

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. AUDITOR GENERAL, Gen. JOHN P. HARTMAN, F. OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY. SURVEYOR GENERAL, Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, OF CAMBERIA COUNTY.

STREET RAILS.—Most of the recent deplorable railroad accidents have been caused by broken rails. Defective rails, or rails made of inferior iron, when the track is not in order, are always dangerous at a high rate of speed. The introduction of steel rails will form a new era in railroads. Their cost is only about double that of iron. They will last about twenty times as long as the best iron rails and cannot be broken. The time is not distant when every first-class road will be compelled to adopt steel rails, not only on account of their safety, but on the score of economy. Near the terminus of the Northern Central road, at Baltimore, several miles of steel rails have been in use for two years, and appear nearly as good as ever. Previously, the track required renewal with iron rails about every three months. The Legislature ought to compel their use, by restricting the speed on iron rails to 30 miles per hour and on steel to 80. True economy alone ought to induce the adoption of steel rails at once.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.—The trial of President Johnson is progressing, and will not be concluded until about the last of this week. Mr. Stanton will file his speech for the President, and Judge Bingham will close the argument, commencing on Thursday, and occupy about two days. Mr. Grobeck, of Cincinnati, made an eloquent speech in favor of the President, a few days since, and Mr. Everts, of New York, a very able one on Wednesday. The speeches of Thaddeus Stevens and Thomas Williams, of this State, are very able arguments. That of Mr. Stevens the New York Tribune pronounces the most logical and pointed of any delivered in this case. The evidence clearly establishes the principal charges, and if the President cannot be convicted under it, he may as well, hereafter, claim with the Monarchs of Europe, the prerogative, that "the King can do no wrong."

THE CONDITION.—The Southern States which have just voted on the acceptance of their newly-formed Constitution, and for the elections of officers under them, are Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Louisiana. North Carolina voted to accept and ratify by a very small majority. South Carolina did the same by a majority nearly double the whole contrary vote. Louisiana also ratified the constitution and elected a Republican State ticket by 10,000 majority. In Georgia only an official count can decide the point, but it is probable that the Constitution has been adopted. The Mississippi Convention have finished their work and the new Constitution will soon be voted on. A Democratic Mayor and Council were elected in New Orleans. The new Constitution framed in Virginia will be voted upon June 2nd, when members of Congress and the Legislature are to be elected. If the Constitution is adopted, the Legislature will meet June 24th. Washington Territory is to vote the same month upon organizing a State government. Florida holds her constitutional election May 4-6. The Rhode Island Legislature is to meet May 29th and elect a United States Senator. The election will occur early in June, and there is no doubt that a Republican will be chosen. Maine wants to have Ex-Vice President Hamlin put on the ticket with Grant for the Vice Presidency, but Connecticut demands that Gov. Buckingham shall be taken up, and almost every other State names from one to three candidates for that office. No ticket run in opposition to the Democrats, since 1840, has ever succeeded without the Vice President becoming President before the end of the latter's term. The Vice Presidency is really a grave matter here, in more than one sense. Thurlow Weed says that Mr. Seward will quit the State Department if President Johnson is removed. The Chicago Convention, to meet this month, is being arranged in all of its details and will be a very large gathering. These facts comprise the most important in the horoscope, and show that as much interest is felt as ever in the subject. More should be, for never, save when war was decided upon, have there been graver questions at issue in every Department of political action than now. Our political affairs so effect all others that they must be kept right, in order to allow the others to grow.

Notwithstanding the great outcry about the destructiveness to fruit by the frost, a short time ago, it now appears that the yield will be abundant, unless some new reason to the contrary arises. Throughout the West the peach crop promises well, and the season is progressing favorably in almost every respect. So let the croakers keep quiet.

A delegation of gentlemen, it is reported, called on Mr. Wade, a few days since, concerning appointments, and to assure him of their support at Chicago, whereupon he is understood to have made the following "neat little speech": "Gentlemen, I am not open to buy or sell, and do not expect or intend to be. If I shall be President for a few months I shall try to get the best and most capable and honest men to fill offices; and in doing so I shall have no prejudice against your State more than any other in the selection; but my great object will be to find such men wherever they are, and I shall try to do it, whether it makes or mars my being Vice President or anything else. I don't care enough for any office to turn from this course."

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania, I. O. of O. F., will hold its annual session at Pittsburgh, on May 19th.

The Burlington, Kansas, Patriot says that the growing crops of all kinds in that section look exceedingly promising just now.

THE WAY ELECTIONS ARE CARRIED.—The New York Times refers to one of the late election frauds in this State as follows: "In the investigation of certain political frauds in the Pennsylvania Legislature, Rev. T. Tracy, a priest of Clearfield, testified that he paid a man named O'Mara \$500 to leave the State while the inquiry was going on, in order that he might not appear as a witness; and that he did this at the instance of Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. There are several disgraceful features of this transaction—not the least of which is that a Priest should have been found willing to make himself a party to so base an act. The Times might have added that another man, who resulted in his testimony, what he knew of these frauds, was murdered! No wonder the Democratic party is so bitterly opposed to a registry of voters and daylight voting as they are so many checks upon the extent of their frauds. In their election in New Jersey since the registry and daylight voting laws have been repealed, their majorities are nearly double.—Germantown Telegraph.

COL. DACKERY, a native of North Carolina, and a citizen of great respectability and influence, made a speech at a recent Republican meeting in that State, in the course of which he enunciated this caustic truth: "The Democrats object to every possible plan of reconstruction, and propose nothing. They raise the cry of 'social equality,' 'white children to be bound to black masters,' 'negro supremacy,' and others equally absurd. You recollect that at the commencement of the war there were many down here who bragged that one Southern could whip ten Yankees, and now it seems from their great fear of the negroes ruling this country that they believed that one negro could whip ten Southern men [laughter], for there is a white majority in nearly every State in the Union, and there are ten white men to one colored man in the United States. The South voted the constitution of 1865—why? Not a word about negro suffrage, not a word about mixed schools, nothing about negro militia; they rejected the Howard amendment, they rejected that constitution, and now they are trying to destroy this!"

The Erie Railway Disaster. Mr. M. A. Blakelie, a resident of Olean, N. Y., who was a passenger in one of the cars which went over the embankment, says: "I was awakened by the sudden stopping of the cars. There was a wronch as if the coupling was breaking. All was quiet in the car yet. I sprang from my berth to the floor; just then the car was dragged by the others over the embankment. I then threw myself full length upon the floor and held fast as the car went over and over. The roof was torn off and the sides fell outward. I was about to rise when the car struck the car came crashing down, and was held by a broken framework within three inches of my head. Crawling out over dead and wounded, I managed to extricate myself from the wreck. The ladies' car was on fire, and on every side of me sufferers were shrieking and groaning in agony. The smoke came up when the fire of the car went out, and the passengers then began to extricate the dead and wounded. I helped to clear away the rubbish of the wreck." Mr. Blakelie declares "that it was the most perfect wreck that could be imagined, nothing but a mass of chips and splinters remaining of the three sleeping car bodies in the car that I was in. There were five or six killed, and afterward burned in the ladies' car, and I saw five more dead bodies upon the railroad track. I should judge there were at least fifty badly wounded. I was told by a friend of mine, a Mr. Porter, that the train was running at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour. It was told at Salamanca, when I embarked, that the train was thirty minutes behind time, in consequence of having been delayed some time near Corry, Pa., in picking up the body of a man who had been killed by the train passing over him."

A Fort Jervis man says: To-day the first wreck was cleared away, and a black and smoldering ruin mark the spot where once lay four large cars. A half mile this side the remains of the freight train wreck of last evening is seen, broken into pieces, one car laying dismantled in the stream, with the freight strewn along the curve. An examination of the rails at this side showed that they were in a frightful condition, worn and ragged. The time and heart-rending circumstances of the first accident did not prevent those human virtues who hover over disaster from preying upon the unfortunate. Tales of robbing of dead and wounded could be told that would make the heart sick to dwell upon. Mr. Douglas, Division Superintendent, dragging his bruised form from the ruins, sat down on the bill, and almost deranged with pain, gave orders for the care of the wounded. While thus sitting, half unconscious from intense pain, some villain stole from him his pocket-book and Masonic papers. Pocket-books, keys and rings torn from fingers. Destruction and death went hand in hand. When the poor maimed creatures reached Port Jervis they had hardly any clothing with them. A similar circumstance is related. A charred body lay in a mass of members at the bottom of the ravine; in a pocket soaked with the water that rushed along the bottom of the ravine, a \$1000 ticket. This alone gave clue to the man, for his body was burned beyond recognition. The fire had burned all around the ticket. Mr. Purinton, of Cortland, took a \$5,000 accident ticket. This gentleman, it is said, has Life Insurance policies upon his life for upward of \$30,000.

In this dark scene of horror a ray of glory falls in the direction of the heroism of the ladies of this town. It is heroism that can endure the moaning, the sorrow of the chamber of death. It would fill this column with names of noble ladies who have in one way or another watched by the side of the suffering. Their names are legion. Never seeming to tire, during the long nights, the silent watchmen, as only a woman—a ministering angel—can move. "Are you better, my poor fellow?" said a reporter to a sufferer this morning. "How can I help but be, with such an angel for a nurse?" was the answer. The Congress jury have rendered the following verdict: "From the evidence before us we have arrived at the conclusion that the deceased, Tobias Ehrlich, came to his death from the track at Carr's Rock, Pennsylvania, the accident being caused by a broken rail. The occurrence, in our opinion, might have been avoided had the train run at less speed, owing to the unsafe condition of the track. The report in a morning journal that the wreck was burned last night after the killed and wounded had been removed, lacks confirmation."

Morrow B. Lowry, according to the Meadville Republican, applies to the succession of G. W. Schofield in Congress.

IMPEACHMENT. WASHINGTON, April 27, 1868.—The floor of the Senate Chamber was filled early to-day, a large number of members of the House being present. Senator Nye appeared in his seat for the first time since his illness. The first business was Senator Edmunds' motion to admit the official report of the arguments as concluded and while the doors are closed deliberation. Senator Williams proposed an amendment that no senator shall speak more than once, and not to exceed fifteen minutes, during such deliberation. Agreed to. Senator Howard then moved a further amendment, that each Senator should speak but fifteen minutes upon one question; when the decision was demanded, and was lost by 19 to 20. The Republicans voting in the affirmative were: Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Howard, Trumbull, Willey. Senator Anthony moved to allow each Senator to speak thirty instead of fifteen minutes. This also was lost, by a vote of 16 to 34. Republicans voting in the affirmative: Corbett, Fessenden, Fowler and Grimes.

On motion of Senator Morton, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till after the arguments are concluded. Mr. Sumner's motion and his amendments to the rules were also postponed until after the arguments, at his own request. Manager Stevens then took the floor at 12:30 P. M., and commenced reading his speech, standing at the Clerk's desk. During the delivery of Thad. Stevens' speech, the utmost quiet prevailed in the Senate chamber, and the greatest attention was paid, both by Senators and spectators. Mr. Stevens had not spoken more than half an hour when he was compelled to sit down, and soon after had to give up the reading entirely.

Mr. Butler stepped out to Mr. Stevens, and volunteered to read the balance of his remarks, which he done in a loud and clear voice. Mr. Stevens' speech concludes with the following sentence, viz: "But I promised to be brief, and must abide by the promise, although I should like the judgment of the Senate upon this, to me, seeming vital phase and real purpose of all his misdeeds. A nation, not from any want of wisdom or humanity, but from the want of it, consisting of thirty millions of people, had fallen into conflict, which among other people always ends in anarchy or despotism, and had laid down their arms, the victors submitting to the conquerors. The laws were about to regain their accustomed sway, and again to govern the nation by the punishment of the guilty and the reward of virtue. Her old institutions were about to be reinstated so far as they were applicable, according to the judgment of the conquerors. Then one of their inferior servants, instigated by an unholy ambition, sought to seize a portion of the territory according to the fashion of neighboring monarchies, and to convert it into a new realm of a land of slaves. This people spurned the traitors, and have put the chief of them upon his trial, and demand judgment upon his misconduct. He will be condemned, and his sentence inflicted with-out turmoil, tumult, or bloodshed, and the nation will continue its accustomed course of freedom and prosperity, and the shedding any further of human blood, and with a milder punishment than the world has been accustomed to see, or perhaps than ought now to be inflicted."

Now, even if the pretext of the President were true and not a mere subterfuge to justify the chief act of violation with which he stands charged, still that would be such an abuse of the patronage of the Government as would demand his impeachment, and a high misdemeanor. Let us again for a moment examine into some of the circumstances of that act. Mr. Stanton was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln, in 1862, and continued to hold under Mr. Johnson, which, by all usage, is considered a re-appointment. Was he a faithful officer, was he removed for cause, or was he removed by the death of Mr. Lincoln. Andrew Johnson had changed his whole code of politics and policy, and instead of obeying the will of those who put him into power, he determined to create a party for himself to carry out his own ambitious purposes. For every honest purpose of the Government he would demand the support of the people, which Mr. Stanton was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, where could a better man be found? None ever organized an army of a million of men and provided for its subsistence and efficient action more rapidly than Mr. Stanton and his predecessor. It might, with more propriety, be said of this officer than of the celebrated Fremont, that he "organized victory." He raised, and his requisitions distributed more than a billion of dollars annually, without ever having been charged or suspected with the malappropriation of a single dollar; and when victory crowned his efforts he disbanded that immense army as quietly and peacefully as if it had been a summer parade. He would not, I suppose, have been so successful in the eyes of the public, had he not been suspended until restored by the emphatic verdict of the Senate. Now, if we are right in our narrative of the conduct of these parties and the motives of the President, the very effort at removal was a high-handed usurpation as well as a corrupt misdeed, for which if he ought to be impeached and tried from the place he now occupies. But he says that he did not remove Mr. Stanton for the purpose of defeating the Tenure-of-Office law. Then he forgot the truth in his controversy with the General of the Army. And because the General did not aid him in resisting that law, he raised up upon him like a very crab.

The counsel for the respondent allege that no removal of Stanton was intended, and that, therefore, the sixth section of the act was not violated. They admit that there was an order of removal and a rescission of his commission; but as he did not obey it, say it was no removal. That suggests the old saying, that it used to be thought that "when the brains were out, the man was dead." That law is proved by learned counsel to be absolute and fallacious. The brain of Mr. Stanton's commission was taken out by the order of the removal—the rescission of his commission—and his head was absolutely cut off by that gallant soldier, General Thomas, the night after the massacre. And yet, according to the learned and frantic counsel, until the mortal remains of everything that constituted the man were shovelled out and hauled into the nuck-yard, there was no removal. But it is said that this took place merely as an experiment to make a judicial case. Now, suppose there is anybody who, with the facts before him, can believe that this was done after thought, let us see if that palliates the offense.

The President is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In what part of the Constitution or law does he find it to be his duty to search out for detestable laws that stand recorded upon his statutes, in order that he may advise their infraction? Who was aggrieved by the Tenure-of-Office bill that he was authorized to use the name and the funds of the Government to relieve? Will he be so good as to tell us what authority he became the obstructer of an untried law whose unconstitutionality he had twice tested? If there were nothing else in his own statement, he deserves the contempt of the American people, and the punishment of the highest tribunal. If he were not willing to execute the laws passed by the American Congress and untried let him

resign the office which was thrown upon him by a horrible convulsion, and retire to his village obscurity. Let him not be so swollen by pride and arrogance, which sprang from the deep misfortune of his country, as to attempt an entire revolution of its internal machinery, and the disgrace of its traitor servants of his lamented predecessor.

Mr. Boutwell's Speech on Impeachment. The speech of Mr. Boutwell, in opening the argument of Impeachment Trial has taken almost everybody by surprise. It is marked by perspicacity in setting out the premises upon which the case of the Managers rests, and by close logic in the application of the law to the facts. Mr. Boutwell is a clear reasoner, and most able in his illustrations and applications. He presents the case of the people in such a light that every part of the cause is illuminated by his mind. The justice of the charges made, the necessity that exists that they shall be sustained by the court, and the spirit of patriotism which demands that the country shall be relieved of an incubus, are thoroughly set forth in this masterly effort.

The next speech by Mr. Nelson, one of the counsel for the accused, was mainly a personal history and defence of his client, and was what would be regarded in this part of the country a stump speech in an election canvass. He drove almost everything out of the Senate chamber—Managers, Senators, Representatives, spectators and all. After speaking more than two days he thanked the Court for the patient attention which had been bestowed upon his remarks. And then Mr. Salsbury, solus, jumps up and compliments him on his speech.

MR. LOGAN'S ARGUMENT. The argument prepared by Manager Logan for presentation in the Impeachment trial is of about the same length as Mr. Boutwell's. It is published in the Evening Star. "Before the close of my present term the great questions which now agitate the public mind will, doubtless, have been adjusted and put at rest. On the 4th day of March, 1868, a new administration will be inaugurated. That it will be Republican, I do not doubt; for no one can well mistake the results of the coming Presidential election. Everything portends the nomination and election of General Grant. The whole country will unite in a common effort to render his administration successful, and such it will be."

Arkansas has ratified the new Constitution, and has chosen the Republican Governor, members of Congress, and a large majority of the Legislature. The Republicans polled over fifteen thousand votes, and were bitterly opposed by all the old leading rebels, with a few honorable exceptions. In this State the election was contested with great earnestness in the hope of defeating the Constitution and thus postponing to an indefinite period the restoration of the State.

North Carolina.—After all the falsehoods to begethred north that the Democrats had carried the election for North Carolina, the Constitution had been ratified in Georgia, that Gordon, late rebel General, and a majority of the Legislature of the same stripe, had been chosen—the Republicans have achieved a victory there! Such is the fact. The Constitution has been ratified and a Republican Governor and Legislature chosen. Perhaps two Democratic members of Congress have been elected. In all States where the proportion of the Republican vote came from the native white population. And in these all the bitterest opposition was made by those who old politicians before secession and who took a prominent part in the rebellion. Owing to the encouragement given to them by Andrew Johnson, they have not lost one drop of rebel blood.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLES. Important from the Old World. LONDON, April 25.—Evening.—Despatches have just been received from Abyssinia, which gave the following highly important and gratifying intelligence. A battle was fought on Good Friday, before Magdala, between the British troops, commanded by Napier, and the Abyssinian forces under command of King Theodore. The British troops were defeated and retrograded into the town, losing very heavily in killed and wounded. On the following Monday, all his preparations having been completed, Gen. Napier ordered an assault upon Magdala, and the town and citadel were carried by storm, and King Theodore was slain. A large number of his warriors were killed, wounded and captured. The entire capital remained in possession of the British forces. The loss of the British was small. All the British captives were found in the city alive and well, and were set free. General Napier's instant return to the coast is expected.

LONDON, April 25.—Evening.—The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred by the Fenian, Farrell, has produced the most profound excitement from one end of the nation to the other. The press teems with denunciations of the assassin, and among the people, with whom the Prince was a favorite, the crime forms the great topic of conversation. LONDON, April 25.—Advices from Sydney, New South Wales, dated March 31, state that Prince Alfred was recovering from the effect of his wound.

LONDON, April 25.—Evening.—The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners was resumed at the Old Bailey to-day. The case for the defence was opened and the evidence taken. Four of the witnesses swore that the prisoner, Barrett, was in Glasgow on the 13th of December, the day on which the Clerkenwell explosion occurred. Though subjected to a most rigid cross-examination, their testimony was unshaken. Many other witnesses were examined by the defence, when the case rested. The Attorney General then summed up the case for the prosecution. He urged that the proof against all the prisoners was established beyond a doubt. He was compelled to admit that there were serious doubts about the complicity of Timothy Desmond, but he contended that there was no doubt in the case of Barrett. He ridiculed the attempt to prove an alibi in the case of the latter, saying that all efforts in that direction had been strongly outweighed by direct proof.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. HAVANA, April 25.—Late advices from Mexico have been received. Many foreigners were arrested during the past month, but only four were expelled from the country, none of them Frenchmen. Negrete, with about five hundred men, is openly in arms against the government. The war in Sinaloa is progressing. The revolutionists had three thousand men and the government troops under Corona were five thousand strong. The commerce of Vera Cruz and other towns was completely paralyzed. Ortega's party is making strong exertions, and is allied with chiefs, Negrete, Don Galves, Vicario, Zertuche, and others. The stages leaving the capital are robbed almost regularly. The war of races continues in Balize, and the English are gaining ground. SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Mexican intelligence, received here by the steamer Colorado, confirms the reported submission of Jimenez to the supreme government of the State of Guerrero. General Arel has accepted the submission on behalf of the General Government, and Jimenez has disclaimed his troops. Affairs are quiet in Guerrero, and there is now no opposition to the will of Alvarez. Advances from Guadalajara state that the commander of the forces has been ordered to join Corona at Sinaloa, but that he had refused to obey. Rotera and Velasco had collected a force of about thirteen hundred men, and were trying contributions on the inhabitants of the State of Bajio, which compels the General Government to hold back its troops for a new campaign.

There are twenty shoe manufacturers in Stoneham, Mass. One of these turns out 1,800 pairs per day. John C. Br. Clairbridge is soon coming back to America. See advertisement of Speer's Wine in another column. They are pure juice wines and the most reliable for sickness—superior for communion purposes. MR. GREEN used a lady for breach of promise. Her friends offered to settle it for two hundred dollars. What a cruel Green, two hundred dollars for ruined hope, a shattered mind, a blasted life and a woman's life ruined for ever! Make it three hundred never! never! never! Make it three hundred and a bargain! This proves that Green never used Speer's Wine, because it will speedily cure, and will restore health to all bodily disease. A healthy and well balanced mind must follow.

GREEN'S PORT WINE.—The Port grape is now cultivated in this country for a wine unequalled by any other, in its mellow richness, richness of flavor, and brilliancy of color. The grape has been brought over from Portugal, and is cultivated by Mr. A. Speer, in his vineyard, New Jersey. Physicians say it is superior to imported Port for invalids, and it is more agreeable and refreshing than claret. Clergymen use it for its purity as a communion wine, while the most fashionable families drink it at a dinner wine.—New York Tribune. Some of our Friends keep it.

How warm are the feelings of our people! May look in kindness on the earth, In Tom Jones' veins no cheering warmth! Despite the gloomy sorrow of his soul, He would give gold to give us but a down, A grim chamberlain, lights him to bed, While Ludlows, Vertigo, and Heasards dire, With fierce schism combine to make him groan. Harker, Thomas, to instruction: For all thy life be found; A Panacea, certain, pleasant, sure, PLANTATION BITTERS—T. 1868—N. A. A wonderful cure for Dr. Drake. We presume "poor Tom's" case is not worse than hundreds who are cured daily by this wonderful medicine. MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and all the perfumes. No STRONGER TESTIMONY could be given than the following, from the News, Shippensburg, Pa.: "We desire to bring to the notice of the afflicted, as well as all persons who are desirous of preserving their health unsullied, the merits of HOOPER'S GERMAN BITTERS. This medicine has been before us for many years, and it has withstood all tests by which patent medicines are exposed, and instead of being driven out of the market as most of them are, it has continued to gain favor with the people until it has become the most popular medicine in the country. Our observation as to the merits of this Bitters warrants us in recommending it to all who are afflicted with indigestion, and the whole system, giving tone and healthy action to all its parts. But more especially would we recommend it to all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, most of cases of which will speedily cure, if the directions accompanying the bottles be complied with. Try it once. This Bitters is entirely Free from Alcohol." HOOPER'S GERMAN BITTERS is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Sassafras, Orange, and Citrus, making a preparation of the most medicinal value, and is used for the same disease as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcohol is necessary. Principal office, 631 Arch Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Apothecaries everywhere.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BREAD & FANCY CAKES. DAVID FRY. RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he will be glad to order all kinds of Breads for Buns, Parties, &c. Families are supplied with FRESH BREAD, Twist, Rolls, Buns, &c., and also kept on hand manufactured out of the best material. All orders left at his shop in Market Square, one door east of Mrs. Patten's Millinery Store, at his bakery on Spruce Street, between Front and Second streets, will meet with prompt attention. FIC-NIG PASTRY supplied with Cakes, Iced Creams, &c. at the shortest notice. Orders are respectfully solicited. Sunbury, May 2, 1868. DAVID FRY. SUNBURY MARBLE YARD. THE undersigned having bought the entire stock of Dinsinger & Taylor, and having the same on hand at his store, ready to do all kinds of marble work—see on hand, and make to order at short notice. Monuments and Head-Stones, of every style to suit purchasers. DOOR AND WINDOW SILLS. Also, Cemetery Seats with Gilded Sills and all other articles generally used in Domestic Architecture. John A. Taylor will continue in the employment at the old stand in Market Square, Sunbury, Pa. May 2, 1868. W. M. DAY-GIBBERTY.

A TREMENDOUS AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE. Its Wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit. The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public. This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of sewing-machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that IT HAS NO EQUAL, Being Absolutely the Best FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD. An Intrinsically Cheap; i.e., It is really two machines combined in one, by a single and beautiful mechanical arrangement; making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitch, and the Overseaming and Button-hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It executes in the very best manner every variety of sewing, such as, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Stitching, Braiding and Quilting, Gathering and sewing on, (done at the same time), and in addition, sews on Buttons, Embroiders, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet-holes in all fabrics. Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction. Circulars, with full particulars, and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Salesrooms of THE AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE CO., 8 W. Cor. Eleventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Instructions given on the Machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchasers. AGENTS WANTED. FREDK PAXSON, President. W. B. MENDENHALL, Treasurer. April 25, 1868.—Hyden, 25.

NEW GOODS. OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES, AND REDUCED PRICES, JUST RECEIVED AT THACHER'S FIRST NATIONAL Boot, Shoe & Trunk Store, MARKET SQUARE, SUNBURY, PA. Sunbury, May 2, 1868.—21

SUNBURY FOUNDRY. GEO. ROEBBERG & CO. ARE now carrying on business at their enlarged and improved Foundry with renewed vigor. Castings of every description, promptly furnished to order. The Stoves manufactured at this Foundry have acquired the highest reputation. Particular attention paid to MILL CASTINGS. Farmers should not forget that the PLOW made at the Sunbury Foundry have never been equalled. Agricultural implements repaired at short notice. Small castings, including Cooking utensils, of the most improved and most useful patterns. The business will be conducted on an enlarged scale. Old customers will be accommodated as usual, and new ones are respectfully solicited. Sunbury, May 2, 1868.—21

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY. THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Wm. R. Jones, late of Fisher's Ferry, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, the personal property of the aforesaid decedent, on TUESDAY the 25th day of APRIL, 1868, as follows to-wit: ONE FRESH MILCH COW. One Heifer, two Shotes, a lot Poultry, one-half acre Grain in the Ground. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of one Secretary, one Bureau, two Beds and Bedding, one crocked and painted Table, one Washstand, one Bedstead, one Bed, one Table, washstands, sewing stands, chairs, one eight day clock, one settee, one oak table with cooking utensils, one set of crockery, one set of glassware, one set of silverware, one set of cutlery, one set of ironware, one set of tinware, one set of brassware, one set of copperware, one set of pewterware, one set of earthenware, one set of stoneware, one set of porcelainware, one set of china, one set of glass, one set of silver, one set of gold, one set of jewelry, one set of watches, one set of clocks, one set of spectacles, one set of notions, one set of stationery, one set of books, one set of maps, one set of globes, one set of instruments, one set of tools, one set of hardware, one set of iron, one set of steel, one set of brass, one set of copper, one set of pewter, one set of earthenware, one set of 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