The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

Of Cumberland County.

☞ SAULSBURY, the drunken and beaten copperhead U. S. Senator from Delaware, is not satisfied with the movements of President Johnson. He contends if the President is really serious in his efforts to save the democracy as well as copperheads from utter ruin and annihilation, he should show it by giving them office. *"In vino veritas"* is an old latin proverb, and its truth is fully verified in Saulsbury, who, when drunk, is sure to express his true sentiments, which he has not the courage to do when sober, which is seldom. Saulsbury also stated, in a recent speech, that Jeff. Davis was a better man than the late lamented Lincoln. We have no doubt that he was also sincere in that opinion. The only difference between himself and Davis is, that one is an open traitor and the other a secret one.

In one respect Saulsbury differs from the democracy of Pennsylvania, who say that they do not want offices from President Johnson, but are anxious to lend a helping hand to distribute the offices among disenting Republicans, in such a way as to make as wide a breach as possible, in the union party. They think a prolongation of their fast, until the end of the President's term, can be endured, especially if they can be assured of the "loaves and fishes" thereafter.

☞ PASSAGE OF THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA APPROPRIATION.—The bill for repaying to Pennsylvania the money advanced by her citizens to repel invasion in 1863, amounting to over eight hundred thousand dollars, which had previously passed the House, was concurred in by the Senate almost without objection.

☞ PAPER.—We understand one house in New York has imported 70,000 reams of paper, and that a decline must soon take place. There never was a more unscrupulous monopoly than the present one that controls the price of paper.

☞ The rumor that the Atlantic & Great Western Rail Road has secured an assignment of the lease of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, with a view of making that part of their route, is incorrect. At least none of the principal officers of the latter road is not aware of any such transaction.

☞ THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—The House of Representatives, on Monday last, following the example of the Senate in passing the Civil Rights Bill by a two-thirds vote, notwithstanding the President's "objections," the vote stood 122 to 41—the bill passed the House originally by 111 to 38. All who voted for the bill in the first instance voted also after the veto. Only eight who were elected as Union men or Republicans voted to sustain the veto.

THE FENIANS.

The Commencement of Hostilities.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A special despatch to the *Herald*, from Eastport, Maine, states that a British gun-boat has gone to St. Andrews. Prominent Fenians and the British Consul and the United States Marshal at the hotel here. Telegraphic communication between St. Johns, New Brunswick, and western towns was destroyed last night by the Fenians. The garrison at Campobello has been increased and earth-works thrown up. The inhabitants from the borders are coming in here, and the city is crowded with Fenians.

The Fenian Convention is in session. There is very bad feeling on both sides of the bay. Small arms and rockets are continually being fired, and there is a perfect panic. Two British gun-boats are reported in the offing. An American vessel with howitzers and other guns was prevented from leaving last night by the customs officers. A Fredericktonian (N. B.) despatch says the British authorities are placing the frontier in a defensive state. Three companies of volunteers have left for St. Andrews. The lower House met this afternoon, when it was announced that the members of the Government had resigned. Mr. Wilmot (Opposition) has been appointed by the Governor to form a new Government. A Toronto special despatch states that the arrest of Murphy causes much excitement. The Secretary of the Hibernian Society has also been arrested. A general search is being made for treasonable papers and arms. Eight men, armed, have been arrested at Cornwall. The excitement is intensing.

FROM EUROPE.

A War Anticipated.

PORTLAND, Me., April 10.

The steamship Belgian, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th ult., via Londonderry on the 30th, arrived at this port at 4 o'clock this morning.

The London *Times* of the 30th says: There is much reason to fear that the peace of Europe is about to be broken by one of the unjust and least necessary wars of modern times. The *Times* heartily trusts that England may hold aloof.

Half a dozen war vessels were preparing for sea at Plymouth, and are reported to go up the St. Lawrence.

The 30th being Good Friday, was observed as a holiday, and consequently there is no later commercial news.

The language of the Prussian press, by the mandat dictation of the Government, is warlike, and great military preparations are being made throughout the kingdom.

Austria the Government is also taking measures in anticipation of the coming struggle. Austria is said to have determined to put an end to the provisional state of affairs in the Duchies, and if necessary will propose the question to be referred to a European Congress.

The *Independence Belge* of the 2d has heard that the King of Prussia consents to certain military arrangements which, though preliminary, indicate that war is almost inevitable.

A New York Evening *Post* says that a German man in Williamsburg, whose safe has been thrown open three times by burglars, pursues the plan of leaving the key in the lock. He is tired of paying for repairs.

A grand excursion on the ice in sledges took place recently at Uhliksdal, in Sweden, the cortege being led by the King and Queen in person. The royal sledge was followed by fifty other sledges, occupied by ladies and gentlemen of the court, diplomatists, and high functionaries.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Its Passage by the House of Representatives.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning hour having expired,

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of taking up the civil rights bill.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 97, nays not counted.

The first business on the Speaker's table was the following message from the Senate of the United States:

"*Ordered*, That the Secretary communicate the bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means for their vindication, with the message, after the President returning the same to the Senate, with his objections and the proceedings of the Senate thereon, to the House of Representatives."

The following is the record of the Senate's proceedings on the bill:

In the Senate of the United States, April 6, 1866, the President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication, with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same, and resolved that the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest—J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

The bill was then read in full, and then the objections of the President to it were read by Mr. Mahaffey, the reading clerk.

The reading of the message having been concluded, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, addressed the Speaker.

Mr. Eldridge asked him to yield for a question.

Mr. Wilson declined to yield. He said the debates on this bill prior to its passage occupied about two weeks of the time of the House. During that time some forty speeches were made, and it was not brought to a close until all who desired to speak on the bill had been heard. On the close of that debate the bill was passed by more than two-thirds majority of the House. It has been returned with the objections of the President to its becoming a law. I do not propose to reopen the discussion of this measure.

I am disposed to leave the close of this debate to the President by the message which had just been read. I ask the friends of this great measure to answer the arguments and the statements of that message by their votes. I appeal to them to sustain me in the motion which I am about to make. I now move the previous question on the passage of this bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Rodgers, of New Jersey, appealed for leave to ask one question. [Cries of "no," "no."] He said he wanted to correct a mistake. [Cries of "question."] The members had not had any notification of the vote to-day.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, asked the Speaker whether a motion to lay the bill on the table was in order?

The Speaker replied that this point had not been raised during his term of service in the House, but his impression was that as the House was now acting under the Constitution of the United States, which directs that after considering the objections of the President the House should then proceed to vote by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, the motion to lay on the table would scarcely be in order.

Mr. Niblack. "And no other motion is in order?"

The Speaker thought not.

Mr. Eldridge moved a call of the House, as the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Wilson] refused to allow any debate and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted—yeas 32, nays 130.

The Speaker having intimated that on an examination of precedents he had reconsidered his opinion on the question submitted by Mr. Niblack.

Mr. Le Blond moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Schenck made the point of order that the motion was not in order.

The Speaker overruled the point, and stated the grounds of his doing so. The language of the Constitution seemed to imply that the House should immediately vote on the passage or rejection of the bill, but on examination of the precedents made by Congress many years since, he found that Congress had enlarged that interpretation very considerably. The House, in the twenty-first Congress, had postponed a vetoed bill for a long time. In other Congresses motions had been made and entertained to recommend a vetoed bill to the committee in which it had orginated, but the decision most apposite to his case was to be found on page 190 of *Barclay's Digest*, which had been adopted as the parliamentary law of of the House, binding the members and the Speaker. There it was laid down that a veto message or bill may be referred, or the message alone, and the bill may be laid on the table.

The Speaker proceeded to quote from the journal of the second session of the Twenty-seventh Congress, where a bill, being returned by the President with a veto message, a motion was made to lay the bill on the table. The motion was objected to as not in order under the constitution. The Speaker decided that it was taken from the decision, and that appeal was, on motion of Mr. Millard Filmore, laid on the table, by a vote of 97 to 73, including among the yeas two gentlemen who had filled the position of President of the United States, namely, Millard Filmore and John Quincy Adams; also, William Pitt Fessenden, Joshua R. Giddings and many other gentlemen of distinction. When a Speaker made a decision, and when that decision, on appeal, was sustained by the House, it then entered into the parliamentary law, and his successors were bound by it, unless some rule of the House reversed it and changed the practice.

As Congress had on various occasions enlarged what the present Speaker deemed to be the strict construction of the Constitution, by allowing a variety of motions apart from the passage or rejection of the bill, the Chair would not now hold that a motion to lay on the table was in order. An additional reason was that if two-thirds of the House desired to pass a bill notwithstanding a veto, it was evident the House would reject the motion to lay on the table. The Chair did not see, on reflection, why a majority of the House should not have the privilege of voting on a motion to lay on the table and refer it to a committee.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) appealed from the decision of the Chair, and asked whether the question was debatable.

The Speaker replied that it was not, as the previous question was pending, but suggested that he would like the gentleman from Ohio to have an opportunity of expressing his views on the question.

Objection was made, and, therefore,

Mr. Schenck withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Scofield (Pa.) inquired what vote it would require to lay the bill on the table; would a vote of more than one-third be sufficient?

The Speaker replied that it would require a majority vote.

The vote was taken on the motion to lay the bill on the table, and it resulted—yeas, 57; nays, 121. So the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Finck moved that when the House adjourned to-day it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The House refused to order the yeas and nays on the motion, or even to order tellers on the yeas and nays.

Mr. Eldridge moved that the House adjourn, and the yeas and nays were ordered. Before proceeding to call the roll, Mr. Eldridge withdrew the motion, stating that if the intention was to gag the House, the majority might go on and do so.

The previous question was then seconded on the passage of the bill, and the Speaker put the question to the House: "Shall this bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?"

The vote being taken by yeas and nays, as directed in the Constitution, resulted—yeas 122, nays 41.

The Speaker directed his name to be called as a member of the House, and on its being called voted "yea."

Mr. Bingham was paired off with Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hubbard, of New York, who would have voted for the bill.

Mr. Johnson was detained at home by sickness.

Mr. Sloan was absent on leave.

Mr. Kerr was paired off with Mr. Julian and Mr. Stillwell, who would have voted for the bill.

Mr. Grider was paired off with Mr. Ames.

Mr Wentworth stated that his colleague [Mr. Kuykendall], who voted for the bill originally, regretted extremely his inability to record his vote again in favor of it.

Mr. Ross regretted, also, that Mr. Kuykendall was not present, as he understood he would have voted against the bill. [Laughter.]

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ashley, (Nevada), Ashley (Ohio), Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kansas), Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dodge, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding (Illinois), Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbard (Conn.), Hubbell (Ohio), Hulburd, Humphrey, J. M., Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Laflin, Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence (O.), Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, M'Clurg, M'Indoe, M'Kee, M'Ruer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Niel, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Maine), Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Francis, Thomas, J. L., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn (N. Y.) Vanhorn (Mo.), Ward, Washburne (Ill.), Washburn (Ind.), Washburn (Mass.), Welker, Wentworth, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Pa.), Windom, Woodbridge and the Speaker.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Coffroth, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Harding (Ky.), Harris, Hogan, Hubbell (N. Y.), Humphrey, J. M., Latham, LeBlond, Marshall, M'Cullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, Randall (Pa.), Randall (Ky.), Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Rousseau, Shanklin, Strategeves, Smith, Strouse, Tabor, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Whaley, Winfield and Wright.

The Speaker announced the passage of the bill in these words: "Two-thirds of the House having, on reconsideration, agreed to the passage of this bill, and it being certified officially that the Senate, by a similar majority, have also agreed to its passage, I do therefore, by the authority of the Constitution of the United States, declare that an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means of their own vindication, has become a law."

The announcement was received with demonstrations of extravagant joy, both on the floor and in the galleries. Members and spectators waved their hats and handkerchiefs, cheering lustily all the while. There were a few hisses timidly ventured on. In the midst of the general enthusiasm a motion to adjourn was made and carried at half-past three.

Speedy Trial of Jeff. Davis and Other Rebels Demanded.

Important Proceedings in the House.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolutions, demanding the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis, and other prominent traitors:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States did on the 3d day of May, 1865, by proclamation, declare and make known that it did then appear, from evidence in the bureau of military justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concocted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Saunders, W. C. Cleary and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States;

And Whereas, The said Jefferson Davis, in the same month of May, was arrested by the military forces of the United States and has since been held in custody thereof under the authority of the President of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether there is probable cause that any of the persons named in said proclamation are guilty as in said proclamation alleged, and if so whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

And be it further resolved, That said committee be in like manner empowered to inquire whether there is probable cause to believe that said persons, or any of them, are guilty of treason against the United States, and whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial in the district where such crime may have been committed. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) offered the following and moved the previous question:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has by proclamation declared the insurrection in the State of Virginia to be at an end; And *whereas*, The reasons which have hitherto prevented the holding of a court of the United States in said State for the trial of persons charged with treason against the United States have been thereby obviated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to take steps for the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis, who has been duly indicted in said State for the said crime of treason unless, he shall be with reasonable dispatch indicted for said crime and put upon trial in some other district in which he may be legally liable for trial.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) I hope the resolution will be referred to the Judiciary Committee, to which the same subject has been referred.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.), I understood the resolution referred to be on an entirely different subject relating to the assassination of President Lincoln.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa). It covers this also.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) said his reason for offering the resolution now was that there were rumors of a process being commenced to release Davis from imprisonment without his being tried, as I thought it due to Congress to have the subject properly passed upon. After a conversation Mr. Raymond withdrew his motion for the previous question and the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

160 Cases of Cholera on a Ship.

HALIFAX, April 9.

The steamship England put in at this port this morning for medical aid. She left Liverpool on the 28th ult., and is bound for New York. She has one hundred and sixty cases of cholera aboard and there have been about forty deaths during her voyage.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Col. John Henry, of the 18th Ohio cavalry, has been appointed United States Consul at Quebec.

The Worcester police court has raised its tariff on poor drunkards from $1 and costs to $2 and costs, and for second offence $3 and costs, instead of $2 and costs.

The Western colleges, academies and seminaries are better patronized this year than ever before, and among the pupils are large numbers of veteran soldiers.

Reports from Florida represent that emigrants are pouring into that State from every direction, and the papers say that they are welcome, especially if they bring money.

At the recent election in Madison, Wis., thirty-five negroes exercised the right of suffrage under the recent decision of the supreme court of that State.

The great bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati is said to be nearly completed. It is two thousand feet long, and one of the spans, measuring over one thousand feet, is said to be the largest in the world.

Gen. J. Watts DePeyster, of New York, recently gave a dinner to Captain Labouche, of the British army, who had attained his 100th birthday, and was one of the guards upon Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena.

It is said that S. W. Pike, the proprietor of the Opera House in Cincinnati, proposes to erect a magnificent opera house in New York city. He has been offered $3,000 a foot for one hundred feet of ground on which the burning building stood.

Joseph Bridges, the pioneer locomotive engineer of Western Pennsylvania, died in Ebensburg, Cambria county, on the 30th ult., aged fifty-five years. Thirty years ago he ran the first locomotive built west of the Alleghanies.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haskell, of West Gloucester, Mass., celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding a few days ago. Mr. Haskell lives in the house where he was born eighty-three years ago.

The Commissioner of Pensions having received large numbers of communications from all parts of the country, asking whether pension money can be attached for debt, has issued a decision that such money cannot thus be attached.

In England the income tax is six pence upon every pound, about 2½ per cent.—During the fiscal year just ended, the aggregate incomes upon which taxes were collected were $1,652,903,645, and the amount of tax was $41,319,400.

The oldest man in Rushville county, Illinois, is Mr. Jordan Rhodes, of Huntsville. He is over one hundred and forty years of age, splits rails, carries easily a two bushel sack of meal on his shoulder, and can walk as briskly as any of the neighbors.

Not far from Fort Casper, or Platte bridge, on the old Oregon and California route, and about one hundred and thirty miles west of Fort Laramie, there are situate some coal oil springs which run fifteen hundred gallons a day. This location is in the Black Hills, these miles from the Red Butts.

A letter written from New York to a Southern paper asserts that there is in Wall street a Southern minister who can "outpreach" any three of the ablest divines in the city, engaged in the gold and general brokerage business, and making a great fortune.

Two hundred and seventy-five wagons, containing emigrants, passed through Springfield, Mo., within a week. One train of twenty was going to Bates and Vernon counties.

The Auburn (N. Y.) *Advertiser* says that a son of Brigham Young, formerly a resident of that village, was in town last week, looking up sundry debts of his father's, which he was anxious to liquidate, with the interest which had accrued during thirty-five years.

The enormous profits of the National Bank Note Company of New York have come out in recent law suit. During five months in 1863 in dividends from its accumulated surplus earnings, amounting to 310 per cent. The $50 shares of the company are now worth $735.

Last Friday morning a horse leaped over the side of a bridge at Lansing, Iowa, with a cutter containing the county treasurer and his wife and child. Although they fell a distance of sixteen feet, both the parties in the cutter and the horse escaped uninjured.

Ten years ago, one barrel of Petroleum a week, or fifty barrels a year would overstock the market. Now more than two million barrels a year are an insufficient supply. If the productions were to fall short of that amount, it would create a panic in the market and largely advance the price.

Another little bit of bullion weighing 155 lbs., and valued at $12,000 in gold, has been received in New York from Colorado.

The Daily *South Carolinian* calls on all Confederate officers who were, at any period, in command of the defenses of Fort Sumter and Moultrie, to put their facts, observations and opinions on record, that the future historian may have the proper authorities before him.

Mrs. Ellen Judd, residing near Indianapolis, Indiana, walks two miles and cuts a cord of wood every day, by which means she supports a large family of children.

Nearly all the cotton and woolen mills at Frankford, near Philadelphia, have suspended operation, awaiting the action of Congress on the Tariff and Internal Revenue bill.

The Duchess Dowager at Sutherland is very seriously ill. Her Grace was formerly one of the Queen's Ladies in Waiting, and one of the most beautiful women in England.

The Pajara (California) *Times* says that the great lost silver mine of Monterey has been discovered. It is a wide belt of rich ore thirty-five miles long.

M. Emile de Girardin is about to give a series of Sunday dinners, to which nobody but wits will be invited, and the wit who fails to shine will be struck off the dinner list.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has issued a call for a meeting of the Anti Slavery Society at Dr. Cheever's church, in New York, May 8. He says "the rights of the negro are to-day in more fearfuly peril than at any time since the first fire on Sumter."

The farmers along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, the finest corn growing section of Virginia, are preparing to plant very large crops of corn the present year. Very little attention will be given to tobacco.

Within a few weeks ten coroner's inquests have been held on persons who have died in London of hydrophobia, and in most cases evidence was given showing the disease to have arisen from the bites of dogs in the street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING AND SUMMER

Millinery Goods,

Just opening at the Millinery Store of

Miss M. L. GUSSLER,

Fawn Street, below the Railroad, SUNBURY, PA.,

Such as

BONNETS, HATS,

SHAKERS, Dress-Trimmings, Head-Dresses, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Flowers, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,

which have been carefully selected.

The attention of the Ladies is solicited to her large assortment of the latest styles of BONNETS, which give satisfaction to all.

Call and examine for yourselves. No trouble to show goods

Sunbury, April 14, 1866.

Miss LOUISA SHISSLER,

Millinery Goods and Dress Trimmings, Head Dresses,

GLOVES, PARASOLS, &c., &c.,

South side of Market Square, SUNBURY, Penn'a.

Has just returned from the cities with a choice selection of seasonable goods to which the attention of the Ladies is respectfully solicited.

MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,
With Head-Dresses, Gloves,
Hosiery, Ribbons,

has been carefully selected and will give satisfaction. Miss Shissler has had an experience in the business that enables her to select goods with an eye to the taste and wishes of her customers, and she begs a continuance of favors in the future which she takes pleasure in acknowledging during the past year. Ladies will find a choice stock of every thing in her line of business.

Sunbury, April 14, 1866.

$25 THE $25.

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HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL,
Eighth and Spring Garden Streets.

THOMAS MAY PIERCE, A. M.,
President and Consulting Accountant,

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!

Novel & Permanent Arrangement of Business College Terms,

From April 1 to October 1, 1866,
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LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, including Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Forms and Customs, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeit Money, & Commercial Law

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Scholarships, including the same subjects as above. Time Limited to Three Months,

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Penmanship, Three Months, $7
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The saving of coal and gas in the summer months is an advantage of such importance as enables the management of this College to make a considerable reduction in the summer rates

From October 1, 1866, to April 1, 1867.
And succeeding years, as before.

Life Scholarships, $35
Scholarships, 3 months, 25
Penmanship, 3 months, 10
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Special Terms for Clubs, Soldiers, and for the Sons of Ministers and Teachers.

Day and Evening Instruction for both Sexes and all Ages,

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Endorsed by the public as the most successful Business College of the country, as is evidenced by the fact, that

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWO STUDENTS

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OFFICE—531 North Eighth St., Philadel'a.

THOMAS M. PEIRCE.

April 14, 1866.—2m

PAVEMENTS.

Notice to the Citizens of Sunbury.

THE following Report and Resolution, which were adopted at a meeting of the Borough Council, on Tuesday, April 3d, 1866, are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Committee on Streets, Lanes and Alleys, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

SUNBURY, April 3, 1866.

We the committee, appointed by the Chief Burgess of the Borough of Sunbury, to examine into the condition of the streets and allies of the same, beg leave to make the following report:

1. Elderberry street in a tolerable good condition, with the exception of some building material to be removed.

2. Alley back of John Arnold in a bad condition. Water street wants cleaning up.

Alley along Samuel Clement needs cleaning up.

Whortleberry street in a tolerable good condition, with the exception of the gutters, and a well opposite Sensbolts's lot, which is dangerous, and should either be filled up or covered.

Raspberry alley wants cleaning up.

Blackberry street taken up with wagons, posts, and other rubbish.

Broadway needs repairing, draining, and rubbish to be removed

Beeberry alley, along Fred. Spades, taken up by imaginable obstructure, and needs attending to very much.

Market Street—stones opposite I. T. Clement to be removed; Court House green needs cleaning up; a bridge needed between N. C. R. R. and Hecht's corner; the square west of the railroad in a bad condition and wants cleaning up and water courses opened.

We suggest that the Rail Road Company be requested to plank so much of the railroad as crosses Market Street. We would also recommend macadamizing a portion of Market Street.

Cranberry street wants rubbish removed and water courses opened.

Fawn street in a very bad condition, at the upper end, gutters filled up and street washed away by freshet.

Strawberry alley needs clearing up.

Rail Road, or Deer street, needs cleaning up and water courses opened.

Dewberry street in tolerable good condition.

Mulberry alley in a bad condition—wants cleaning up.

We, the committee, would recommend the altering of the names of streets and allies, and adopt more modern names.

The committee finds Mr. B. Hendricks' passage, to and from his property, obstructed by N. C. R. R. Co., and would recommend the Council to take some measure by which Mr. Hendricks can have a free passage to and from his property

G. M. RENN.
J. H. ENGEL,
J. SLAYMAKER.

Resolved, That the committee on pavements, sidewalks, &c., shall have full power and authority to require and direct the grading, curbing, paving and guttering, the side and footwalks by the owner or owners of lots of ground fronting on any of the streets or highways of said Borough, as reported by the said committee, and to cause the same to be done, and on failure of the owner or owners thereof to complete the same within the time specified in the report of the said committee, the committee to proceed immediately with the work and furnish all the materials and labor required, to warrant them in completing the paving, &c., in good season, and charge the owner or owners of the property, with all the expenses or costs, with twenty per centum advance thereon; and the same committee shall have the entire regulation and jurisdiction that are given in the Ordinances and By-Laws on this subject

E. Y. BRIGHT, Chief Burgess.
JACOB SHIPMAN, Town Clerk.

Sunbury, April 14, 1866.

JACOB SHIPMAN,

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT,

SUNBURY PENN'A.

REPRESENTS

Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa., Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Co., New York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil'a. & Hartford Conn. General Accidents.

Sunbury, April 7, 1y.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.

February 4, 1866.—6m

FINE Myrtle Pomadum, at the Fancy Store of ANNA PAINTER.

ORDER OF SALE.

BY virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, on Thursday, May 3d, A. D. 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain Tract of Land, situate in Zerbe township, (formerly Little Mahanoy township,) in said county, surveyed upon a warrant in the name of Benjamin F. Young, dated the 18th day of November, A. D. 1785, adjoining lands surveyed for Jeremiah Jackson, William Gray, William Wilson, John W. Baily, William Shartell and others, containing by Survey made by the Inquisition Eight Hundred and thirteen acres and thirty-six perches, strict measure. Exclusive of one hundred and fifty acres, patented to Frederick Haas on the 15th of May, 1808.

To be sold as the property of Wm. Leveh, with notice to the Mahonoy and Shamokin Improvement Company. The Trevorton and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and the Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company and other terre-tenants.

WM. M. WEAVER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, April 7, 1866.—4t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SUNBURY.

Quarterly Report of the condition of the "The First National Bank of Sunbury, Pennsylvania," on the morning of the first Monday of April, A. D., 1866:

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted,	$93,445 19
Banking-house, other Real Estate, furniture and fixtures,	14,118 62
Current expenses and taxes paid,	4,077 46
Remittances and other Cash Items,	7,940 01
Due from National Banks,	49,026 90
Due from other Banks and Bankers,	1,431 63
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes,	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand,	100,000 00
Other U. S. securities,	127,000 00
Pennsylvania War Loan and other stocks,	16,920 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks,	3,010 00
Cash on hand, notes of State Banks,	12,090 00
Specie,	1,970 67
Other lawful money, viz: Legal Tender Notes,	65,565 00
Compound Interest Notes,	20,000 00
	$617,295 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,		$200,000 00
Surplus Fund,		11,100 57
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$50,000 00	
Less amount on hand,	7,565 00	
Amount of circulation outstanding,		52,435 00
Individual Deposits,		136,494 25
Dividends Unpaid,		6,952 24
Construction account,		10,366 84
Due to National Banks,		15,153 24
" " other Banks and Bankers,		2,792 19
State Bank circulation outstanding		149,115 50
Discount, Interest and Exchange,		9,041 65
Profit and Loss,		23,842 99
Total,		$617,295 48

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
NORTHUMBERLAND Co., SCT.

I, S. J. PACKER, Cashier of the "First National Bank of Sunbury, Pa.," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. J. PACKER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fifth day of April, 1866

P. M. SHINDEL, Ass't. Assessor.

Sunbury, April 7th 1866.

WILLIAM W. APSLEY'S

Wholesale

Boot, Shoe and Trunk WAREHOUSE,

SUNBURY, PA.

WM. W. APSLEY has just opened a NEW STORE in the well-known house of Mrs. Boulton, in Market street, and offers to the citizens of Sunbury and neighboring towns, BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality and workmanship. He having made arrangements with first-class manufacturers to supply the best quality of goods.

In the Wholesale Department he calls the attention of Country Storekeepers to his fine stock, which will be sold at the lowest wholesale prices, thus enabling Retail Dealers to save expense of visiting the cities to replenish their stock.

In the Retail Department can be found BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., which, in price, at these times, are without a parallel.

The stock of Ladies' Wear is superior in style and workmanship than is usually found in country towns, embracing gems of Balmorals, splendid Congress Gaiters, and fancy shoes of every kind.

W. W. A. also calls attention to his large stock of Men's wear, of latest styles, that will fit any foot with ease and comfort.

Come One! Come All!

Sunbury, March 10th, 1866.

NEW OPENING

Of Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Boots & Shoes.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public of Sunbury, and vicinity, that he has opened his

CLOTHING STORE,

with a well selected stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

I will sell at astonishing low prices.

I have also still on hand a large stock of

Boots & Shoes,

for Ladies, Gents and Children's wear, which I am selling off, as I intend to give up that branch of business.

It will be to the advantage to CASH BUYERS to give me a call.

S. KRONENBERG.

S. Gross' old stand, Market Square.

Sunbury, April 7, 1866.

O Yes! O Yes!

THIS WAY

IF YOU WANT TO BUY CHEAP;

THEY HAVE COME!

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

at Reduced Prices, at the

MAMMOTH STORE

of

J. W. FRILING & SON,

Market Square, near the New Court House

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Linen Panting, &c.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Silk, Delaines, Allapaccas, English and Scotch Ginghams, Challies, Lawn, Calicoes, Muslins, &c.

WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS.

Sheetings, Hoop Skirts Hosiery and gloves.

CARPET & OIL CLOTHS,

Glassware, Queensware, Crockery, Hardware and Cutlery.

Drugs, Oils, Paints, Coal Oil and Lamps.

Fish, Pork, Coarse and Fine Salt, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses Syrup, Spices, &c.,

Groceries, Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, together with a large variety of miscellaneous goods at prices that cannot fail to satisfy purchasers.

J. W. FRILING & SON.

Sunbury, April 7, 1866.

POLLAK & SON,

MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS,

692 BROADWAY, NEAR FOURTH ST., N. Y.

WHOLESALE and retail at reduced rates. Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All goods warranted genuine. Send stamp for circular. Pipes $6 to $50 each.

April 7, 1866.—1m

Washington House.

SAMUEL SNYDER,

OPPOSITE THE NEW COURT HOUSE,

SUNBURY, PA.

THIS popular and comfortable Hotel has been fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of Strangers, Travellers, and the public generally. No effort will be spared by the Proprietor to make it a favorite resort and a pleasant home for every guest His table, his bar, and the long experience of the proprietor, warrant him in anticipating a liberal share of public patronage.

Extensive stables, and every desirable convenience.

Sunbury, April 7, 1866.—1y

Pure Liberty White Lead,

Will do more and better work at a given Cost, than any other! Try it! Manufacured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

No. 137 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

January 27, 1866—1y.

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. CAREY, City Building, Biddeford Maine. dec23 1y

DIARIES for 1866. An assortment of Diaries, large and small, for Sale by

ANNA PAINTER.

Sunbury, Jan. 6, 1866.

NEW GOODS!!

J. H. ENGEL

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, and is now receiving a New Stock of

Spring & Summer Goods,

at a great reduction in prices.

Gentlemen's Wear.

Fine Black Cloth at $4.00 that used to sell at $6.00. Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cashmeretts, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonade and Linen Panting, at reduced prices.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Silk, Wool Delaines, Mohair, Silk Stripe, Paul De Chain, Alpaccas, Poplett, English and Scotch Ginghams, Challies, Delaines, Lawn, Calico and Muslins, very cheap.

White Goods