Sunbury American.

R. E. WASSER, F. WILVERT, } Editors.

SUNBURY, APRIL 22, 1871.

THAT $94,000.—Since the report of the Auditors is published, many inquiries are made as to the probable amount of taxes required for 1871. By all appearances it will not be any less than $94,000. Last year there were $89,639 99 in the hands of favorite collectors, and a county tax levied of eight mills which amounted to $95,553 for county purposes alone. This year we find the amount of $41,402 21 outstanding, and the amount levied seven mills. The tax payers are no doubt puzzled to know what is done with such a large amount of money. If they will examine the report they will find that after having in hand $95,553 33 last year, that there are still unpaid county orders amounting to $27,578 76. Several of those orders are no doubt withheld so the people cannot tell what the real expenses were during last year. One is for extra clerks in the Commissioners office, and another for Janitor's salary of the jail and Sheriff's office. The latter office has never been heard of before, and is supposed to have been created by the Ring. There may be others of similar character kept back to prevent the report from looking more extravagant. One glance at the expenditures will convince any one as being extravagantly high, for instance bills for fuel, Public Buildings, Stationery, Merchandise (?) &c.

A law compelling the Auditors to itemize all orders would probably give the public a better insight into the workings of the Ring.

VERY SERIOUS disagreements and difference of opinion between the coal operators and miners were developed at the Board of Arbitration in session on Monday and Tuesday last at Mauch Chunk. In addition to the troubles peculiar to the region the staple questions that arise in nearly all conflicts between labor and capital came up for consideration. One thing, at least, ought to be settled in the coal regions—that no set of miners have a right, by threats and violence, to prevent other miners from working if they wish to do so.

SINCE the little "nigger" has ceased to haunt the editors of the *Northumberland County Democrat*, their nervous system has been shocked from fear that their friends in the South might get their just dues if the Ku Klux bill should pass Congress which appears to cause considerable anxiety in their party. They keep up a terrible cackling, but Congress somehow appears to pay no attention to them. What a pity that the President and Congress don't recognize them, and relieve them from such terrible night dreams.

THE argument of Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, furnishes an able and interesting presentment of the views entertained on the coal question by the railroad companies. The magnitude of the interests they have at stake and the extent of the injury they suffer from protracted suspensions are very forcibly indicated by his statement that the Railroad Company alone has three hundred locomotives, twenty thousand coal cars, twelve hundred miles of single track, a canal one hundred and eight miles long, a force employed of twelve thousand men, and a carrying capacity equal to one hundred and eighty thousand tons of coal per week.

IT is a poor rule that don't work both ways, and since the *Times* accuses us of pitching into the commissioners because we don't get any "pap" he will be man enough, we suppose to admit that he is trying to defend them, because he does get the pap. —*Snyder County Tribune.*

As the Northumberland County *Democrat* quotes the *Times* which makes the same charge against us, we shall have to ask the *Democrat* to be candid for once, and say whether they don't defend the Commissioners because they *do* "get the pap" and that well sugared in the bargain.

CHINESE IN THE COAL MINES.—It is understood that definite propositions have been made to the directors of the great coal railroads for Chinese labor on a large scale, for working the Pennsylvania mines. Some of the most thoughtful directors of those railroads (terminating in New York) are convinced that this is their ultimate resource for steady work. The faithful and quiet work of the Chinamen in Massachusetts is bringing many to such conclusions. —*Scranton Republican.*

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—We observe that some of our exchanges State that a bill had passed both houses, re-establishing the spring elections. Such is not the fact. A bill passed the House to that effect, but the Senate attached several odious political amendments to it, one of them especially affecting the elections in Luzerne county, in which the House refused to concur. The bill was then sent to a committee of conference; the committee had several meetings, but, the Democrats adhering to their obnoxious amendments, the bill lies in the hands of the committee, where it will, no doubt, remain, unless the Democrats abandon their unbidden course.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE FISH SUPPLY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—There are at least one hundred and twenty species of fresh water fishes in the waters of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia *Press*, omitting those of Lake Erie, to which twenty-six species are important as food. Thirty-one species exist in the Delaware and its tributaries, which are either now used as food, or will in some future time. About the same number in the Susquehanna, while there are forty-one in the Allegheny and its branches. Some of these species migrate to salt water in autumn, and remain there during the winter; others descend the creeks to the rivers and the rivers to their deeper waters, and congregate in them during cold weather; others remain all winter in their usual haunts, burying themselves in the mud, and undergoing a kind of hybernation, while some, for example, certain catfish, do not even take even this precaution. With a few exceptions, on the advent of spring and the breaking up of the ice, they ascend to the upper and clear waters, or to the gravel bottoms, to deposit their spawn. The exceptions are the eels and the trout. The former descend the rivers in autumn, and deposit their eggs in salt water; the latter ascend to the upper waters in late autumn, prior to their spawning, or, in the case of the salmon, manned, engaged

The Power to Suppress Ku-Klux Outrages.

From Senator Sumner's Speech of April 13.

The questions presented in this debate have been of fact and of constitutional law. It is insisted on one side that a condition of things exists in certain States affecting life, liberty, property, and the enjoyment of Equal Rights, which can be corrected only by the national arm. On the other side this statement is controverted, and it is argued also that such intervention is inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. On both question, whether of fact or law, I cannot hesitate. To my mind, outrages are proved, fearful in character; nor can I doubt the power under the Constitution to apply the remedy.

So long as Slavery endured a State was allowed to play the turtle, and, sheltered within its shell, to escape the application of those master principles which are truly national. The Declaration of Independence, with its immortal truths, were in abeyance; the Constitution itself were interpreted always in support of Slavery. I never doubted that this interpretation was wrong, not even in the days of Slavery; but it is doubly, triply wrong, now that the Declaration of Independence is at last regarded, and that the Constitution not only makes Slavery impossible, but assures the citizen in the enjoyment of Equal Rights. I do not quote these texts, whether of the Declaration or the Constitution. You know them by heart. But they are not vain words. Vital in themselves they are armed with all needful powers to carry them into execution. As in other days Slavery gave its character to the Constitution, filling it with its own denial of Equal Rights, and compelling the National Government to be its instrument, so now do I insist that Liberty must give its character to the presence and compelling the National Government to be its instrument. Once the Nation served Slavery, and in this service ministered to State Rights; now it must service Liberty with kindred devotion, even to the denial of State Rights. All this I insist is plain according to rules of interpretation, simple and commanding.

What makes us a nation? Not armies, not fleets, not fortifications, not commerce reaching every shore abroad, not industry filling every vein at home, nor population thronging the highways; none of these made our Nation. The national life of this Republic is found in the principle of Unity and in the Equal Rights of all our people; all of which being national in character are necessarily placed under the great safeguard of the Nation. Let the national unity be assailed, and the nation will spring to its defense. Let the humblest citizen in the remotest village be assailed in the enjoyment of Equal Rights, and the Nation must do for that humblest citizen what it would do for itself. And this is only according to the original promises of the Declaration of Independence, and the more recent promises of the constitutional amendments, the two concurring in the same national principles.

Do you question the binding character of the great Declaration? Then do I invoke the Constitutional Amendments. But you cannot turn from either, and each establishes beyond question the boundaries of national power, making it co-extensive with the national unity and the Equal Rights of all originally declared and subsequently assured. Whatever is announced in the Declaration is essentially national, and so also is all that is assured. The principles of the Declaration, re-enforced by the Constitutional Amendments, cannot be allowed to suffer. Being common to all, they must be under the safeguard of all; nor can any State set up its local system against the universal law. Equality implies universality; and what is universal must be national. If each State is left to detemine the protection of Equal Rights, then will protection vary according to the State, and Equal Rights will prevail only according to the accident of local law. There will be as many equalities as States. Therefore, in obedience to reason, as well as solemn mandate, is this power in the Nation.

Nor am I deterred from this conclusion by any cry of centralism, or it may be of imperialism. These are terms borrowed from France, where this abuse has become a tyranny, subjected the most distant communities even in the details of administration to central control. Mark, if you please, the distinction. But no such tyranny is proposed among us; nor any interference of any kind with matters local in character. The nation will not enter the State, except for the safeguard of rights national in character, and then only as the sunshine, with beneficent power, and, like the sunshine, for the equal good of all. As well assail the sun because it is central—because it is imperial. Here is a just centralism; here is a generous imperialism. Shunning with patriotic care that injurious centralism and that fatal imperialism, which have been the Nemesis of Frances, I hail that other centralism which supplies an equal protection to every citizen, and that other imperialism which makes Equal Rights the supreme law, to be maintained by the national arm in all parts of the land. Centralism! Imperialism! Give me the centralism of liberty. Give me the imperialism of equal rights. And may this national Capitol, where we are now assembled, be the emblem of our nation. Planted on a hill-top, with portals opening North and South, East and West, with spacious chambers and with arching dome crowned by the image of Liberty; such is our imperial Republic; but in nothing is in so truly imperial as in that beneficent sovereignty which rise like a dome crowned by the image of Liberty.

Nor am I deterred by any party cry. The Republican party must do its work, which is nothing less then the regeneration of the nation according to the promises of the Declaration of Independence. To maintain the Republic in its unity and the people in their rights, such is this transcendent duty. Nor do I fear any political party which assails these sacred promises, even if it falsely assume the name of Democrat. How powerless their efforts against these immortal principles. For myself I know no better service then that which I now announce. Here have I labored steadfastly, from early life, bearing obloquy and enmity, and here again I pledge the energies which remain to me, even if obloquy and enmity survive.

A Cleveland despatch says there is a strong feeling around the Republicans there to nominate Hon. Ben. Wade for Governor of Ohio.

General Spinner has now nearly recovered from his recent severe illness, and will go to Europe on business connected with the new loan.

Chief Justice Chase yesterday resumed his seat on the bench of the United States supreme court, for the first time during the present term.

An application was received on Monday at the Treasury Department, from St. Petersburg, Russia, for an agency for the negotiation of the new loan, to be established in that city. The application was accompanied by a subscription of ten millions of the new bonds by the house applying for the agency.

THE WHITING UP OF LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President reached the Capitol about 1 o'clock and immediately signed the Ku-klux bill, so that it is now a law. All measures passed have been signed and the Senate is finishing up the executive business all but a few strong and easy resolutions, and a few unimportant bills will be confirmed.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fighting at Paris.

PARIS, Sunday, April 16–Noon.—Yesterday morning an attack was made on Fort Dauphine, which continued all day. The quarter of the Champs Elysees was very greatly damaged by shells, which are still falling thickly.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

The Building occupied by the American legation was struck by the fragment of a shell on Saturday, but nevertheless Mr. Washburne continues to reside in the Avenue Josephine.

Barricades have been ordered to be erected immediately in the quarters of the Tuileries and Belleville, which will render Paris impregnable to the assaults of the Versaillists.

LOSSES OF THE VERSAILLISTS.

It is reckoned that during two days the Versaillists have lost 1000 killed and 1500 wounded.

All persons are now allowed to leave the city without a permit, except men between the ages of 19 and 40.

The price of provisions is rising. All gates except those opposite the enemy are open all day.

M. Clandray the editor of the *Siecle*, has been arrested. The charge is unknown. Not even his wife is permitted to visit him.

There is a grate outcry at the number of arrests, and no more will take place without a report to the Commune.

FIRING IN VARIOUS DIRECTIONS.

PARIS, April 16, Sunday Night.—There has been firing in various directons all day. In the Champs Elysees a shell struck the Arch of Triumph. The Arch bears the marks of much damage. It has been struck by thirty-three shells. The Champs are full of people; the carriages and omnibuses are running, going nearly up to the Arch.

The stalls are open, and "Punch and Judy" shows exhibited. Crowds in holiday attire are moving to and fro. Groups are gathered around and are continually examing the lampposts that have been struck. The people pay little attention to the bombardment, save when they hear the loudest report, or when they look to see if a shell is falling. There is no interest manifested in the elections.

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S FAMILY.

The family of Minister Washburne have left Paris.

It is anticipated that all the railway lines will be cut to-morrow, and a state of siege declared.

There are provisions enough in Paris for only three weeks.

THE ENGLISH CROPS.

LONDON, April 17—11 30 A. M.—The weather is wet and favorable to the growing crop.

PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 17.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Versailles says the Prussian trenches on terrace at Meudon are now occupied by Government troops, and sixteen guns pointing towards Forts d'Issy and Vanvres have been placed in position there. MacMahon succeeded in surrounding the insurgent troops at Asnieres with a strong force from the Versailles army.

The cannonading on Sunday was less continuous than for several days. The Prussians are massing large reinforcements to their troops in the vicinity of Paris.

A despatch from Versailles says the Government gives Paris twenty-four hours to surrender, and the family of the American Minister, Mr. Washburne, have left Paris.

M. Thiers issued a circular on the evening of the 16th, as follows:—

The insurgents are emptying their house and selling the furniture. The Government continues to temporize for the purpose of collecting a suitable force, and also to allow the Parisians time to reflect. The insurgents say we shoot prisoners, and intend the overthrow of the republic and suppression of subsidies of the National Guards. These statements are false.

There was some cannonading to-day, but it was without result. Otherwise military affairs were quiet, and nothing of interest occurred.

The correspondence of the *Independance Belge* says:—

"THE END APPROACHES."

The affair at Asnieres was disastrous to the Communists, whose lines were filled with their dead. The Versailles force are within one killymeter of Portides Ternes.

A despatch from Versailles says:—

The trial of the Communist leaders are proceeding. Cremieux's wife has sent a petition to Thiers asking the pardon of her husband.

THE FIGHTING AT NEUILLY.

LONDON, April 19.—Despatches from Versailles give some particulars regarding the fight of yesterday at Neuilly. The incessant fighting at Neuilly, which lasted throughout Sunday night, and all day Monday, was followed by an ominous calm on Monday night, which was broken shortly after daylight on Tuesday morning by the insurgents.

The Conflict Raged all day with little advantage being gained by either side, every inch of ground being obstinately contested, and both sides fighting with the most determined vigor. Houses were on fire in various parts of the town, and the inhabitants had all sought shelter in the cellars, where many of them, including women and children, were burned to death. Towards night the Nationals, from some unknown cause, became panic-stricken, and fled precipitately towards Paris, leaving the dead and wounded lying thick in the road. The Government forces did not follow the Nationals.

The wildest excitement prevails in Paris, and the inhabitants are leaving by thousands. All the churches are closed, but the war one the sacred edifices still continues, and the Priests are daily being insulted and imprisoned.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 17.—The general arbitration board met at half past two this afternoon. There was present Thomas Bannigardner and Henry Gullenan, of Northumberland county; Wm. Kendrick, George W. Cole, Eugene Borda and George P. Owens, of Schuylkill; A. Parsley and Charls Parish, of Luzerne; A. E. Clark and F. Robinson, of Carbon on the part of the operators.

On the part of miners, there were present James Kealey, John Siney, John Foley, John Corbett, James Ryan, John J. Williams, A Reese, John Wallace and C. T. M'Hugh. The upper part of Luzerne county was not represented on either side. Hon. George W. Cole, of Schuylkill, was in the chair; James Kealy, president of W. B. A., vice president; Messrs. A. Reese, a miner, and George Owens, an operator Secretaries.

It was resolved that selection of umpire be made by unanimous consent, and nominations were at once proceeded with. After two hours' voting the board agreed upon Judge Wm. Elwell, of Bloomsburg, who was nominated by Mr. Kealy, and Judge G. M. Harding, nominated by Mr. Parrish of Luzerne, in case Elwell does not accept. Elwell was telegraphed, and pending his answer the board adjourned until nine A. M. to-morrow morning. Among both miners and operators there seemed to be a feeling of harmony, and a desire to accomplish something definite.

The absence of any representatives from either the three large corporations of their minera occasions general remark here. It is taken to indicate, of course, that the miners and companies of that region will not consider themselves bound by the action of the board of arbitration, but will continue their attempts at independent settlement.

JUDGE ELWELL ACCEPTS.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 17.—Judge Elwell has accepted the position of umpire, and has telegraphed that he will be here to-morrow. The miners intend to insist upon having the prices of the coal at Elizabethport the basis for all the regions, demand five dollars.

THE MINERS' OFFER REJECTED BY THE COMPANIES.

SCRANTON, April 17.—The proposition of the miners to the companies was rejected this morning. The companies refused to enter into any compact with the miners unless they will resume work at 86 cents per diamond car, or without price and submit to arbitration afterwards. Not only has the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company rejected the terms of the miners, but the Delaware and Hudson and the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Companies have issued the same decision.

POTTSVILLE, April 17.—The subject of arbitration in the coal difficulty is the absorbing topic here to-night, and seems to meet with favor from both operators and miners. The selection of Judge Elwell, of Columbia county, meets with general approbation. A well informed and prominent coal operator here stated to-night that the present coal difficult was about ended, and that a speedy resumption of mining would follow.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 19.—The meeting of the Board of Arbitration opend at 9 o'clock this morning, and is still in session. It is rumord that Judge Elwell, the umpire, has decided the question of interference and control of the mines in favor of the operators.

THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION—PROSPECT OF RESUMPTON.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 19.—The Board of Arbitration met this morning at 9 o'clock. The decision of the umpire was given, very full covering the entire of interference by miners in working mines, and was strongly against the mines, and was strongly against the miners. This is considred quite a point gained by the operators. After the decision was rendered the board adjourned to meet at the call of the peesident. This vetoes resumption for the present in the Schuylkill region and parts of Lehigh and Carbon, and there is little prospect for work commencing at Scranton or at Wilkesbarre.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company's men will probably go to work this week. It is hard to say whether or not any good it has been accomplished by this meeting of arbitrators. The only question submitted to the umpire was that of interfering with the working of mines. Local arbitration is gaining ground. It is probable that arrangements will soon be made for resumption in one or more of the districts.

Oppression after eating, headache, nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of Parsons' Purgative Pills will give immediate relief.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be administered to children with prefect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.

New Advertisements.

MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY.

NEW STYLES OF

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, &c.

Mourning and Bridal Hats and Bonnets.

Full line of Mourning Veils and Crape.

MILLINERY IS THE SPECIALTY.

Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Feathers, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

MISS M. L. GOSSLER.

South Fourth St., below the Railroad, Sunbury.

April 22, 1871.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the undersigned, on Note or Book account, to pay up on or before the first day of May next if they desire to save costs, as after that date the accounts will be left in the hands of a Justice for speedy collection.

DAVID FRY.

Sunbury, April 22, 1871.—2t.

Mechanics Drawing School.

All persons wishing to take lessons in **Mechanical Drawing**, please apply at once to the undersigned. All necessary instruments and material furnished gratis. Terms $6 for twenty lessons, of one hour for each lesson, payable invariably in advance. No deduction made for time lost by scholars.

S. A. ALEXANDER.

Sunbury, April 22, 1871.—2t.

Philadelphia & Reading Rail Road Company.

Office 227 South Fourth Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company will be held at office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the Eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock, P. M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties & Penn Township Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said Companies, and the merger of the Northern Liberties & Penn Township Railroad Company, into the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the Stockholders, and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES, Secretary.

April 22, 1871.—3t.

Philadelphia & Reading Rail Road Company.

Office 227 South Fourth Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the Eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock, M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon & Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said Companies, and the merger of the Lebanon & Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said Stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES, Secretary.

April 22, 1871.—3t.

MILLINERY.

SPRING STYLES HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, ETC.

Mourning and Bridal Hats and Bonnets.

SASH RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, Laces and Trimmings of every variety.

Full line of

MOURNING VEILS AND CRAPE.

Balmoral, a full assortment. Gentlemen's Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.

MILLINERY IS THE SPECIALTY.

MISS L. SHINSLER,

MARKET SQUARE, SUNBURY, PA.

April 22, 1871.

New Advertisements.

LIFE and FIRE AND Marine Insurance Agency OF L. M. YODER,

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, SUNBURY, PA.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Office 319 Broadway. Assetts in proportion to Liabilities larger than any other Company. Examine the merits of this sterling Company. Its Registry System and Division of Policies.

L. M. YODER, Special Agent, SUNBURY, PA.

ÆTNA Insurance Company, HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, - - - - $5,782,635 09.

L. J. Hendee, President. J. Goodmow, Sec'y. Wm. B. Clark, Ass't Sec'y.

L. M. YODER, Agent, SUNBURY, PA.

WYOMING INSURANCE COMPANY, WILKES-BARRE, PENN'A.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1871, $219,698 42.

CHAS. DORRANCE, President. L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice President. R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

L. M. YODER, Agent, SUNBURY, PA.

Pottsville Fire Insurance COMPANY.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

F. ALSTADT, President. FRERICK HAESELEY, Secretary.

L. M. YODER, Agent. SUNBURY, PA.

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ERIE, PENN'A.

Cash Capital, $250,000 00.

HON. O. NOBLE, PRESIDENT.

JOHN P. VINCENT, Vice President. M. RUSH WARNER, Secretary. H. W. NOBLE, Treasurer. S. S. SMITH, Special Agent.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. O. Noble,	Hon. J. P. Vincent,
John W. Hammond,	M. Hartler,
John Fertig,	Capt. J. S. Richards,
Hon. S. Marvin,	James H. Neill,
Wm. B. Sterrett,	E. H. Gibbs,
Henry Rawler	H. W. Noble,
G. T. Churchill,	Hiram Daggett,
C. Englehart,	Richard O'Brien,
C. M. Reed, Jr.,	Hon. G. B. Delamater,
Capt. D. P. Dobbins,	H. S. Southard.

L. M. YODER, Agent, SUNBURY, PA.

ANDES Insurance Company, CINCINNATI, OHIO, 118 West Fourth Street.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital, - - - $1,000,000 00.

J. B. BENNETT, President. J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary. J. J. BEENE, Supt. of Agencies.

Applications for Insurance promptly attended to.

L. M. YODER, Agent, SUNBURY, PA.

WILLIAMSPORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, WILLIAMSPORT, PENN'A.

Incorporated 1869. Cash Capital, $100,000.

JOHN WHITE, President. B. W. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

The Original Lightning Company of Pennsylvania.

Every Policy Issued by this Company Insures against damage by Lightning as well as Fire.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, APRIL 1st, 1871.

Cash in Bank,	$21,580 30
Cash in hands of Agents,	1,124 00
Loans on First Mortgage,	26,834 82
Loans on Stock Collaterals,	41,196 00
R. R. Bonds,	1,000 00
Bills Receivable,	18,250 00
Personal Property,	600 00
	$110,505 13

Equitable Policies, Fair Dealing, Careful Writing, and Prompt Paying, are our features.

L. M. YODER, Agent, SUNBURY, PA.

April 22, 1871.—3m.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, Broad and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, J. B. BUTTERWORTH, Proprietor. Terms per day, $3.50.

April 15, 1871.—1y.

Boots and Shoes! KOHL DROPPENER,

Third Street, above Market Street, Sunbury, Pa., Respectfully to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description at the shortest notice. All his stock is of the very best, which is made up in the latest city style at the most reasonable terms. Repairing done neatly and promptly. The public are invited to call and examine his stock and workmanship before purchasing elsewhere.

KOHL DROPPENER.

April 22, 1871.

SPRING OPENING!

Large Stock! Better Facilities!

Just opened a large, fine and substantial assortment of

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

Domestics, White Goods, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Cloths, Cassimeres,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Housekeeping goods in great variety.

FRESH GROCERIES,

Queensware, Willow-Ware, Glassware, &c., &c.

A fine stock of substantial

Ready-Made Clothing,

for Men and Boys. Each line full and complete.

☞ Substantial Goods a Specialty. ☜

Prices to suit the times. Call and see our Stock.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

MOORE & DISSINGER, Haupt's Iron Building, Market Street, Sunbury.

April 22, 1871.

Splendid Assortment OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS AT THE MERCHANT TAILORING HOUSE, THIRD ST., ONE DOOR BELOW MARKET ST., SUNBURY, PA.,

J. M. ZIEGLER, Proprietor.

Every variety of

FRENCH & ENGLISH CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, &c.

of the finest grades, embracing every quality and styles that the New York and Philadelphia Markets afford, which will be made up to order by the best of workmen, warranted to fit and render entire satisfaction.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

embracing everything of Gentlemen's wear, all new and of the latest styles. A large stock has just been opened, to which the citizens are invited to call and examine.

J. M. ZIEGLER, Third Street, one door below Market Square.

Sunbury, April 22, 1871.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

SPRING TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, April 9th, 1871, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia,	9.40 p m
" " " Sunbury,	4.55 a m
" " arr at Erie,	7.40 p m
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia,	12.20 p m
" " " Sunbury,	6.50 p m
" " arr at Erie,	7.40 a m
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia,	9.30 a m
" " " Sunbury,	4.35 p m
" " arr at Lock Haven,	7.50 p m

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie,	9.00 a m
" " " Sunbury,	12.05 a m
" " arr at Philadelphia,	6.50 a m
Erie Express leaves Erie,	9.00 p m
" " " Sunbury,	10.15 a m
" " arr at Philadelphia,	5.30 p m
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven,	8.50 a m
" " " Sunbury,	11.00 a m
" " arr at Philadelphia,	5.30 p m
Buffalo Express leaves Williamsport,	12.55 a m
" " " Sunbury,	5.30 a m
" " arr at Philadelphia,	9.40 a m

Express, Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Cory and all west bound trains, and Mail and Accomodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Sup't.

$5 to $10 per Day. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS & GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail.—Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once.

GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

April 13, 1871.—3m.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS. Spring, 1871.

JUST opened a full line of Millinery Goods for inspection, comprising a large and varied assortment of

RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS, SILKS,

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, BONNETS & BONNET FRAMES,

and every article requisite in the Millinery business, with all the latest and desirable novelties of the season.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, hem-stitched lace and linen Handkerchiefs, kid and lisle Gloves, Corsets, Hoop-skirts and Balmorals.—Dress buttons, guipure laces, fringes, ladies' neckties, and fancy ribbons for bows and sashes in great variety. Real and imitation hair chignons, frizes, curls and switches.

MISS L. SHINSLER, Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

April 15, 1871.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business.—Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men.—That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address

E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

April 15, 1871.—3m.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

JEWELERS,

No. 902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

are now prepared to fill Orders for the

GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES,

under their own guarantee, in either

18 Karat Gold or Coin Silver Cases.

(*No other Qualities sold by us.*)

These Watches greatly excel in fine finish, variety of style, and accurate time-keeping qualities. We invite particular attention to the low price at which a really good watch may now be had.

Please send to us for a Price List.

Orders received from all points.

Goods sent C. O. D. to any address.

FIXED PRICES, securing to the absent buyer every advantage possessed by a present purchaser.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO., 902 Chestnut Street, Phila.

April 22, 1871.—3m 14-1y.

Wm. H. BLANKS,

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, Herndon, North'd County, Pa.

HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Graining and Paper hanging done in the best workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

April 15, 1871.—3m.

CAUTION.—All landlords or any other persons or persons are hereby warned not to sell or aid in procuring any spirituous or malt liquors for my husband Daniel Michaels, of Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa. All persons found violating this notice will be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law.

LOUISA MICHAELS.

Lower Mahanoy twp., April 15, '71.—3t.

New Advertisements.

FRILING

AT

THE MAMMOTH STORE,

has just received and opened

A MAMMOTH STOCK OF GOODS,

which he has

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE

and offers to the Public at the very

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Having established a reputation for low prices and

FAIR DEALING

to all, will endeavor to maintain that position.

COME ONE & ALL & EXAMINE THE

LARGEST STOCK,

BEST ASSORTMENT

LOWEST PRICES

IN THE COUNTRY.

Thankful for the large amount of patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, I will endeavor by furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices to merit a continuance of the same.

H. Y. FRILING.

April 15, 1871.

WM. MURRAY. J. SLAYMAKER. WM. H. BLACK.

MURRAY & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Office and School Stationery,

Printing, Wrapping and Manilla PAPERS,

Printers' Cards, Paper Bags, &c., &c.

The Celebrated

Corry, Kerosene Burning Oil

always on hand.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Having also opened a

COAL YARD

we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity with the very best quality of Coal, carefully prepared for family use, at reasonable prices. Furnaces and all others will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

EGG, STOVE, CHESTNUT and PEA,

Always on hand. Orders left at our office in

Room No. 2, CLEMENT HOUSE BLOCK,

Will be promptly attended to.

South Third Street, Sunbury, Pa.

MURRAY & CO.

April 7, 1870.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Absalom Wargo, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Absalom Wargo, late of Mt. Carmel borough, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HILE, Administrator.

Mt. Carmel Borough, April 8th 1871.—6t.

FOR SALE.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, in the Borough of Sunbury, on which there are erected a large dwelling house, stable and outbuildings. The homestead, late of Hugh Dolan, dec'd.

Also, a Lot on Market street, in the Borough of Sunbury, on which there are a dwelling house, stable and outbuildings. Inquire at the office of

A. J. WOLVERTON, Administrator.

Feb. 18, 1871.—tf.