judgement and condemn their actions. They wait until after the letting and after the materials are contracted for and money paid over, then suddenly send up an indignant howl, for purposes well understood.

If the editor of the *Miltonian* can point out any misrepresentation on our part, let him do so. If he can show that the Commissioners have not acted fairly and according to law, let him point out in what particular they failed to do so, instead of making a sweeping charge based on not a shadow of evidence.

☞ Col. James S. Wallace.—We in common with the many old friends of Col. Wallace, were pained to learn that that distinguished writer died in Louisville, Ky., on Saturday last. Col. Wallace possessed attractive social qualities, and a nobleness of soul that endeared him to all who knew him. As a journalist he had few superiors. In 1838, for more than a year, he edited the columns of the Miners' Journal. In 1840 he removed to Harrisburg, where he became assist editor, then joint proprietor of the *Telegraph*. In 1842 he took editorial charge of *The Forum*, a penny paper of Philadelphia, and subsequently was connected with the Philadelphia *Gazette and North American*, and for six or seven years was joint proprietor and editor of the *Sun*, which under his charge had a large circulation. About six years since Col. Wallace removed from Philadelphia to Louisville, where he became associated with Mr. Prentice in the editorial conduct of the Journal. Much that appeared in the Journal, which was naturally attributed to the graceful pen of Mr. Prentice, was written by Col. Wallace.

The cause of his death was paralysis. Unremitting, arduous labor for over a quarter of a century, with his pen, in that most wearing of positions—editor of the daily press—completely prostrated his health, and he died after a confinement of several weeks to his bed. He leaves a wife and eight children.

The editorial profession of this State, without exception, remembers him kindly, and regrets his death.

☞ The *Miners' Journal* speaking of the Treasurer of Schuylkill county says:

The County Treasurer received during the last year a salary amounting to between $4,000 and $15,000, and thinks application ought to be made to the Legislature immediately by the commissioners to have a regular salary fixed for the Treasurer, say $500 a year, which would be ample, including Clerk hire.

According to the Auditor's Report, there was on the 1st of January, 1865, a surplus of $129,412 29!! in the hands of the Treasurer, with the sum of $246,353 50 in the hands of Collectors.

☞ Whatever subsequent intelligence may disclose, the latest advices at this writing from Richmond, would seem to incline to the belief that the whole rebel army would endeavor to concentrate at Richmond or its vicinity; that some of the forces of Beauregard had already reached them; that Petersburg was about to be evacuated; and that Richmond would be held to the last extremity. Such a course would seem to be the height of folly, with the armies of Sherman, Schofield, Gillmore, &c., on one side, and that of Grant on the other, with the roads destroyed, and the supplies cut off. The intimation of the northward movement is scarcely be thought of for a moment, as Lee can transport his troops by water at a much quicker rate to head him off, than he can march by land, with dilapidated railroads for only half the distance. That Lee is concocting a desperate scheme of some kind, cannot be doubted; neither can it be that Grant is fully prepared for him. A single week more must develope events of the very highest importance to the General Nation.

☞ The Ninth National Bank of the City of New York—Joseph U. Orvis, President—has been one of the most enterprising and successful agents for the various Government loans. Over fifty million dollars have been placed in the hands of the people through its agency within nine months, and it now advertises to furnish the 7-30 Notes by express, free of charge, in all parts of the country. Its object is patriotic, and the high reputation of its officers, as well as its capital of a million dollars, is a sure guarantee that the 7-30s subscribed for through its agency will be promptly forwarded.

Facts About the 7-30s—The Advantages they offer.

Their Absolute Security.—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities, and banks hold them as the very best and strongest investment they can make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any safer. If money is loaned on individual notes or bond and mortgage, it will be payable in the same currency as the Government pays with, and no better. The Government has never failed to meet its engagements, and the national debt is a first mortgage upon the whole property of the country. While other stocks fluctuate from ten to fifty, or even a greater per cent., Government stocks are always comparatively firm. Their value is fixed and reliable, beyond all other securities; for while a thousand speculative bubbles rise and burst, as a rule they are never below par, and are often above.

Its Liberal Interest.—The *general* rate of interest is six per cent. Payable annually. This is seven and three tenths, payable *semi-annually*. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same *kind* of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. Any bank or banker will obtain it for you without charge. To each note or bond are affixed five, "coupons" or *interest tickets*, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.—If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon the notes, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 Loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold-interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Government may elect. These bonds are held at such a premium as to make this privilege now worth two or three per cent. per annum, and adds so much to the interest. Notes of the same class, issued three years ago, are now selling at the rate that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is a National Savings Bank.—While this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive, they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent, upon sums over $500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits $1000 in a private Savings' Bank receive 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 70 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

The Highest Motive.—The war is evidently drawing to a close, but while it lasts the Treasury must have money to meet its cost, and every motive that patriotism can inspire should induce the people to supply its wants without delay. The Government can buy cheaper for cash in hand than on credit. Let us see that its wants are promptly and liberally satisfied.

[*From the Baltimore American, Feb. 24th ult.*]

The Northern Central Railway.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Reports of the President, Directors, &c.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company was held at noon yesterday at Calvert Station to hear the reports of the officers, and elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. After the organization of the meeting the annual report of the President, J. D. Cameron, Esq., was submitted and read.

The report shows a very prosperous condition of the Company and largely increased receipts from the road for the past year—the earnings from all sources were $3,044,862 87—the expenses for all purposes $1,966,282 52, showing a net profit of $1,078,580 35.

A large increase in the equipment has been secured, and the ability of the road to meet the constantly growing business offering greatly augmented. Owing to the large amount of transportation which the War Department of the Government required the Company to perform, the coal tonnage to this city has fallen off, 75,000 tons being delivered here in 1864, against 107,000 in 1863. This deficit in the aggregate coal tonnage added to the natural increase, could it have been carried, would have much more than counterbalanced the earning from Government patronage. This exhibit of a falling off in the tonnage in a profitable trade, constantly increasing in production and consumption, because of the inability of the road to enjoy it, and at the same time to respond fully to the wants of the Government, will astonish those who have thought the continued prosperity of this road was contingent on a continuance of the war, and large Government patronage.

That this source of revenue has not amounted to so much as their legitimate coal trade, which was of necessity neglected, will be apparent when it is remembered that the rates on coal are remunerative, while the Government pays one-third less for the tranportation of troops and supplies than was allowed by the rates of 1861, while the Company has taxed its capacity to meet the pressing wants of the Government, and that willingly. To do so it has been forced to forego a business legitimately its own, of much greater value. The double track is progressing favorably, notwithstanding the scarcity and high price of labor and material, the completion of which will enable the Company to bring to Baltimore a much larger trade than is possible on a single track.

The President indulges in the hope that an amicable arrangement, mutually beneficial, will soon be made, to enable the Company to extend their track to tidewater at Canton.

Parties have been anxious to lease the coal lands controlled by the Company in the Shamokin region, but to secure this coal trade to Baltimore it is deemed best to maintain this control, and for this reason all offers which looked to diverting this trade to other points have been rejected.

The number of passengers and troops carried during the year was 1,032,617; the number of lives lost of the above number was two, and these lost their lives by standing on the platform while the cars were in motion.

The large outlay in placing the road in good condition render it less liable to accident than heretofore; and the road is now in as good a condition as any in the country. This judicious outlay will continue until the road shall be complete in all appointments.

In speaking of the Elmira Division, the report says: "We believe the trade of the Northwest, is sufficient at all times to make this road profitable, independent of the advantage it is to this Company as a feeder, and the power which it gives us to attract trade to Baltimore, which would otherwise go to New York.

The Board of Directors, as previously constituted, was unanimously re-elected, and subsequently organized. J. D. Cameron, Esq., the present energetic and popular President, was re-elected together with Robert S. Hollins, Esq., as Secretary.

THE FALL OF WILMINGTON.

Official Report of Admiral Porter.

Wilmington has also fallen. It was taken possession of on the 22d—Washington's birthday. We have no other details of the great event except the following report of Admiral Porter to the Navy Department, who says as little as possible of the operations of the Army:

Cape Fear River N. C., Feb. 22.—U. S. Flagship Malvern.—Sir: I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated, and is now in the possession of our troops. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson I pushed the gunboats as far as the water would permit—the army pushing up at the same time on the right and left banks of the river.

"After winding and clearing out the middle ground, at Big Island, I succeeded in getting the gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstructions, where the rebels had also sunk one of their large steamers, the Northeastern.

"Our fire soon drove the rebels away from the fort but now and then they would fire a shot, one of which struck the Sassacus below water mark, and set her sinking badly. She was struck once or twice more, but with no loss of men. That night, the 20th, the rebels sent down two hundred floating torpedoes; but I had a strong force of picket boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry.

"One got in the wheel of the Osceola, blew her wheel house to pieces, and knocked down her bulkhead in sending, but did no damage to her hull.—Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes without their torpedo nets.

"The next morning I spread two fishing nets across the river.

"Yesterday evening, General Ames, with his division, moved within a short distance of the front, and had a sharp encounter with the rebels. On hearing the musketry, and seeing where our troops were, I opened a rapid fire on the fort, and along the enemy's line. The fort responded with three or four shots, but was soon silenced.

"This morning we heard that Gen. Terry was within the works; and the road was clear to Wilmington. The Montauk could not get across the shoals without lightening which was a work of some labor.

"I had the pleasure of placing the flag on Fort Strong, and at 12 o'clock to-day, shall fire a salute of 35 guns, this being the anniversary of Washington's birth-day.

The Fall of Fort Anderson.

The following is the official report of General Schofield, of the fall of Fort Anderson, to Lieut. Gen. Grant. It is dated the 19th:

"General: I have the honor to report the success of our operations against Fort Anderson and the adjacent works on both sides of the Cape Fear River.

"Yesterday, while the guns maintained a heavy fire upon Fort Fort Anderson, I pressed the enemy on both sides of the river, and sent a force under General Cox about sixteen miles around the swamp to turn the enemy's right. This force made its way along a narrow defile between two swamps, and completely turned the enemy's position.

"As soon as the movements became known to the enemy he abandoned his works and retreated towards Wilmington. We captured ten guns uninjured and a considerable amount of ammunition. We have about fifty prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded is small on either side. The troops are pursuing the enemy, and the gunboats are moving up the river. Fort Anderson and its collateral works are very strong, and rendered almost inaccessible by swamps. A small force could have held them until their supplies were exhausted.

"My information is that the rebels have a line of defence beyond Tom creek, where they Propose to make a stand. If so it can probably only be a short one."

Fort Anderson is a work of great extent covering nearly as much ground as Fort Fisher; it is a work, being a series of large mounds or traverses rising 25 or 30 feet above the waters of Cape Fear River, on which it fronts, to the nearest, and extending in alternating mounds, traverses, angles, embrasures and ditched, inclosing an area of about four square miles. Its importance is greatly enhanced when I state that it is connected with a system of river obstructions, chevaux de frise, torpedoes, etc., which it would have been impossible to pass while held by the enemy's strong line of works on the opposite, peninsula, side of Cape Fear river. With its fall fell also the works on the opposite side of the river, and of which was very strong and capable of a determined defence.

WASHINGTON.

The Next Cabinet.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch's name will not be sent in before the Fourth of March, when Mr. Lincoln will send in the entire Cabinet as follows: Secretary of State, W. H. Seward; Secretary of War, E. M. Stanton; Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles; Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch; Secretary of the Interior, J. P. Usher; Postmaster-General, W. P. Dennison; Attorney-General, James Speed. All will remain for the ensuing four years but Judge Usher, who will probably retire at some future time, and Hon. A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin, will succeed him. Pennsylvania will be without any representation other than Mr. Stanton, who formerly hailed from Pennsylvania.—There is no unity of interest in Pennsylvania and no strong man put forth to represent her, or she would be accorded a place in the Cabinet.

Army of the Potomac.

Reports from the Inquirer's special in front of Petersburg, dated Sunday morning, say that the rains have made the roads one vast bog, and that any movement of either army would, at present, be impossible.

Rumors were current in camp that Petersburg was to be evacuated at an early day.—Lee's movements, however, are still shrouded in mystery. It is known that the Rebel Prisoners we have been exchangeing are hurried to Beauregard for duty at once.—They go cheerfully and without furloughs, being told by General Lee, who makes frequent speeches, that all there is to do now is to destroy Sherman and their independence is gained.

It is generally believed in Richmond that Davis and Lee will compell the Rebel Senate to grant them the power to conscript all the slaves in the South, and that they will at once commence recruiting them.

Gen. Sherman's March Through North Carolina.

Washington, March 1.

Richmond papers of Monday, February 27, state that Sherman is not moving towards Charlotte. They decline to say where he is going positively, but their editorials show quite clearly that he is moving northeastwardly, towards Goldsboro, North Carolina, where, as already published, a junction with Schofield's forces will be formed.—These papers indicate, without doubt, that there has been no fighting in Sherman's front of any account.

The *Examiner* says, "In the absence of official information of military affairs in the Carolinas, we take nothing from other sources of intelligence and omit the usual reference to our file of Southern exchanges.

"We do so at the request of the authorities, and with the understanding that other city journals have been put under obligations of reticence to the extent indicated above. The public will no doubt be properly patient in this interval of silence, and not take it as discouraging, for we are assured that there are good reasons for it, which look to an early official announcement of favorable results.

"Brigadier Generals Crook and Kelley, of the United States Army, whose capture was noticed in this column on Saturday, arrived in the city on that day, and were furnished with apartments at the Libby.

"Mr. Russel, member of Congress from the Wheeling district, visited Gen. Kelley yesterday.

"The Richmond *Dispatch* says: General Joseph E. Johnson, on Thursday evening last, assumed command of the army in Sherman's front lately commanded by Beauregard."

The Richmond *Whig* says:

"We are indebted to the enterprise of the Southern Express Company for Augusta papers to the 20th inst. No important military movements are reported. Capt. Dickenson captured several officers and a considerable number of enlisted men during the recent Yankee raid into Florida.

"General N. B. Forrest has been placed in command of all the cavalry in the districts of Mississippi, East Louisiana and West Tennessee. His first general order promises a reorganization of the cavalry with the restoration of discipline. He threatens to exterminate all confederate stragglers, robbers and deserters.

"General Thomas troops are being mounted for a supposed march through Alabama.

"Raids have been made from Hernando, Mississippi, towards Sinatobia.

"Many Complaints of General Kirby Smith are made in the West.

"Gen. Wofford is in command at Atlanta. The reorganization in Georgia has already commenced.

"Reinforcements from Northern Mississippi have been sent to Gen. Grant. Large bodies of troops are moving in the West, and important movements are reported.

"The Legislature of Mississippi is about to convene in extra session, it is said for the purpose of calling a State Convention.

"The Georgia Legislature convened on the 19th inst., at Macon.

"Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 24.—There is no alarm here. The enemy are reported to be moving in the direction of ——. During the retreat from Columbia a train of cars filled with ladies broke down, exposing them to the danger of capture by the Yankees.

"From the best information received here it appears probable that a considerable conflagration occurred in the western portion of Columbia, occasioned, it is supposed, by cotton ignited in the streets. It is reported that the fire extended from Main street to Charlotte depot, nearly three-fourths of a mile. The information is positive as to the occurrance of the fire, but doubt is entertained as to its magnitude.

"The news from Columbia corroborate the kind treatment of the inhabitants. The Ursuline Convent was protected by a guard. No public property was allowed to be burned in the city.

"Sherman's headquarters were at Nickerson's Hotel. The alarm in Charlotte has subsided. The weather is bad and the roads heavy, interfering with rapid military movements.

"Some of the refugees from Charlotte are preparing to return.

Charlotte, Feb. 25.—There is no additional news from the front. It is supposed still that the enemy are making their way to ——.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Army of the James,
Before Richmond, Feb. 26, 1865.

The military situation in Virginia, and particularly at this point, promises to furnish soon some interesting developments. The combinations of the commanders in chief of the armies of the United States are gradually encircling Lee and his forces, whom he has driven into the trenches around Petersburg and Richmond, with a cordon of moveable columns which will soon change the aspect of affairs. One important thing seems now settled, that Lee will soon be obliged to assume the offensive or leave his best fortified position without fighting. The complications which threaten the Confederacy are so numerous that but little doubt is entertained as to the advantage which has already been gained by strategy, and brilliant prospects now loom up in advance of the spring campaign. Officers begin to see the end of the war, and to speculate that military campaigning upon any large scale will not be necessary after the next four months. From this standpoint the end seems in view. The weather is not at all favorable for military operations, but the enemy, being so sorely pressed on all sides, may be driven to attack our fortified positions, or to evacuate his strongholds. News of a battle or an evacuation may reach you any day.

Day before yesterday one thousand more of our brave prisoners of war, from North and South Carolina, were exchanged at Cox's Landing. They look as destitute and have suffered as much as any previous company of victims of the barbarism of the South.

There was some firing last evening in the direction of Petersburg. A report was in circulation yesterday that that city was being evacuated, from which you may judge of the cheering confidence which animates the armies here. There is smoke, it is true, but the fire will soon be seen.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."—This old and ever true maxim is fully exemplified in the use of "Pinkerton's Wahoo and Calisaya Bitters." Hundreds and thousands have been saved from fevers by the daily use of these Bitters. We said "daily," because they should be used as a beverage. They are a vegetable tonic and will injure no one, but on the contrary do all good who use them. They help circulation, restore a lost appetite, and greatly promote the action of the digestive organs, and never fail to counteract the bad effects produced by the change of climate or water. Travelers should not do without them. They are pleasant to the palate, and will invigorate and strengthen the whole system. Try one bottle—it will put new life in you, and make you feel that there is a cure for your case. We know they are the best Bitters ever offered to the world. For sale by all Druggists and wholesale dealers in the United States.

Sold by R. A. FISHER, Agent, Sunbury, Pa.

Richmond papers say the manner in which the Clay statue has been defaced there is shameful.

At Chattanooga, Tenn, the other day, General Steadman punished a merchant, who disregarded the challenge of a negro soldier, by confiscating his store and its contents, and placing a negro guard over it, remarking that "If Mr. Crutchfield will not respect the negro soldiers, he shall respect the authority that made the negro a soldier, and puts him on guard as such."

Shamokin Coal Trade.

Shamokin, Feb. 25, 1865.

	Tons.	Cwt.
Sent for week ending February 25	2,592	17
Per last report,	28,616	03
	31,209	00
To same time last year,	30,513	10
	695	10

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 ten 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 thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
831 Broadway, New York

Feb. 25, 1865—3m

Whiskers!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN, in another part of this paper.

The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

February 11, 1865—ply

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh, Treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland) No. 519 Pine street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes, inserted without pain. No charge made for advice or examination.

July 2, 1864.—1y

Throat Affections. A Physician writing from Newfoundland, New York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says—"Oblige me by sending me a dozen more of your 'Bronchial Troches,' enclosing bill.—For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any Bronchial Affection, and for hoarseness and sore throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them. I would beg you to feel that I am one of the last men in the profession to puff a nostrum, but feel I am but doing you justice to assert what I have." To avoid disappointment, be sure to obtain the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

The Confessions and Experience of an invalid.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time The Means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

Dec. 10, 1864.—3m

Information Free!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge,) the receipt and directions making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's had experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

Dec. 3, 1864.—3m

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 18, 1865.—1y

DEATHS.

Simple announcements of deaths, FREE. Those accompanied with notices, &c., must be paid for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

In Shamokin, on the 12th ult., CLARA ALICE, daughter of A. & A. E. READER, aged 4 years 2 months and 18 days.

SUNBURY MARKET.

Flour,	13 00	Eggs,	35
Wheat,	$2 50 a 2 75	Butter,	50
Rye,	100	Tallow,	14
Corn,	150	Lard,	25
Oats,	75	Pork,	22
Buckwheat,	100	Bacon,	18
Flaxseed,	$2 50	Ham,	28
Cloverseed,	$7 00	Shoulder,	25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, $10,000,000, PAID IN,
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
And Special Agent for Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent,

Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts.

J. T. HILL, Cashier. J. U. ORVIS, President.

March 4, 1865.—3m

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 Market Street, north side, PHILADELPHIA,
Have now open their usual handsome variety of

Ribbons, Bonnet Materials,
Straws & Fancy Bonnets,
Ladies' & Misses' Hats,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the
Millinery Trade!

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, style, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ *Particular attention paid to filling Orders.*

March 4, 1865.—3m.

BEST WHITE LEAD!
BEST ZINC!
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Unoppressed for Whitening. Fine Gloss, Durability Firmness and Evenness of Surface.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—

Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBETY ZINC,

Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.

PURE LIBERTY ZINC.

Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—

Get the Best!

Manufactured at PENNSYLVANIA PAINT & COLOR WORKS. Orders executed promptly by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers
☞ Store & Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA

March 4, 1865.—1y.

TO RENT.

The largest and commodious Hotel, (partly furnished) known as

THE LUZERNE HOUSE!

Situated in the Valley of Wyoming, in the borough of West Pittston, on the line of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, six passenger trains per day stopping at the station, within fifty yards of the house. Good barn, stabling, and ice House, (filled) also six acres of land adjoining the house. Will be rented on accommodating terms to any enterprising and obliging man.

N. B.—None but loyal men need apply.

For further particulars apply on the premises to
WM. A. BROWN, Agent.

Pittston, Pa., March 4, 1865.—3t

Office Provost Marshal 14th District,
Harrisburg, Pa., February 27, 1865.

THE following extract of Circular No. 18, from A. A. S. M. General's office, is hereby published for the notice of all concerned:

"Men who enlist after they are drafted are considered as deserters from the draft, and must be credited to their enrollment places, no matter whether they received local bounties upon their illegal enlistment or not

By order of W. H. PATTERSON,
Captain and Provost Marshal 14th District, Pa.

March 4th, 1865.—3t

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,

JEWELERS,

832 Broadway, New York,

(CORNER DUANE STREET)

100,000 WATCHES,

CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

& C., & C.

Worth $500,000!

TO BE SOLD AT **One Dollar** EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE,

And not to be paid until you know what you will receive!

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

All to be Sold for ONE DOLLAR Each:

100 Gold Hunting cases Watches	each $100 00	
100 Gold Watches	60 00	
200 Ladies' Watches	25 00	
500 Silver Watches	$15 00 to	$25 00
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12 00 to	15 00
1000 Chatelain and Vest Chains	5 00 to	15 00
3000 Vest and Neck Chains	4 00 to	12 00
4000 Solitaire Jet and Gold Brooches	4 00 to	8 00
1000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, &c., do.	5 00 to	8 00
7000 Gold Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops,	3 00 to	8 00
5000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3 00 to	8 00
6000 Oval Band Bracelets	3 00 to	8 00
2000 Chased Bracelets	5 00 to	10 00
3000 California Diamond Pins and Rings	2 50 to	8 00
2000 Gold Watch Keys	2 50 to	6 00
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons and Studs	2 00 to	5 00
3000 Gold Thimbles	4 00 to	6 00
5000 Miniature Lockets	2 00 to	7 00
3000 Miniature Lockets, Magic	4 00 to	9 00
2500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2 00 to	6 00
3000 Fob and Ribbon Slides	2 00 to	5 00
5000 Chased Gold Rings	2 00 to	5 00
4000 Stone Set Rings	2 00 to	5 00
6500 Sets Ladies Jewelry-Jet and Gold	5 00 to	15 00
6000 " " " varied styles,	3 00 to	15 00
8000 Gold Pens, Silver Case and Pencil	4 00 to	8 00
4000 " " Ebony Holder and Case	6 00 to	10 00
3000 " " Mounted Holder	2 00 to	6 00

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty five $10; and One Hundred for $15.

REASONS WHY.

We should supply your wants; our facilities are unsurpassed; our work of unrivalled excellence; our promises punctually observed. Our central location brings us near the most remote points. Our goods are new from the manufacturers, and of the latest and most desirable styles. The goods must be sold, and the terms are unequalled. All articles ordered are forwarded by return mail.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in every instance and if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article they may receive, they will immediately return it, and the price will be refunded.

Agents.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each. Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amount to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cents for each.

Address
GEO. DEMERIT & CO.
303 Broadway, New York

March 4, 1865.—3m

A NEW NOVEL BY HENRY KINGSLY.

THE HILLYARS AND THE BURTONS; A STORY OF TWO FAMILIES.

IN THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of March 3, will be commenced "The Hillyars and the Burtons; a Story of Two Families," the last novel of Henry Kingsley, now in course of publication in MacMillan's Magazine (London). The scene is held partly in England and partly in Australia, and the story deals with a family of the aristocracy and a family of the people, whose fortunes are strangely interwoven and dependent upon each other. Those who wish to secure the reading of this capital novel, the best of the day, should subscribe at once for "The Semi-Weekly Tribune."

It contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms; Letters from our large corps of war correspondents; Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in The Daily Tribune. The Semi-Weekly Tribune also gives,

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THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

March 4, 1865.—1t

MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK'S

FIRST ARMY CORPS OF VETERANS.

THE BIRNEY BRIGADE.

Full Bounties and no Commissions.

No Star on our Flag shall be Dimmed.

TO THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE.

"Rally round the Flag boys," and keep step to the Music of the Union

BOUNTIES AND PAY.

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

For one year, Government Bounty	$ 400
City of Philadelphia	400
Monthly Pay from U. S. Gov't, $16 per month	192
Clothing account yearly	42
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for families of vols., $6 per month	72
Total	$1,131

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for two years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$ 500
City of Philadelphia Bounty	400
Monthly Pay from U. S. Gov't $16 per month	384
Clothing account, $42 per year	84
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for family, $6 per month	144
Total	$1,537

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for three years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government	$ 600
City of Philadelphia	500
Monthly pay from U. S. Gov't $16 per month	576
Clothing account, $42 per year	126
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for families, $6 per month	216
Total	$2,043

ORGANIZATION TO RAISE THE BRIGADE.

The Committee who have charge of the organization of the Brigade are:

O. W. DAVIS
HENRY C HOWELL,
GEO. BULLOCK,
DAVID FAUST
JOHN W EVERMAN,
JOSEPH F TOBIAS,
D S WINKELBRENNER,
SETH B STITES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF COMMITTEE,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police of the City of Philadelphia

TREASURER,
MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
Cashier of First National Bank.

The Brigade will be composed of three Regiments. One will be raised under the direction of the Corporations of Philadelphia. From these Corporations the Committee will consist of—

Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
FREDERICK FRALEY,
President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.
CHARLES E. SMITH,
President of the Reading Railroad Company
THOMAS C. HAND,
President of