of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficient influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the carnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous and

united people.

In my message of the 4th of December. 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Gov-ernors elected, Legislatures assembled and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blobkade had been removed, custom houses re-established and the internal revenue laws put in force, an order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of

our interaccine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive
Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the general Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications or their ewn members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime the Executive Department-no other plan having been proposed by Congress-continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicisi, revenue and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effeeted in the organic law of the land : declared null and void ail ordinances and laws and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and pro-ceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race, Congress, however, still besitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until toward the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admis-

sion of her Schators and Representatives. I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States-more than one fourth of the whole number-remain without representation; the seats of fifty mem-bers in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senste are yet vacant-not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is bulieved, would have accomplished much toward the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people. and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principles enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and vet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suf-

SINDURY American.

B. B. MASSER, Editor & Propriete.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1886.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1886.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Follow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Line a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has shated the pestience which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, onler tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States in the Union; and they have, for shore of the States civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States in the Union; and they have, for shore of the States civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In this apportance of the states civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States.

In all of the States civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the people, by their voluntary action, are main taining their gavernments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the extended the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are main taining their gavernments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the extended the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are main taining their gavernments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the extended the reception of the country the reception appears in the recent legislation in the full continue of the control of the country the reception of the country the reception of the country the reception of the people, by their voluntary action, are main taining their gavernments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the country the receptio State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department

of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my prede-cessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and de-clared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of

of secession; repudiated all pretended debts ration, and exert a most salutary influence

ences effaced from the minds of our country-

In our efforts to preserve "the upity of

the Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the Rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles, framers of the Constitution that the were intended to secure in every State, and to the people of every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress, and iso important was it deemed by the famers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution and any State, without its consent, be funded a voice in that branch of the National Equilature.

It is true, if his been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebuiltions eats of their limbiliants, and the resulting and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered mentioned by the rebuiltions acts of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption to incompatible with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legiclation of the constitution designates. But let tree to not consuminate the particular of the war, Throughout the recent legiclation of the constitution of

laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances. Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw er but in its beneficence; not in its powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in learning individuals and States as much as possible to them.

the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with to a proper adjustment of our revenue systo a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are recommend to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, through retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our Revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the

The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our was agreed upon a preliminary house for a new Postal guarantion, which it is believed, will prove enmouthly eache at the Commercial interests of the United States, assumed as it contemplates a reduction of the international factor of postage with all other committed in the Britain radii, a reduction of postage with all other countries to said for its whicher-exponence is transmitted in the Britain radii, or in closed solls through the United Kingdom - the catabilishment of inform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial ranks of outcome the catabilishment of the matter of the figurate of criseepoulcine, either in open related units, on the same terms as those applicable to be inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhi-

Operations on the several lines of the Pa Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were

and ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Educations. authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obliga-tions. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during

the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who enticed into armed opposition

special properties of the State of the State

Mexico in November, now past, the second long as he does not in March next, and the third and last in No-rights and benefits. vember, 1867. Immediately upon the com-pletion of the evacuation, the French Gov-

with the Republic of Mexico.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before deaded not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or inti-mation; and, so soon as the information was

of France. It is a master of great regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national com-merce and other trespasses committed du-ring our civil war by British subjects, in merce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty chligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire charge of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrolity, shall be restored between the restored processed for the subject at an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be tween the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrolity, shall be restored between the restored between the restored processed for the subject at an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be tween the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrolity, shall be restored between the restored ed until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored be-

received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor

enterprise against British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory, and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned by proclamation. by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been with its painful consequences. Some of our citizens, who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offense, in the province of Canada.

Judgement and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of Government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment. will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious am-nesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecuthe United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not I have regarded the expedition as not real estate to wit: All that certain only political in its nature, but as also in a Tract or Piece of Land. privileges as a delegate representing a territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I frust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the National metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Arriculture reviews the operations of his department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

It is a subject of congratulation that no eral laws of neutralization.

Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly probibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy by their modifi-

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpir ing in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new actional allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries to the performance of military service in like manner as resident sub-Spanish-American adventurers to induce the jects. Complaints arising from the claim emigration of freedmen of the United States in this respect made by foreign States, have to a foreign country, protested against the heretofore been matters of controversy be-project as one which, if consummated, would tween the United States and some of the educe them to a hondaga even more oppres- European Powers, and the irritation consesive that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding gaged. While Great Britain has never acwill meet neither its encouragement nor ap- knowledged the right of expatriation she proval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this has not been equally forbearing, and Prussia has not been equally forbearing, and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been punishment of the crime thus meditated. In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrival from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second

vember, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceeding thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States. Mr. Campbell, was, therefore, sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedicat that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Licutenant General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such informations, and the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the people, such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require distinct and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require distinct and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require distinct and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require distinct and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require distinct and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require distinct and foreign affairs as the public interests and of the people, such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests and of the people, such information affairs as the public interests and of the people, such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests and of the people, such information affairs as the public interests and of the people, such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests in the states and of the people, such information of ou In the performance of a duty imposed

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Support Home Industry

Notice.
Notice

Anditors Notice. Auditors Notice.

THE underigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pieas of Northenberland county, anditor to distribute the money paid into Court on the sale of the real estate of S. L. Bergstresser, at the suit of Campbell & Thurston vs. said Bergstresser & J. W. Billman, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Eriday the 5th day of January, 1867, at 10 o'clock A, M., at the office of S. B. Boyer, Esq., in the Borough of Sunbury.

C. J. BRUNER, Auditor.

Sanbury, Dec. S. 1866.—3t.

NO FICE.

EATING & DRINKING SALOON

JNO. KAY CLEMENT.

ATTORNET AT LAW Business in this and adjoining counties carefully and promptly attended to.

Office in Market Street, Third door west of Smith & Genther's Stove and Tinware Store, SUNBURY PENN'A. Sunbury, Dec. 8, 1866 .- tf.

TOWN LOTS N the Borough of Sunbury, desirably situated, in high and central locations, FOR SALE,

on such easy terms as will enable persons, with a limited amount of available money, to purchase homes. Persons having

Mineral or Timber Lands, Farms, Dwellings, or other Real Estate, for sale or lease, as well as those desiring to purchase or rent, are invited to consult the subscriber. His connection with reliable firms in New York, Philadelphis, and elsewhere, afford unnual advantages.

Conveyancing correctly and neatly executed.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT,

Third door west of Smith & Genther's Stove Store, sunbury, Pa.
Sunbury, Dec 8, 1886.—tf. ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, THE 26th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1866, the following described real state to wif. All the contains

By order of the Court.
J. A. J. CUMMINGS, CI'k O. C.
December 1, 1886.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. In pursuance of an order of the Orphane' Court of Northumberland county, will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, on FRIDAY THE 21st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1866, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain Tract or Fiece of Land. situate.in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, Pa., adjoining lands of the heirs of Lot Bergstresser, deceased, on the North, East and South, and by lands of heirs of John Seers, deceased, on the West, containing Twelve Acres, more or less, on which is erected a LOG DWELLING HOUSE, (weather boarded.) and a small FRAME BARN, said land being all cleared and under a good state of cultivation.

said land being all cleared and under a good state of cultivation.

Also, all that certain Piece or Tract of Land, situate in the township and county, aforesaid, adjoining lands of William V. Silverwood on the South. Christian Minier on the West, and Peter Snyder on the North and East, containing about twenty-four acres, more or less, about twelve acres of which are cleared, and the balance timber land.

Late the property of Mary St Clair, deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when the terms and conditions of sale will be made known by

By order of the Court,
A. J. CUMMINGS, CI'k O. C.
Sunbury, Dec. 1, 1866.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOST POPULAR and best selling Subscription Books Pub lished.

WE are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses.) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company. Our Books do not pass through the hands of General Agents (as hearly all other subscription works do.) therefore we are enabled to give our canvascers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvascers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers.

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Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South.

Old agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Philadelphia, Pa., Baston, Mass., Cincinnati. Ohio, Chicago, Ills., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va. December 1, 1866.—4t.

AGENTS WANTED. SEWING MACHINES.
Fully Linewest. Explores serving from pic. to 200 pp. doubt, For turns, linewised Circulars, Caleforn, with easing, either disease, PAGH BROTHERS, Onc. | Agents, Inc. | Cheering the Constant St., Philip. Page. 181 Sensiti St., Voledo, O. AGENTS WANTED.

Dec. 1, 1866,-3m SUNBURY BUILDING LOTS J. W. CAKE'S Addition to the Borough of Sunbury, for Eale on reasonable terms. Apply to Dr. R. H. AWL and, SOL. BROSIOUS, P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa.

A VEBY desirable HOUSE and LOT, situate on A Walnut street, in the Borough of Sunbury, is offered at private sale. The house is almost new and well finished. Persons desiring to buy, will do well to examine this desirable residence.

For particulars apply at the Boot & Shoe Store of W. H. MILLER.

Sunbury, Nov. 24, 1866 .- 41 A LL goods bought for Cash and sold at lowest priess for cash at the Hardware Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO. HARD and Shade Oterst at Leavena's . A.

Hats of Every Description:

A FULL ASSORTMENT Just organs by
SAMUEL PAUST,
Two doors west of Bennett's Drug Store, Market et.

BUN BURY, PENNYA.

CALL and examine the large assortment of the latest New Tork and Philadelphia styles of Hismanyle, Warwick, Tudior, Maif-Dress, Resort, Planter, Half-Planter, Driving, Silk, Quaker and Brush

BOY'S HATS and CAPS of every style and variety
Those styles of Hats which for benaty and durability cannot be excelled. Being a practical Hatter, he flatters himself that his stock has been selected with more care than any ever before brought to this place.

He also manufactures to order all kinds of soft Pur Hats, all of which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at reasonable rates.

Dyeng dams at abort reddies and at the lower rates.

etail, at reasonable rates.

Dyeing done at short notice and at the lowest rates Sunbury, Nov. 24, 1866.

FANCY DRY GOODS STORE MISS KATE BLACK.

Market street, four doors west of Wm. H. Miller's
Boot and Shoe store, SUNBURY, Pa.

RESPRETFULLY informs her friends in Sunbury
and vicinity, that she has just opened her

WINTER GOODS. of Notions and Fancy Dry Goods, Her stock consits of All-Wood Delaines, Embroide-ries, Lace Collars, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Sheetings, Drillings, Garibaldi Muslins, Bird-Eye Lineus, Alapaeas, Poplins, Crape and Lace Veils. Ladies' Winter HATS, Ladies' Woolen Caps, Brenk fast Shawls, Sontage. Children's Woolen Circulars,

Children's Woolen Skirts. Mme. Demorest's Hair Curlers, Hair Coils and: Curls. Gloves, Stockings. Collars, Corsets, &c. Gents' Collars, Neckties, half Hose, Handker-chiefs and Suspenders. Bradley's new Patent Duplex Elliptic (or double Spring SKIRTS) HOPKINS Elliptic Skirts.

Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Brushes, Combs, Toys, and a general variety of NOTIONS. KATE BLACK. Sunbury, Nov. 24, 1866.

Dr. Leon's CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renewer. It is a positive cure for Baldness It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the secretic It immediately arrests falling out of the Hair. It alleviates Neuralgia and Headache.

It radically cures Dandruff and Humors.

It keeps the scaip healthy, clean and cool.

It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Ha Dressing.

It restores, Cultivates and Beautifies the Hair. t makes harsh Hair flexible and Lustrou

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renew er has enjoyed a high local reputation for may years. Its wonderful restorative and invigorati properties are well known to the Medical Facul of Philadelphia.

Being fully satisfied of the merits of R.com
Electric Sixir Siconewer we have p
cured exclusive ownership and are determined over the complete of the complete of the complete ownership and shall have opportunity respits benefits.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMED A most delightful and efficacious cure for the rious ills to which Infants and Young Children

INVALUABLE FOR TEETHI CHILDREN.

It softens the gums, abates inflamation, invig-the stomuch and bowels, corrects acidity, an sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pa A most excellent preparation for children restless and fretful habit and in all care restless and fretful habit and in all care. Looseness. Griping. Vomiting other inward grief, it gives immediate ease. Used for more than half a century in the pripractice of one of the most eminent physicial Philadelphia.
In now placing this article within the reach

our countrymen, we would remark that we kn be a Remedy of unrivated excellence and : has proved in thousands of cases, as we are re-it shall in millions, a priceless boon. For Sale by Druggists Everywhere. Addr

orders to ZIEGLER & SMITH 137 North Third St., Phil's

SILVER'S WASH POWD SAVES Time, Labor, Money; makes WA Sold Everywhere, TRY IT! November 24, 1866.-1y

Valuable Farm for ! THE subscriber, desiring to move West, sale his FARM, situate in Lewis towns' thumberland county, near McEwensville, road leading to Turbutville, (two miles wes place; and about three miles from Watson tion, on the Phila. & Eric Railroad.

contains Two Hundred Acres of the Quality of Farming La twenty scres of which is woodland, and th twenty acres of which is woodland, and the in the highest state of cultivation.

The land is well irrigated by a stream of water and two never-failing springs. The ments are a large two-story Brick Dwell a large Bank Barn. (60 by 100 feet.) the wagon Sheds. Spring House, and other or Also, a good Tenant House, Stabling, cessary outbuildings. TWO APPLE Of and a large number of Peach and other furnation inquire of the subscriber, near Mc Northumberland county, Pa.

Simon CA September 22, 1863—3m

September 22, 1866 -5m NEW ARRIVAL

FALL & WINTER

SUNBURY, PA. HAVE received a large quantity and WINTER GOODS, which the trade at the lowest possible prices.

DRY GOOI
Their stock of Ladies' Dress Goo
contains a greater variety than can a
country er anishment. Call and ex
Black and Fancy Silks, Gros de Rhine, Taffatas, &c., of every width rines of all shades and colors, all-we and French Poplins, Black Figure Alapacess, Empress Gloths, Silk a Mohair Lustres, all-wool Delaines, laines, Black and White Checks, &c.

THE SHAWL DEPAR pers Fiannels, Mantillas, Hoop Si THE NOTION DEPAI

Contains its more than usual suppliery, Gloves, &c. THE DOMESTIC DEP ishing Goods, Cloths, Calleos, &c

CARPET & OIL C The large Carpet Department of the now filled with a freeh and elega and patterns.

THE PAPER DEPA Embrace WALL PAPER of all Window Shades, Paper. do do Oit-large, p Drugs, Olls, Paints,