ye Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Bingham House,
PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1867.

The season has been as backward here as in the vicinity of Sunbury, and the indications of Spring are about the same. Merchants are beginning to come in, but they buy with more than ordinary caution, and are not disposed to lay in a greater stock than is actually necessary. Business is not brisk, though not so dull as some had anticipated. New York, perhaps, suffers more from this depression than Philadelphia. The great destitution, now prevailing at the South, is, certainly, a great drawback on the trade of the North. Prices still remain unsettled. While some articles have receded, others still continue high. Manufacturers who are able to control the markets, never fail to keep up the prices. This is the case now with paper and also printing materials, which are unusually high. The profits of one of the partners connected with a large type foundry in this city, it is said, amounted to $60,000 last year. Some ten or a dozen persons control this business. Another engaged in the paper business returned $75,000, and still another $45,000, from last year's business. People are not satisfied with the slow progress of making a fortune in one generation, but must do so in a year. Hence it is difficult for producers to reconcile themselves to reduced prices.

THE NEW STATE LOAN.

The proposals for the State loan, which was advertised for, in order to redeem securities which are gold interest bearing, were opened at Harrisburg, on Monday last. The amount required was subscribed, and an excess of proposals received for many millions of dollars more than was necessary to meet all the wants of the Government. This evidence of confidence in a new Administration on the very threshhold of its career, is unparalleled in the history of this or any other State. We congratulate Gov. Geary on this great testimony of the financiers of the State in favor of his Administration, a testimony as well deserved as the confidence it conveys will be confirmed on his part by the purest official acts. Thirty-one million dollars were proffered at six per cent. interest, ranging from par to one-half per cent. premium. One million dollars was bid for at par, for five per cent. interest. Messrs. Drexel & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., and Jay Cooke & Co., well known banking firms of Philadelphia, have obtained a majority of the bids, at a premium, and the remainder, about seven millions, has been taken in other parts of the State. This exhibit shows that our State has regained all her financial reputation, and that she is now stronger than ever, under the able Administration of Gov. Geary and the labors of Treasurer Kemble and Auditor General Hartranft.

☞ Gen. Butler, in his encounter with Mr. Bingham, plainly intimated his belief that President Johnson was in the conspiracy which resulted in the death of President Lincoln. If he has evidence that warrants this accusation, he has a serious duty to perform. If he has not, his conduct is unjustifiable.

☞ THE LYCOMING STANDARD.—Col. L. Tate, late of the Columbia *Democrat*, Bloomsburg, Pa., has established a paper in Williamsport, under the above title. It presents a neat and attractive appearance, is printed on a modern power press, with type and material all new. The Colonel has our best wishes for his success, pecuniarily.

SLAVERY still exists at the South, but the relations are reversed. The whites are slaves and the nigs masters.—*Exchange.*

This is no doubt true, in many respects. There are many whites, North and South, who are slaves to their evil habits and bad passions, and have suffered more degradation and misery from this voluntary bondage than any of the negroes, whose normal condition is slavery.

Macon (Ga.) *Journal* takes a sensible view of President Johnson and his course, and gives expression thereto in a forcible manner thus—

"Andrew Johnson has at last yielded. God bless him for it. He has done us an immense deal of harm; crippled us when our arms were in the field; rejected the terms Grant and Sherman gave us, and at last, has kept sectional hate and bigotry stirred up against us by his unnatural course and his foolish conflict with Congress and Northern sentiment.

"We now we hope President Johnson's action to the Government will cease. He has opposed it so long, holding out to the false idea that he would do somehow for us, that he has done us infinitely more harm than all other men and all other things combined. But for him we would have been admitted into the Union, on far better terms than we shall be able to obtain. He has been the most effective enemy we have had."

Theophilus Cisney died at his residence, Hill Valley, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the 20th ult., at the age of 104 years.

A stable was burned on East Nineteenth street, near Broadway, New York, on Monday evening, and twenty-one horses were burned to death. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

A man now living in Rockcreek township, Bartholomew county, Ind., a woman named Mitchell, Edging, aged 120 years. She enjoys the enjoyment of good health and all her senses.

The amount of capital invested in Rhode Island manufacturing enterprises is about $60,000,000, which yields an annual product of $90,000,000.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Era* of March 26th, says Gen. John C. Breckinridge "has advised his friends to accept in good faith the reconstruction bill, as the surest and safest mode of restoring the country to peace and quiet."

Strawberries, grown in the open air, were sold in San Francisco on the 14th of last March at 75 cents a quart.

Miss Lewis, daughter of the lighthouse keeper at Lime Rock, off Newport, R. I., was saved from freezing to death yesterday. This is the fifth life she has saved in the past few months.

More than eight journalists are under sentence of death in Spain.

The Debate between Gen. Butler and Mr. Bingham.

We give in substance the remarks of Gen. Butler, in the House of Representatives, on the 26th ult., in a debate with Mr. Bingham, which has caused a profound sensation throughout the country. The General's statements in respect to the trial of Mrs. Surratt are so remarkable that it is probable that an official investigation will be made to ascertain the facts:

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.) asked and obtained unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, the time being limited to 15 minutes. He stated that he had caused to be placed on the desk of each member a copy of Mr. Bingham's speech the other day on the personal discussion with himself, showing in paralleled columns the speech as it appeared in the manuscript of the reporter and the speech as published in *The Globe*. The speech as written contained 589 words; as printed it contained 1,047 words, and in the reporter's manuscript there were 282 erasures and alterations. He (Butler) had understood the rule to be that in a personal debate a member had no right to make any changes unless were submitted to the member affected by them. That rule had been violated in this case. In the matter thus interlopated was this sentence: "What does the gentleman (meaning Butler) know of the evidence in the case, and what does he care for the evidence when he thus assails the official conduct of those men who constituted the Court?" He (Butler) would state the evidence on which he had made the other day the statement that Mrs. Surratt was improperly convicted. He held in his hand the printed report of the trial, and had examined it with great care, because this was no sporadic thought of his. It was the result of careful, anxious investigation for another and a different purpose—to see who were in the great conspiracy. The gentleman (Bingham) had said that he was the Advocate on the part of the United States on that trial. That was a great mistake. He was the special Judge Advocate, whose solemn duty it was to protect the rights of the prisoner as well as those of the United States, and to sum up the evidence and state the law. But there was one piece of evidence within the gentleman's (Bingham's) knowledge which he had not produced on that most momentous trial. When Booth was captured by Lieut. Col. Conger there was, said Mr. Butler, taken from his pocket a diary like the one I now hold in my hand (holding up a small morocco covered pocket diary) in which he (Booth) set down day by day his plans, his thoughts, his motives, and his excuse. That diary was put into the possession of the Government, but it was not laid before the Military Commission, although the gentleman (Bingham) did lay before the Court Booth's tobacco pipe, spur, knife, and other articles found on his person. The diary was not produced. That diary appears now before our Judiciary Committee, and let me say here that I did not obtain my information from that Committee with the 18 pages of entires made in the diary, prior to the time of Mr. Lincoln's assassination absent. The edges show that these papes were all cut out. What I want to know is this: *First.* Was that diary whole when it came into the hands of the Government? *Second.* Whether it was good judgment on the part of those who were prosecuting the assassins of Abraham Lincoln to put into a tobacco pipe found in Booth's pocket as evidence against the prisoner, while the diary in Booth's own handwriting detailing all the particulars of his crime was withheld? I did not charge the able, brave, and gallant soldiers who sat on that Court with any wrong. They did not see the diary. They did not know of its existence. If they had, they might have given a different account of the matter. Who spoliated that book? Who suppressed that evidence? Who caused that innobent woman to be hanged while he had in his pocket the diary which would have shown at least what was the idea and what were the thoughts of the main conspirator? There is still remaining in that diary a memorable instance written but a few hours before J. Wilkes Booth's death. I quote from memory, "I have endeavored to cross the Potomac five times and failed. I propose to return to Washington and give myself up and, clear myself from this great crime." How clear himself? By giving himself up and disclosing his accomplices! Who were they? Who spoliated that book after it got into the possession of the Government? If it was not spoliated, why was Lieut. Col. Conger allowed to go on and state what had been found on Booth's body? The questions were carefully put to him, so he should not tell about the book. He identifies the knife, pair of pistols, holster, tobacco-pipe, cartridges, a bill of exchange, &c.; but he was nowhere asked, "Were these all the articles that were found on Booth? If he had been asked that question, he would have answered that he had taken Booth's diary from his pocket as he lay gasping in death. I do not know what would have been the verdict of the Military Commission if that evidence had been produced. That evidence found on the person of Booth should have been produced. I understand the theory to be that the reason it was not produced was lest Booth's glorification of himself should go into the case. I think that a most lame excuse. If an assassin can glorify himself let him do so; but there is no danger of it. Therefore, I again say here, it was a most remarkable circumstance that a piece of evidence found on the body of the great conspirator should be concealed. I will take that back—I mean that it was not put forward—not brought before the great public mind. I believe that piece of evidence would have shown what in my judgment the whole case now shows—that Booth up to a certain hour meant a capture and abduction of Mr. Lincoln, and that he changed his purpose and resorted to assassination. Mrs. Surratt may or may not have known of the change of purpose. What I find fault with in the Judge-Advocate, who did not sum up for the prisoner, is, that there was no notice by him brought to the mind of the Court, in his very able but very bitter argument against the prisoner, of this change of purpose. If Mrs. Surratt did not know of this change, she would have had no knowledge of the intended assassination, and therefore could not have been convicted. These are the reasons why I say that I am glad the blood of that woman, whether she were innocent or guilty, is not on my hands. I mean by no intendment to say a word against the officers who composed that commission. They were men who relied for the law upon the Judge-Advocate—who thought they had all the facts before them, but before whom all the facts were not put. I do not mean to say that they judged wrongly under the light which they had. The point which I make, and the point which I should stand made before the country, is, that all the testimony was not before that tribunal. If all the testimony had been presented, we should have been able to pursue the accomplices, and to find out who it was that changed Booth's purpose from capture to assassination—who it was that was to profit by the assassination, and that would not profit by the capture of Mr. Lincoln—who it was that should succeed to Mr. Lincoln in case the bullet made a vacancy. In some aspects of the case that diary might not have been legal testimony, but its moral evidence would have carried conviction to the mind of everybody, because it was the dying declaration of a man, assassin though he were, who was telling the truth between himself and God. How was Booth, by coming back to Washington, going to clear himself of the great crime? That question still remains. Were the 18 pages of Booth's diary gone when it came into the possession of the learned Judge-Advocate? If so, why did he not inquire what became of them; whether Lieut.-Col. Conger gave the book to somebody; whether it went from his hands into other hands, and whose knife it was that cut out those leaves? I should not have pursued this matter further, except that the gentleman (Mr. Bingham) charged me with having made the assertion I did without an examination of the evidence. He has chosen to bring the matter here, not I, and I desire now that in some form this matter may be fully and thoroughly investigated.

Here the fall of the hammer indicated the termination of the 15 minutes allowed to Mr. Butler. A proposition for an extension of time was made, but Messrs. Van Wyck (Rep., N. Y.) and Broomall objected.

The Connecticut Election.

A VERY CLOSE CONTEST.

HARTFORD, April 1.—This city gives Hawley 2746, and English, 3216. Majority for English, 470; last year, 479.

Hubbard's (Dem.) majority for Congress in Hartford is 507. Deming (Rep.), for Congress, in this district, is probably defeated by about 200 majority.

NORWICH, April 1.—The vote for Governor here stands, Hawley, 1444; English 1135.

For member of Congress, Starkweather (Rep.) 1448; Worden (Dem.) 1115.

For State Senator in the Eighth District, Clark (Rep.) has 1420; Steadman (Dem.) 1198.

Two Republicans are elected to the House of Representatives.

NEW HAVEN, April 1.—English, Dem., is probably elected Governor by about 500 majority. The Democrats carry three Congressional Districts—Hubbard in the First; Hotchkiss in the Second; and Wm. H. Barnum in the Fourth, all Democrats, are elected.

The Republicans elect Starkweather to Congress in the Third District. The Democrats will probably have one majority in the State Senate. The House is Republican.

HARTFORD, April 2—2 A. M.—Returns have been received from all but thirty-two towns. English leads Hawley about 300. Both branches of the Legislature will probably be Republican.

GRAND UNION VICTORIES.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 1.—In this city, John G. Bull (Dem.), the present Mayor, was re-elected by 367 majority—a Union gain of 500 over the vote of last year. The Council stands 13 Democrats to 6 Union.

DETROIT, MICH., April 1.—The vote cast to-day was very light, and the Republicans were generally successful. They will elect the State ticket and a majority of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The city gives a small Republican majority, but the county is carried by the Democrats.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 1.—The municipal election passed off quietly. The whole Union Ticket is elected by 3,000 majority.

CIRCLEVILLE, TENN., April 1.—Walke, the Union candidate for Mayor, was elected by 67 majority—a large Union gain.

TOLEDO, OHIO, April 1.—At the municipal election to-day the entire Union Republican city ticket, headed by Mr. Conkling for Mayor, was elected by 300 to 500 majority. The Republicans also elect ten of the twelve councilmen. This is a substantial Union gain on the vote of last fall.

Great Fire at St. Louis.

The Lindel Hotel at St. Louis, the largest building of its kind on this continent, if not in the world, was totally destroyed by fire. There is a good deal of mystery about the origin of the fire, but the most reliable accounts are that it broke out in one of the west front rooms, in the fifth story, about half-past eight o'clock—but the alarm was not sounded until after nine o'clock—at this time the fire was confined to two rooms on that floor, but owing to the extreme height of the building, and the difficulty in reaching the locality with hose, it gradually ascended till it broke through the sixth and seventh stories and reached the roof, near the north-west corner of the building. From this point the fire rapidly extended underneath the roof across the entire width of the hotel to the east of the Sixth street front, and then moved rapidly downwards till the whole structure was enveloped in flames. Up to the time that the fire spread across the building, it was the general belief that the lower part of the hotel would be saved, but as soon as the flames reached the elevators and inner courts, through which strong currents of air rushed, the fire received a new and powerful impetus, and all hope of staying the devouring element was lost. The efforts of the firemen were not relaxed, however, and the full force of the Fire Department was put forth until 3 o'clock, at which time all the inner work was consumed, and a considerable portion of the walls had fallen; and what was once the stateliest, most imposing and handsomest hotel in the country, was a mass of crumbling, blackened ruins.

The building was owned by the estate of Henry Ames & Co., Edward E. Ames being the representative of the property. Its original cost was a little over $900,000, and was bought by Ames & Co. in 1863, two months after it was opened, for $370,000.

The insurance on the hotel amounts to $310,000, from $70,000 to $80,000 of which is in Eastern offices, mainly in New York.

The losses were Hatch, Weaver & Felt, whose loss on furniture and stores is about $300,000; insured for $100,000. But little furniture was saved. About four hundred guests were in the hotel, among whom were a large number of families. The latter lost most all their personal effects, owing to the confusion and excitement which prevailed and the disbelief that the house would be destroyed, until it was too late to remove them.

The losses from this source will probably reach $100,000. The goods in the stores underneath the hotel were almost totally destroyed, although there was abundant time to save them. The loss will probably be $50,000.

The total loss by the disaster will scarcely be less than $1,600,000.

The grasshoppers are beginning to give the people of western Texas some uneasiness. The San Antonia *Herald* says that the young insects have appeared in that vicinity—"myriads upon myriads of little, apparently harmless things, which, in the immensity of their numbers, bid fair, when a little more developed in size, to sweep every green thing from the face of our fair fields." They have done no material harm as yet.

General Beauregard has written a letter expressive of his views upon the new reconstruction plan. The tone of the letter is very much like that of the one recently written by General Longstreet. General Beauregard says that there are but two things for the South to do in the present emergency—one being to accept the proposition offered by Congress, and the other to make forcible resistance. The latter, he says, is inadmissible, and therefore the only practicable course is to accept the situation as it is, and make the best of circumstances that cannot be changed.

A WONDER FOR THE WORKSHOP.—Every Mechanic should have ready at hand a box of *Grace's Celebrated Salve*, as it is a ready remedy for accidents, such as Cuts, Bruises, Contused Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Poisoned Skin, and Eruptions, caused by operations in the factory, dye-house, or printing office. Only 25 cents a box.

FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.—PARIS, April 1.—The great Paris Exposition was formally opened to-day. The day was observed as a holiday by the entire population of the city. The weather is fine.

At 11 A. M. the doors were opened, and by the time the Emperor arrived, there were five thousand persons inside.

At least on hundred thousand people were assembled outside. The grounds were in a state of confusion, owing to the heaps of rubbish, packing cases, etc., which lay around. Inside there was also much confusion, many of the department is the most incomplete.

At 1 P. M. the invited guests assembled in the Art Gallery. The Emperor and Empress came at 2 o'clock. The crowd outside was good-natured, but did not cheer the Imperial party. When the Emperor and Empress reached the pavilion, there was general cheering, in which the representatives of the various nations present joined. Their majesties bowed their acknowledgments.

The Prince Imperial was not present.—Prince Leuchtenberger represented Russia. The diplomats occupied reserved seats, but were completely hidden from view.

The Imperial party proceeded round the entire gallery, a distance of nearly a mile. The different national commissioners stood on a platform over the sections allotted to their countries. Turks, Japanese, Russians, Moravians, and Persians were in their national costumes.

The Emperor spoke a few words to each commission, but at the American department he stopped with the Empress and bowed, who were cheering heartily. Half an hour was consumed in their tour, and then the cortege descended and passed through the art and a few other galleries, and at three o'clock returned to the palace.

The Exposition will not be ready until May. One-half of all the space is allotted to France, and that is not complete.

There are not as many strangers here as were expected, but the prices of living are going up fearfully.

Ship building in Maine is expected to be dull during the coming season.

A liquor seller arrested at St. Albans, Vt., put in as defence that his whisky was so reduced by water it could not intoxicate.

Ninety-two petitions for divorce are now pending before the Supreme Court at Providence, of which all but twenty come from the wives.

Small pox has broken out among the negroes of Portsmouth, Va.

Female sneak thieves are becoming troublesome in New York.

Rev. Isaac Aiken has been expelled from the ministry and membership of the Pittsburg Methodist Episcopal Conference for having two wives.

At a late ball at the Tuilleries the Russian Princess Kiunsky Korsakow wore a dress the material of which was completely invisible, so closely was it covered with fresh hot-house roses and diamonds.

Secretary Harlan, it will be remembered, last year attempted to sell the Cherokee lands in Kansas for $800,000. The Cherokees have since sold them for $1,000,000, with much better terms as to payment.

A chap at Davenport has been fined five dollars and costs, sixteen dollars and forty-five cents, for a kiss, to which the kissee had objected.

A married couple residing at Waverly, near Dubuque, have just applied for a divorce, after living together for fifty-one years.

An exchange says it seems that the roll of Robert Toombs' slaves will be called at a Georgia ballot box instead of at Bunker Hill.

During the present year from one thousand to two thousand buildings will be erected in Detroit.

It is said that the New York *Tribune* is about to expend $250,000 in a new building.

A prohibitory liquor bill has been defeated in the Minnesota Legislature.

The Charleston News estimates the number of freedman-farm hands—who have left South Carolina for Mississippi, Louisana, Alabama, Texas and Florida at 25,000.

Bridget Duggan, the servant girl, has confessed to the murder of Mrs. Dr. Corlell, at Newmarket, New Jersey.

Solomon N. Beirce, of Canandaigua, New York, convicted of bribing a jury, has been fined $1,000.

During the present session of Congress about one hundred and fifty bills have been introduced in the two houses.

Under the operation of the eight hour law in Illinois, mechanics are employed only by the hour.

There are snow-drifts in the western part of Massachusetts ten to fifteen feet deep,

Minnesota has selected 120,000 acres of land under the agriculture college act.

The cental system has been abandoned by the Cleveland board of trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. J. BRUNER. L. H. KASE.

BRUNER & KASE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Chesnut Street, west of the N. C. and P. & E. Railroad Depot, in the building lately occupied by F. Lazarus, Esq.,

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in Northumberland and adjoining Counties! apl 67

FRIENDS AND PATRONS

of a

THOROUGH CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

The first quarter of Summer Session of the second year of SUNBURY CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will open **Monday, April 22d, 1867.**

The above Institute does not possess (as many believe) a parochial character or denominational bias. It is open to all.

TERMS:

Primary Department per qu'r. of 10½ weeks			$6 to $7
Academical	"	"	8 to 9
Classical	"	"	$10 00

No one received for less time than a quarter. No deduction for absence save by sickness.

Applicants for admission will be received on Thursday and Friday previous.

☞ Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same is asked.

S. S. MILLER, Principal.

April 6, 1867.—4t

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1866.

BARRETT'S

Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the Hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents their falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Sold by W. A. BENETT, Sunbury, Pa., and Druggist generally.

April 6, 1867.—6m

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned, not to harbor or trust my wife FANNY, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, unless compelled to by law.

THOMAS E. METZGAR.

Sunbury, April 6, 1867.—4t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SUNBURY.

Quarterly Report of the condition of the "The First National Bank of Sunbury, in the Borough of Sunbury, in the State of Pennsylvania," on the morning of the first Monday of April, A. D., 1867:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,		$200,000 00
Surplus Fund,		12,471 27
Dividends Unpaid,		9,479 20
Circulating notes received from the Comptroller,	$180,000 00	
Less amount on hand,	10,091 00	
Leaving amount outstanding,		169,909 00
Individual Deposits,		168,221 86
Construction Account,		10,366 84
Due the National Banks,		13,930 35
" " other Banks and Bankers.		644 48
State Bank (Bank of Northumberland,) circulation outstanding,		11,137 50
Discount, Exchange and Interest, Profit and Loss,		45,885 08
Total,		$642,045 52

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted,	$152,179 87
Banking-house, other Real Estate, furniture and fixtures,	40,197 16
Current expenses and Taxes paid,	4,510 87
Cash Items, including Revenue Stamps,	4,340 48
Due from National Banks,	90,084 77
" " other Banks and Bankers,	6,791 22
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes,	200,000 00
Other U. S. securities on hand,	27,000 00
Pennsylvania War Loan and other stocks,	16,920 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks,	2,230 00
Cash on hand, notes of State Banks,	2,803 00
Specie,	208 15
U. S. Legal Tender Notes,	74,870 00
Compound Interest Notes,	20,000 00
	$642,045 52

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, NORTHUMBERLAND CO., SC.

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 2nd day of April, A. D., 1867.

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

Sunbury, April 6, 1867.

FIRST NATIONAL BOOT, SHOE & TRUNK STORE,

MARKET SQUARE, SUNBURY, PA

New Goods, New Styles, New Price.

The largest Stock of Boots and Shoes in this Market

TRUNKS OF EVERY GRADE & PRICE.

Gents' Traveling Satchel, Hand-Bags, Valises, &c. An elegant assortment of Ladies' Fine Leather Satchel Cabs, &c., &c.

COME AND SEE, COME AND SEE.

Pleasant's Building.

MARKET SQUARE,

April 6, 1867.—

THE HOWE MACHINE CO'S

SEWING MACHINES,

699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

For Families and Manufacturers,

THE HOWE LOCK STITCH

These World-Renowned Sewing Machines, were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London, and six first premiums at the New York State Fair of 1866, and are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world.

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to use of Seamstresses, Dress Makers, Taylors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, etc. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. HOWE, and made on this Machine, is the most popular and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

The Howe Machine Company.

699 Broadway, Cor. Fourth St., N. Y.

April 6, 1867.—

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,

Umbrella and Parasol Manufacturers,

246 MARKET STREET,

Philadelphia.

Invite attention to their stock of

PARASOLS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

GINGHAM SUN UMBRELLAS,

SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,

For sale at the LOWEST PRICES of the day.

April 6, 1867.—1m

STORE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale their stock of goods, as also the furniture and fixtures, in the Store at FULTON STATION, four miles from SHAMOKIN, on the Shamokin Branch N. C. R. R.

The stock consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Drugs, Boots and Shoes,

Ready-Made Clothing,

and other articles usually kept in a Country Store.

The location offers many advantages, as it is within a few rods of the Railroad Station, is immediately at Excelsior Colliery, and within a quarter of a mile of two others, the Enterprise and Continental Collieries.

In addition, it is the only Store, and a good custom is secured.

For further particulars apply to undersigned at the Store or at their residence in Shamokin.

Post office address, Shamokin, Pa.

C. H. & C. D. HAMMER.

March 30, 1867. 1 mos.

LOST.

ON or about the 1st of March last, a MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing some Notes and Receipts. They are of no value to any one but myself, the notes are all payable to my order and not endorsed. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with G. W. Haupt, Esq., or at this office. W. W. APSLEY.

April 6, 1867.

TIN-WARE!

Sheet Iron and Stove STORE,

Market Street, near Engel's Store, SUNBURY, PA.

AN immense stock of every kind of Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware of all descriptions.

STOVES,

COOK, OFFICE and PARLOR STOVES of the best Brands which are unsurpassed for beauty of finish, simplicity of arrangement, combining cheapness and durability and each stove warranted to perform what they are represented.

Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Lanterns, shades, Chimnys, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of this kind.

COPPER, BRASS and IRON KETTLES, of all sizes.

FRUIT JARS and CANS of the latest improved styles.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of Spouting and Roofing, Range and Furnace Work.

Repairing, cheaply and neatly executed.

BENJ ZETELMOYER

Sunbury, July 7, 1866—1y

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Thomas Earle, late of Lower Mahoney township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

P. S. BICKLE, Administrator.

Georgetown, April 6, 1867.—6t

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS!

H. G. THACHER,

SUCCESSOR TO

W. W. APSLEY.

IN addition to our large stock, already on hand, we are now receiving a full supply of Spring and Summer goods for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children's wear.

Also a good assortment of Trunks. A large lot of R. R. Bags, Gents' fine leather Satchels. We wish it distinctly understood that we intend selling our goods at small profits, exclusively for the cash.

Don't forget the place. Pleasant's Building, Market Square, Sunbury, Pa.

NOTICE—Boots and Shoes neatly repaired at short notice. If any bought of us should rip they shall be fixed for nothing.

H. G. THACHER.

Sunbury, April 6, 1867.—tf.

Something New!

Nothing New!

AND

GOOD NEWS!

The splendid assortment of GOODS at the

MAMMOTH STORE

OF

J. W. FRILING & SON,

IS NEW,

but it is Nothing New for them as they are always getting up NEW GOODS.

GOOD NEWS,

to the people of SUNBURY, for they have purchased them goods low and are selling them at very

LOW PRICES.

We are determined to sell our Goods at Low Prices and defy competition.

We keep the **best quality of Goods** and sell them as low as the **second qualities** are sold by other dealers.

Come and examine our Stock and Learn our

PRICES,

No charge for showing Goods. That is our business and we take pleasure in doing it.

Feeling very thankful to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us, we feel confident of retaining their custom, by a strict adherence to the rules we have adopted.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

The Mammoth Store.

Market Square, 2 doors east of the New Court House,

SUNBURY, PA.

J. W. FRILING & SON.

Sunbury, March 30, 1867.

W. H. Conley & Co.,

Market Street, East of the Railroad,

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & AMERICAN,

Hardware & Cutlery.

THE attention of Mechanics, Farmers, Builders, and Buyers generally is invited to the fact that we are now offering a better selected assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than ever was offered in this marked at prices much below those heretofore demanded by dealers. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of tools and materials used by

CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS,

CARRIAGE AND WAGONMAKERS,

JOINERS, &C., &C.,

together with a large stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Mill and X Cut Saws, &c., &c.

Sunbury, March 30, 1867.

Coachmakers.

WE are selling Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Springs, Canvass, Bolts, Clips, Axles, &c., very low—a Large Stock at CONLEY & CO.

Sunbury, March 30, 1867.

IRON.

IRON.—A large assortment of the best manufactured—

Bars, Hoop, Band, Round and Square Iron, Nail Rods, Cast Steel, Blister Steel, Drill Steel, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Hammers, Sledges, Rasps and Files, at CONLEY & CO'S.

BUILDERS,

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of BUILDER'S HARDWARE, comprising Nails and Spikes of all varieties, Butts, Screws, Strap and T Hinges, Locks and Latches, Bolts, Plastering Trowels, Brick Trowels, Plasterer's Sieves, &c., &c., for sale by J. H. CONLEY & CO.

Agricultural Implements,

HOE'S Grain Rakes, Steel and Iron Garden Rakes, Long and D Handle Spades, Shovels, Manure and Hay Forks, Grass and Grain Scythes, Grain Cradles, Cradle Fingers, Trace, Breast, Tongue and Log Chains, Grind-stones, Fanning Mill Selves of all sizes and kinds, a large assortment of Red Wagon Hames, for Plowing, Farm Bells, Cultivator Teeth, for sale by J. H. CONLEY & CO.

Children's Carringes.

WE would call the attention of those wanting a Child a Carriage, to our new and large assortment comprising new and beautiful style.

J. H. CONLEY & CO.

AGENTS WANTED

$200 PER MONTH and expenses Paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household.—Agents preferring to work on Commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address

W. G. WILSON & CO., 534 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

March 30, 1867.—3m

SHOEMAKERS.

THE best qualities of Sole Leather, French Calf skins, Morroccos, Linings, Lasts, Nails, Pegs, Tools of all kinds, and every thing used by the trade, for sale low by J. H. CONLEY & CO.

CARPENTERS.

WILL find in our establishment a superior stock of Planes, Saws, Augers, Hatchets, Hammers, Files, Chisels, &c., &c., for sale by J. H. CONLEY & CO.

FOR Saddlers, we have Saddle Trees, Bitts, Buck lets, Gig Trees, Pad Trees, Hames, all kinds and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale by J. H. CONLEY & CO.

Paints, Oils, &c.

A full stock of Oils comprising Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, Fish Oil, and Lubricating Oil for Engines and Machinery. Varnishes, Glass always on hand, at low prices at CONLEY & CO'S

DREXEL & CO.,

34 South Third Street,

(BETWEEN WALNUT & CHESNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

7-30S,

JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s

Without charge, and at present with a PROFIT to the HOLDER,

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

Applications by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission here or in New York. Orders solicited.

February 23, 1867.—3m

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

TORRINGTON & HODGKINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

Sunbury, Pa.

AS the season is at hand, we offer to the farmers our Super-Phosphate, which as a fertilizer for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, &c., cannot be excelled, and warrant it a permanent improver of

ALL KINDS OF SOIL,

(not excepting any.) It does not act as a simple stimulant for one crop only, but is lasting in its effects, which can be proved by the farmers of Chester and adjoining counties of this State. Also of the adjacent counties of Delaware and Maryland, who have used our manufacture for the last 8 years.

We ask a trial this spring, confident that those who purchase, will continue to patronize.

For Wheat 300 lbs. per acre drilled or sown broadcast,

For Corn 150 to 200 lbs. per acre dropped in hill, at planting.

For Oats 150 lbs. per acre sown broadcast.

For Potatoes 400 lbs. per acre scattered in row.

For Grass, 200 lbs. per acre as a top dresser.

This quantity on Grass lands, will produce an increase in first crop of 1 to 1½ tons per acre.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

We know that the result will be satisfactory.

Sold in Barrels and Bags, at $57 per 2000 lbs., at our new

Manufactory, East Market Street.

Also shipped to all points on the Phil'a. & Erie, Northern Central, Lackawana & Bloomsburg and Shamokin Valley Railroads.

J. E. TORRINGTON,
ED. HODGKINS.

Sunbury, March 16, 1867.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in the Borough of SUNBURY, on SATURDAY the 13th day of APRIL, A. D. 1867: A certain Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, numbered and designated in the general plan or draft of said Borough as lot number one hundred and twenty eight (128); Bounded on the north by an Alley; on the east by lot number one hundred and twenty-seven (127); on the south by Dewberry or Arch street; and on the west by an Alley, containing in width or front, on said Dewberry or Arch street, sixty feet, and in depth two hundred and thirty feet with the appurtenances. Late the property of Clarinda Grant, 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

BENJ. HENDRICKS, Executor.

By order of the Court,
J. A. J. CUMMINGS, Cl'k O. C.

Sunbury, March 22, 1867.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Clarinda Grant, late of the borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate pay