Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, E. WILVERT. } Editors.

SUNBURY, MAY 3, 1873.

SUNBURY—ITS ADVANTAGES AND LOCATION FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—The high stage of water in the Susquehanna river this Spring, has demonstrated a fact which we desire to lay before those who may contemplate entering into business at this place. Much has been said in regard to freshets, and the inundation of Sunbury upon such occurrences, but our late freshet has proven that this place is in less danger, in consequence of our embankments, than most of other places along the river. The water was within a few feet as high as it was in 1865, yet our citizens felt no insecurity, and sustained no damage. There was no water in the town outside of its natural channel, except a few places of low lands laying on the suburbs which were submerged by back water from the Shamokin creek, and which passed off as the river fell without doing the least damage. We state these facts so that all who are about selecting sites for manufactures, need not fear damage from high water in the future. This protection against high water gives Sunbury still more advantages as a manufacturing place, and we can safely say that there are but few if any towns in the State better adapted to manufacturing purposes than Sunbury. The superior advantages in carrying on any kind of business in Sunbury, are no longer disputed. Locations for saw mills, furnaces, car shops and other manufacturing establishments are numerous, and cannot be surpassed. Here is the place for capitalists to invest in almost any business. Besides, having a good location to build upon, we have every advantage in the transportation of freight, a matter which capitalists cannot overlook. We are the terminii of five different railroads, making this a shipping point for five different rail routes to the best markets in the country. The inexhaustible beds of coal and lime in this vicinity, as well as beds of iron along several of the railroad lines, make Sunbury a central point for an immense iron business. The most beautiful basin of water probably in the Union fronts our town, and no place possesses superior advantages for the lumber trade in all its branches. The excellent water power, and the fine vacant lands, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, laying along the streams for miles, which surround the town, present a larger field for the erection of such works than any town can give anywhere in central Pennsylvania.

In addition to these advantages the capitalist will find good markets, equal to almost any of our larger inland cities. The hotel accommodations are equal to most of the city hotels, and in many respects superior. Our dry goods and grocery stores will be found to contain all articles found in the city markets. With such advantages we invite capitalists to come here and take a view of the situation. Let them cast their lot among us if making money is an object, on a small or a large amount of capital.

In a moral view we can boast of having fine church edifices, occupied by some of the ablest ministers in the country. Our schools rank with the highest, and are attended by many scholars from abroad. The health of the locality compares favorably with any in the State; and although it has been spread abroad that Sunbury is a good location for the sale of quinine, intimating that we were afflicted with much ague, the records show that there has been less sickness of this description, and fevers generally, and fewer deaths in the place for ten years past, than has occurred in any other town of the same population in the State.

Our citizens are friendly in their intercourse with strangers who are made to feel that they are in a social community. The hand of good fellowship is extended to all well-disposed persons who desire to find a pleasant home. There are no jealousies such as we have seen in other towns, which are calculated to turn away those who wish to live and let live. Every one is anxious to see strangers locate among us. We have spoken upon this subject years ago, and deem a reiteration of the facts proper at the present time, as capitalists are every day seeking places for the investment of their surplus means. Let them take a look at our town, and learn the advantages we possess.

A few hints to our property holders in connection with the above may not be out of place. Keep prices moderate, and assist in creating business. When the capitalist applies for your lands upon which to locate his business, it is better to sell it at a moderate price than to extort, as it will enhance the value of your adjoining property to treble its present value. Manufactures are much needed to employ the large number of young men and women who are growing up in our midst. Don't have your children to go elsewhere and thereby send your money to build up towns in the West and other sections, when we have more advantages at home which will enable them to make a better living here. Assist in improving your own home, and they will do better here than in any other section. If your lands are not suitable, accompany those who want to buy to your neighbor, until he is suited, and our word for it, if wealth is desirable, your children will bless you for your wisdom.

A law was enacted by the late Legislation, regulating the refining and sale of petroleum, the provisions of which are of the most stringent character, and will, if faithfully adhered to by the trade, prevent the suffering of human beings, and loss of property, produced by the explosion of this combustible material, when in an adulterated condition. No law passed by the late Legislature, more directly interests the great mass of men and women, than the one referred to.

Hon. Lin Bartholomew, of Pottsville, tried to resign his membership of the Constitutional Convention, last week, but that body refused to accept his resignation.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The members of the Republican State Central Committee met on Thursday at two o'clock at the Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg. A full attendance from the various counties was present, and after a short discussion the committee decided to hold the State Convention on Wednesday, the 13th day of August, in the city of Harrisburg.

THE act providing for an election of a State Treasurer by the people, in conformity to the recently adopted amendment to the constitution, was approved by Governor Hartranft, on Monday last. The first section of the act provides as follows:

"Until the State Treasurer is elected and assumes the duties of his office according to the provisions of this act the present incumbent, *upon his renewing his official bond, to be approved by the Governor*, not later than the first Monday of May next, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the State Treasurer."

The official bond of Mr. Mackey, the present State Treasurer, for half a million dollars is to be filed and approved before May 5.

Brockway, of Columbia, is a Democrat and so is John Filler, the editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot*. The best of friends sometimes chance to disagree, and this is what Filler says of Brockway: "To his other accomplishments Mr. Brockway has added that of a reckless falsifier. He lies deep down in his throat when he asserts that," and other charges of a like calibre too numerous to mention. Concerning Hon. William Elliott, the late Speaker of the House, the *Patriot* mentions as its well formed opinion that that gentleman "as a Speaker was partial, unjust and unscrupulous, and often wanting in the dignity that becomes the position." Brockway insists that Filler was influenced by money &c., all of which is very rough, but we suppose considered Democratic.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW passed by the last Legislature has received the signature of Gov. Hartranft. The militia force of the State will hereafter consist of two hundred companies of fifty men each, and each company will be entitled to four hundred dollars per annum from the State Treasury. The militia tax of fifty cents which has heretofore been imposed upon all persons liable to military duty has been repealed.

TOWNSHIP officers who neglect to publich a full statement of the financial condition of their townships, within sixty days after the annual spring election, are liable to fine. Several suits have been brought by tax payers in different counties of the State, against officers for this neglect, and in each case a fine imposed. The law requires similar publicity in the matter of school accounts, and makes it obligatory upon directors to publish annually a statement of the receipts and expenditures of their respective school districts. If this law be not complied with tax-payers may refuse to settle their school tax. School boards throughout the country should bear this in mind, and avoid the perplexity that may otherwise arise.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision on Monday in the case of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York vs. Ferry. The company has refused to pay the insurance on the life of a person who committed suicide by taking poison. The facts show that the reason of deceased had become "so impaired by insanity that his suicide was not his voluntary intelligent act." On these facts the Court holds that the company is liable, although the policy contained a provision against suicide.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.—President Grant and party reached Denver, Col., on Saturday. On Monday morning they visited Golden, Black Hawk, Central City, and Idaho Springs, returned to Denver on Tuesday night. On Wednesday they probably started for the east by way of Omaha, and will remain probably several days on the President's estate near St. Louis.

The postmaster at Colfax, La., informs the Post-office Department that he was compelled to flee for his life at the recent massacre of colored men there, and that he took to Alexandria all the records and papers belonging to his office. He declines to serve any longer as postmaster, and the Department has issued orders discontinuing the office. The annual compensation of the postmaster was $12 only.

AMONG the provisions of the new pension act are the following: All persons who have lost a leg above the knee, and are so disabled thereby that they cannot use an artificial limb, shall be rated in the second class, and receive twenty-four dollars per month. All persons having lost the hearing of both ears, to receive thirteen dollars per month. Section five provides that the rate of eighteen dollars per month may be proportionately divided for any degree of disability established for which the second section makes no provision. The new law also adds two years to the limitations under which claims may be established.

ANOTHER RAILROAD STATED.—The Wilmington and Reading Railroad will soon be a fixed fact—the nine miles from Birdsborough to Reading are now under contract, and having acquired a passage through the city of Reading, the line runs directly to the Lehigh river, and that too is to be placed under contract. Whether this latter portion will pay within the next decade is a question which can be decided only at the end of that time. The distance from Wilmington to the Lehigh coal region is about 100 miles.

THE great complaint in business circles everywhere is that they are shaved to death. It is a recognized fact that the fearful array of bankruptcies every year is due to this cause chiefly. Of all engaged in trade in the principle cities it is well ascertained that nine-tenths fail sooner or later. It is satisfactory to learn that a new generation of desperate business men is awakening, who are determined to find some way to put a stop to these things. Any attempt to repeal the usury laws will raise a furore which will be exceedingly unhealthy to those drones and non-producers who would inflict this outrage on the people.

John W. Nevin, jr., son of Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D., died at the residence of his father, near Lancancaster, on Sunday week, of that fatal disease, cerebro-spinal meniegitis. Lancaster is suffering badly from the disease.

Henry Heimback an undertaker, living in Berks county, near the Lehigh county line, was killed, on Monday of last week, by his horses running off while he was taking an empty coffin to a neighbor's preparatory to the interment of a child.

MEMORIAL DAY.

HEADQ'RS G. A. R., DEPT. OF PA., No. 1438 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1873.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.

In accordance with our rules and regulations, Friday May 30th, will be observed as a Memorial Day for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defence of their country during the late rebellion, or who have since passed away. Citizens generally, Military and Civic Associations, Sunday Schools and Churches should be invited to participate, and in places where there are no Posts of the Grand Army, it is hoped that the citizens will join together for this purpose, that fitting services may be held in every churchyard or cemetery where our dead heroes sleep.

The manner of conducting these services is optional with posts, but those desiring them, can obtain copies of the form of ceremonies, as furnished last year, by making immediate application to the A. A. G.

Attention is especially invited, at this time, to the recommendation from National Headquarters last year, "that flowers and shrubs should be planted at each grave, in order that when we are gone, the seasons, in their ceaseless round, may, in our stead, adorn the sleeping places of our comrades."

By order of

R. B. BEATH,
Commanding Department.
C. S. GREENE, A. A. G.

WONDERFUL MECHANISM.—A German miner living at Excelsior, Northumbertand county, has made one of the most wonderful clocks on record, and when it is considered that he never learned a trade and had no other tools but a pocket knife and a little hammer it is surprising how he could produce such an intricate piece of mechanism. The clock is octagonial in form about three feet in diameter. The whole is carved out of wood, the outside, including dial plate and all, is very finely carved. Above the dial is a platform surrounded by a fine railing. In the middle of this stands a figure representing the Saviour and the figure of a rooster. When the clock strikes twelve the twelve apostles come one after another marching out of one door, passing across the platform and each one of the first eleven making a bow facing the Saviour and then passing on to another door which they enter and close behind them. The last one is Judas with a bag of gold in one hand. He passes on without deigning to notice the Saviour. During the passing of the apostles, the cock crows twice and a chime of bell plays music inside. The clock shows the time of day, the days of the week, the months of the year, and the four quarters of the moon. Altogether the clock is of a most wonderful and beautiful construction. The time occupied in its construction was about three years, the dial plate alone taking up two months, being splendidly carved. It is now on exhibition at the residence of the maker, who intends, we believe, to exhibit it in all the principal cities and towns of the country.—*Ashland Bulletin.*

THERE is a misunderstanding as to the law regulating the postage on newspapers since the repeal of the franking privilege. The repeal of the franking privlege to Government officers and Congressmen did not affect the free exchange of newspapers with each other, or the free distribution of weekly newspapers in the counties where printed. But when the postal appropriation bill was under consideration, during the last days of the session, an amendment was made as follows:

"Provided, that the laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail *of any free matter whatever* be, and the same are hereby repealed from and after June 30, 1873."

Under this law, of course, newspaper exchanges must pay postage at the usual rates, namely, weekly newspapers five cents per quarter, and daily newspapers thirty cents per quarter. The same rule applies to newspapers circulating in the counties where printed, and there has been no reduction of postage, as some appear to suppose. A bill was passed by the House making reductions in newspaper postage, but failed in the Senate. Neither has there been any change with regard to paying the postage by regular subscribers to newspapers; it may be paid quarterly in advance either at the office where mailed or where delivered.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

HIDING PLACE OF THE MODOCS FOUND.—BOGUS CHARLEY AND HOOKER JIM WOUNDED.—GENERAL CROOK CARRYING OUT THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE POLICY.—AN UNEASY BAND OF SIOUX INDIANS.—A MAIL CARRIER SHOT IN NINE PLACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A dispatch from Yreka to-night says that a party of men has gone to the lava beds to bring the body of Lieutenant Sherwood, who was fatally wounded in the first attack on Colonel Mason's camp on the 10th inst. The body will be sent to the East for burial.

Neither the cavalry nor the Warm Spring Indians found the trail of the Modocs on their scout at first, but finally the Warm Spring Indians discovered the place of retreat of the enemy, Donald McKay crawled upon them and counted forty Modocs, including squaws. He did not deem it expedient to make an attack upon them at that time, but it was expected that the troops and the Warm Spring Indians would attack them on the night of the 23d.

It is now ascertained that in the first battle Bogus Charley and Hooker Jim were both wounded.

A GENERAL INDIAN OUTBREAK IN EASTERN OREGON ANTICIPATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, to-night says that the Indians who recently left the Yakima reservation in that State have made their appearance in the Lewis River settlement, arrayed in war paint. A general outbreak of the Indians in Eastern Oregon is feared, and the settlers have requested the Governor of the State to furnish them with arms.

THE LAVA BEDS.

There is no later news from the lava beds to-night, and, probably, no courier will reach Yreka before Tuesday. Government messengers only pass over the route at present.

THE PERTURBED PIUTES.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., April 26.—It is reported that a number of young Piute bucks, who spent the winter among the settlements in this portion of the State, lately disappeared, well armed and mounted.

It is supposed they have gone to join the mountain bands in the North Palisades, from whom trouble is anticipated. Signal fires have been noticed in the mountains to the eastward and northward for several nights past. The Indians hereabouts profess ignorance concerning them. Large numbers of Piutes are still in this vicinity, pefectly quiet.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It is said at the war department that General Crook is strictly carrying out the peace policy in accordance with the instructions of the President, through General Sherman, issued two years ago. In these instructions it is specifically stated that all peaceable Indians on the reservation are to be protected by the military from outside interference, while those who refuse to go upon reservations are not only to be prevented as far as possible from committing depredations, but are to be summarily punished for misdeeds.

The instructions are the same to all commanders in Indian localities, and these are given as an exposition of the peace policy as practiced under the orders of the President.

THE MINECONJOUS SHOOT A MAIL CARRIER.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning received a telegram from Dr. R. Risley, Indian Agent at Larramie, Wyoming Territory, saying:

Day before yesterday my mail carrier was shot in nine places by Mineconjous while *en route* here with the mail. A band of Cheyennes saved his life, to whom I made some presents. The post surgeon regards his wounds as very serious. Last week the same Indians killed an employee within ten miles of my agency. The Indians under my charge are peaceable, but without any means of defense.

Risley is agent for Whetstone Agency. The Mineconjous are one of the nine bands constituting the Sioux tribe or nation.

THE MODOC WAR.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN THE LAVA BEDS.

Complete Defeat of the Soldiers.

TERRIBLE FIGHT WITH AN UNSEEN FOE

Nineteen Officers and Men Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A courier has just arrived, and reports that another terrible battle has been fought with the Modocs, in which nineteen of our men were killed, including Captain Evan Thomas and Lieutenant Walter Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, and Lieutenant Wright of the Twelfth Infantry. Twenty-three are wounded, including Lieutenant George M. Harris, of the Fourth Artillery, and others. Particulars will be forvarded soon.

THE TROOPS SURPRISED.

LAVA BEDS, April 25.—A reconnoitering party composed of Batteries K and A, Fourth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, left camp at half-past seven this morning, proceeding in a direction known to lead to the present stronghold of the Modocs. Captain E. Thomas, of the Fourth Artillery, being in command. A dozen or so Warm Spring Indians were expected to co-operate on Captain Thomas' left. The troops having formed in line, the skermishers advanced without molestation until they arrived at the foot of the bluff south of the lava beds, having meanwhile signaled to camp that no Indians were to be found. On reaching the bluff the Modocs opened a severe fire, causing the troops to seek such shelter as they could find in crevices, chasms, etc.

As usual, the foe was unseen. The first position soon became untenable, owing to the fact that the Indians were able to deliver both a cross fire and an enfilading fire, and the position of the troops was so exposed that, up to the present writing, seven o'clock P. M., only two out of the nine wounded could reach camp. Lieutenant Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, had sought shelter in a crevice, which was partially open to the Modoc fire. Grave doubts exist as to their ultimate safety. As soon as information was received at headquarters relative to the peril of the party troops were at once pushed forward to their rescue.

Four companies were ordered out, two of cavalry from this camp, and two from Colonel Mason's. Stretchers for the conveyance of the wounded were forwarded, but the latter are now returning, without having achieved the object for which they were intended. Poor fellows, a bitter cold night at least before them. It is barely possible that some of them no longer heed the cold or heat.

Their comrades who, from various causes are coming into camp, show plainly by their demeanor their heartfelt sorrow. They feel for them, but are powerless in the matter.

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

LAVA BEDS, April 26.—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—The force under Captain Thomas, which started to reconnoitre the position supposed to be held by the Modocs, numbered sixty-nine men. The object was mainly to find out how the Modocs were situated; whether the mortars could be brought up and used effectively against them. As the troops approached the base of the lava beds, about half-past ten A. M., our command was brought to a halt and the men allowed to take a rest.

The story of the first fire is differently reported, some saying five or six shots were fired, and others only four, but Ticknor states positively that it came from a party of nine Indians who occupied a bluff to the eastward of where the troops were stationed.

Major Thomas immediately threw his men into skirmishing order, with Lieutenant Wright's company on the right. The latter however, had not got into position before they were flanked to the right by a party of fourteen other Indians.

The cross fire on Wright's men proved very demoralizing, and they broke back in confusion, leaving their gallant leader in an exposed condition and supported by a few of his non-commissioned officers.

In the meantime another small party of Indians had obtained a position to the left and opened a rank fire on the two batteries of artillery. It was a fearful trap, and the first four shots were only fired to draw the troops more directly between the fire of the Indians on the right and the left.

The route was complete, and, with the exception of the officers and non-commissioned officers, a majority of whom lay stretched on the rock with life blood ebbing fast away, the watchword ways *Sauve qui deut.*"

Confused and demoralized as they were, the men became an easy prey to the Modocs, who, confident in the protection of their native rocks, shot them down like so many frightened deer.

Occasionally news was brought in by the scared stragglers, exaggerated in the extreme, but significant of some dire disaster.

Many of these men who had deserted their officers in time of peril had seen an hundred Indians all around them. Fear had indicated their vision and made them so helpless that one of their number was afterward found dead on the field without a shot. He had been butchered by knives and was so panicstruck that he could not fire a shot in his own defense.

THE MYSTERY OF THE ATTACK.

There was a mystery about the attack that nobody appeared to solve as to how the troops were so completely surprised in camp, where there were pickets and advanced skirmishers. It appeared so strange that a party of sixty-nine men should be almost surrounded by Indians, without their being aware of a sign of Indians as far as they could see.

This fact alone will give the public an idea of the nature of the ground on which our soldiers have to contend against.

During the night the Indians were creeping through the rocks to scalp and strip the dead. Soldiers coming through Colonel Green's line told him where the remains of Batteries K and A were to be found.

Col. Green immediately moved forward his line to the place indicated, and there, hid in some sage brush, were the bodies of Major Thomas, Lieutenant Howe, Acting Surgeon Sims, Sergeant Rower and six others.

Lieutenant Wright's body lay a little to the left, and on the right was Lieutenant Harris, severely wounded, and the bodies of five of his men, stripped of all the clothing. Forty-nine were killed and wounded out of a command of sixty-nine men.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The intelligence from the Modoc war excites much interest, especially in army circles. Captain Thomas, reported among the killed, was a son of General Lorenzo Thomas, formerly adjutant general of the army. Lieutenant Howe was a son of Major Marshall Howe, and son-in-law of General Barry, the commandant at Fortress monroe, and Lieutenant Wright was a son of the late General George Wright and nephew of the late General Sumner.

THE INDIANS GATHERING IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A despatch from Portland, Oregon, to-night says that 1400 Indian warriors are camped at White Bluff, Yakuma river, above Walla Walla, putting up breastworks.

The settlers are alarmed. Indians are traveling about painted, and warn the whites to leave the country. The Sponkane Indians are threatening, and also warning the settlers to leave. Massacres like those by the Modocs are feared.

THE PRODUCING classes of New York are taking active steps by holding mass meetings, etc., to prevent the repeal of the Usury Laws of that State. The popular view on this question, we are glad to say, is earnest and correct.

BUSINESS matters look more cheerful in New York than they have for a month past. It is pretty well decided that the turning point in the money corner has been reached, and the immediate future looks more promising.

WYOMING Territory is known to be very rich in coal, most of which is of a bituminous character. But for various reasons this coal makes little impression on the market of San Francisco.

THE colored men driven from the Courthouse at Colfax, Louisiana, have written to the President a full statement of the affair.

THE prosecution in the case of Mrs. Wharton, for the alleged poisoning of Eugene Van Ness, has been abandoned.

A MAN at Dayton had his nose broken by a railroad accident, and $56 is all that he could recover. It couldn't have been much of a nose.

AN Iowa woman brags that she could have married two men a day for the past two years, if she had had any use for such rubbish. As she has a rich coal mine and a hacking cough, her statement has an air of reliability.

THE oranges and lemons in the groves around St. Augustine, Fla., are now in full bloom, and, though the latter have no fragrance, the sweet perfume from the former is almost overpowering.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1873.

Friend Wilvert:—

'Tis a pleasant spring-like morning, a very rare thing so far this season, and having a few leisure moments, I've concluded to devote them to you. In the first place I must correct an error of your compositor in my last. He has made the Governor's Private Secretary Major A. Wilson Norris, "Major Harris." The Major is one eminently fitted by education and abilities for the position he holds; and the same faculties added to a fluent delivery, and a fine flow of words, make him a pleasant lecturer, especially upon a subject like his "Twenty Months a Prisoner of War," upon which from experience he can feelingly speak. The Major was captured at Gettysburg, and made a tour as a prisoner which few would care to repeat, and his discription is calculated to bring tears to the eyes of the most hard-hearted. He is not a lecturer by profession, and simply does so upon charitable and patriotic occasions only, and I have no doubt would gladly aid your monumental committee in their efforts. I am glad to see by your last that they have awakened from their slumbers, and hope now they will hammer away till the object is accomplished.

During the past winter Col. R. B. Beath, the newly elected Department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, started in our city a series of re-unions of the different Posts of the city and vicinity. They are held as open, social meetings, and have been largely attended and are productive of much good in producing a better understanding of the work and objects of the order. Friday evening the 25th inst., the third one was held at the Head Quarters of Post 6, Germantown. Our Comrades, Gov. Hartranft, all the Department officers, Gen. Wagner of Post 6, Senior Vice Commander of the National Encampment, were among the distinguished persons present. General Burnsides, the National Commander, was prevented from being present, and had to telegraph his regrets at the last moment. The various Posts of the city left 9th and Green upon a special train at 7.45 p. m., accompanied by a Cornet Band, and several martial Bands. We were received at Germantown upon our arrival by Post 6 with a Band, and forming "marched up the hill and down again," through a few of the principal streets, and then repaired to the camp fires of Post 6, from whence we adjourned to the banqueting hall below, and did good service with knife and fork, a qualification Post 2 (ours) is No. 1 in. After having been the recipients of the bounty of the Germantown ladies who provided the feast, as in the old times of the refreshment saloons, we had speeches, songs and comic recitations until a late hour when our special train, waiting for us, left for the city in the "wee small" hours of the night, well satisfied that it was well for us to have been there. Among all the speeches none of them had a truer, heartier ring than that of our gallant comrade, the Governor of the State. He said in substance, that it was an association near and dear to him. That, having drifted into politics upon his return from the war, he had not taken as active a part as he might have done, and had been contented to be a private in the order, fearing had he done otherwise he might compromise it, believing it to be, as it was, above and greater than politics, and entirely out of it; and that he could not imagine any reason why any honorably discharged soldier or sailor should be outside of the fold.

At last our great thoroughfare, Broad street, is to be repaved. For some years back, since the removal of the tracks, it has remained with ruts and holes caused by the removal. Now it is to have a pavement of Belgian blocks which already being hauled upon the ground. Market street is also to be paved with the same.

About a week ago the Market street cars commenced running around the public buildings, and now Market, between Merrick and Juniper, is no longer used except by the Pennsylvania Railroad, who will continue to use it, probably till next spring, when their freight depot will be removed to west of 15th street. The work upon the public buildings progresses very slowly. The Masonic Temple is receiving its finishing touches, a pavement of slate being laid around it, and an iron railing of an ornamental pattern being put up to enclose it.

With thanks for your favors I must close. Believe me Yours truly and sincerely.

OCCASIONAL.

REASON WHY THE

PAIN-KILLER

MAN'F'D BY

PERRY DAVIS AND SON

IS THE

Best Family Midicine of the Age!

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. Pain-Killer is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produted.

2nd. Pain-Killer, as a Diarrhœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. Pain-Killer will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually effects a cure.

4th. Pain-Killer will cure Dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. Pain-Killer is an almost never failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

6th. Paid-Killer has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. Pain-Killer as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. Pain-Killer has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralga after years standing.

9th. Pain-Killer will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from Pain after the first application.

10th. Pain-Killer cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. Pain-Killer will save you days of sickness and many a Dollar in time and Doctor's Bills.

12th. Pain-Killer is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through this use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The Pain-Killer is new known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

April 26, '73.—1 month.

New Advertisments.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO GEORGE W. SMITH, who has just opened a NEW GROCERY STORE, on Market Street, SUNBURY, and keeps everything in the Grocery line. Willow-Ware and Cedar-Ware.

FINE GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

Goods delivered promptly to families free of charge.

May 3, 1873.

FOR SALE.

A TIDE WATER CANAL BOAT, fully equipped and in excellent order, carries 100 tons. Now in the Grain trade, address

H. H. MEARS & SONS,
326 S. Wharves, Philadelphia.

April 26, 1873.—2t.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

MILLINERY GOODS FOR 1873

JUST opened an extensive assortment of

STRAW, MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

comprising the latest and most attractive styles selected with care from the leading importing houses in New York and Philadelphia, and adapted for the present season.

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS

in great variety, a general assortment of neckties, ornaments for sacques.

TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, and every fashionable article of ladies' wear.

Call and see the new styles of Goods at

MISS L. SHESSLER,
Market Square, Sunbury, Pa.

April 26, 1873.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

at

Miss Kate Black's,

Market Square, Sunbury, Pa.

LADIE'S DRESS GOODS of every style and quality.

White Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions and Trimmings a specialty.

TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

Everybody is invited to call and see them and buy cheap.

May 3, 1873.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between E. C. Hanna, S. H. Rothermel and C. D. Maurer, under the firm name of Maurer & Co., was on the 23d day of March last, dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the said firm in the hands of S. H. Rothermel and C. D. Maurer for settlement.

E. C. HANNA,
S. H. ROTHERMEL,
C. D. MAURER.

May 3, 1873.—3t.

New Advertisements.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Just Opened

at the Store of

Reed Brother & Seasholtz,

(successors to S. O. Reed & Bro.)

COMPRISING OF DRY GOODS

of every description and variety such as

Dress Goods

comprising all the novelties in fabric and shade.

White Goods, Fancy Goods.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF NOTIONS,

which are being sold at the lowest Cash Prices.

ALSO, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

pure and fresh.

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, AND WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Nicest Brands of Flour constantly on hand.

A very large

ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER,

both glazed and common, always on hand.

BOOTS AND SHOES

from the celebrated hand made Boot and Shoe Manufactory of Watsontown, for

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of all eizes and of the latest styles.

FLOUR.

A constant supply of western white wheat flour a speciality.

The public are invited to call and examine our Goods, free of charge. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and to please all.

The highest prices will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

By strict attention to business and keeping at all times the most complete stock, and selling at the lowest prices, we hope to merit a full share of patronage.

REED BROTHER & SEASHOLTZ.

Sunbury, May 3, 1873.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of DANIEL WEIMER, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that an alias application to the Court the undersigned has been appointed auditor by the court to restate the account of George L. Weimer, administrator of Daniel Weimer, late of the borough of Northumberland, deceased, he hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Sunbury, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 17th day of MAY, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

L. H. KASE, Auditor.

Sunbury, April 26, 1873.—3t.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

A full line of

BONNETS AND HATS,

trimmed and untrimmed. Flowers, Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, and a general variety of

MILLINERY GOODS

selected with great care from the leading importing houses in New York and Philadelphia, at

MISS M. L. GOSSLER,

Fourth Street, below the S. V. R. R.

Every effort will be made to please those who favor her with their patronage.

April 26, 1873.

Bridge Letting.

PROPOSALS will be received on the 3d day of May, at the Commissioner's Office, for the building of Three Bridges, one in Washington township, one in Lewis Township and one in the Borough of Milton, in the Commissioner's office, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 2 o'clock, p. m. Plans and specifications exhibited on the day of letting.

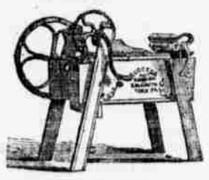
JACOB HUNSECKER,
AMOS GASTINE, } Com'rs.
Attest: J. G. DURHAM.
P. W. GRAY, Clerk.

April 26, 1873.

WASHING MADE EASY!

A Want long felt at last supplied by the Improved

"SUCCESS"



WASHING MACHINE!!

With adjustable Washers, recently added, increasing its utility 50 per cent, invented and patented by S. M. SMITH, York, Pa.

It cleans all kinds of Clothing better and quicker than any other Washer. It cleans perfectly and without injury, any article from the finest Lace Curtain to the heaviest Bed Clothing. It will cleanse a half dozen Gentlemen's shirts, badly soiled, in from 5 to 8 minutes, including the Collars and Wristbands.

The steam being confined in the Washer, the clothing while being washed is also bleached. Over 800 Machines were sold in York and Lancaster Counties and over $70,000 worth in this State and Ohio, within a year; giving satisfaction. The celebrated Self-Adjusting EUREKA Wringer is attached to the machine. ☞ In from one to two hours a large Family's Wash can be done and rinsed, with less than half the labor required by hand.

Rinsing is done in this Machine thoroughly and rapidly.

We ask no one to purchase without first trying its merits.

SINGLE MACHINES, $18. With Wringer, $25.

☞ Address all orders to

IRA T. CLEMENT,
Manufacturer and Agent,
Sunbury, Pa.

Sunbury, April 26, 1873.

Drifted Logs! Drifted Logs!

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Logs have taken adrift in the river Susquehanna during the late freshet by the undersigned, residing on Hall's Island, at Herndon, Northumberland county, having the following marks upon them:—2 10BK, 1 K3R, 2 Pm, 2 5s5, 3 Y, 1 2s, 1 I, 1 O, 1 e, 1 BHT, 2 8, 2 £, 1 W, 1 H, 1 P73, 1 5-20, 1 OX, 2 (▬), 2 sce, 5 O, 1 m6, 2 O, 2 Pm2, 2 (3), 1 8tJ, 1 X, 1 OA, 2 Pm3, 1 SY3, 2 BJ, 2 AZ, 2 C&S, 3 X, 4 FAY, 1 7-30, 2 32, 2 WLxW, 1 (PC) 1 235, 1 ▬, 8 7x7, 1 C.R, 1 JHR, 2 166, 2 72, 1 O, 2 ▬ 2 SHP, 4 PUT, 1 808, 1 Sb, 2 Y, 1 X, 4 BAP, 1 BE, 1 X, 2 COL, 1 X, 1 ▬, 1 JHP, 1 cm, 1 D, 2 F, 2 I, 1 RS, 1 (5), 2 WST, 1 *, 1 RATE, 1 EXP, 1 ESS, 1 (R), 1 APT, 1 AZ, 2 (T), 2 sLc, 1 HJ-5, 2 FRECK.

The owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or else the will be disposed of according to law.

Z. T. HOOVER.

Herndon, North'd co., April 19, 1873.—3w

BUILDERS

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue of new books on building. A. J. BICKNELL & CO.

a5,'73.4w. 27 Warren-st., New York.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that letters Testamentary on the estate of Philip Gaul, late of Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to

GEORGE GAUL, Executor.

or J. K. DAVIS, Jr., Attorney at Law.

April 5, 1873.—6w.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING & SUMMER BONNETS & HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

An extensive assortment of Straw Millinery and Fancy Goods, now open at

MISS L. WEISER'S MILLINERY STORE,

MARKET STREET, SUNBURY, PA.

My stock of Spring goods is unusually large and varied, comprising the latest and most attractive styles, selected with care from the leading importing houses and adapted for the present season.

a12,'73. MISS L. WEISER.