Sunbury American.

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

SUNBURY, MARCH 20, 1874.

JUDGE WELKER'S SUCCESSOR.—The death of Judge Welker, one of the Associate Judges of this county, has caused some inquiry in regard to the vacancy on the bench. This county, under the new Constitution, will undoubtedly be erected into a seperate district, as it contains 40,000 inhabitants, the requisite number for such a district. Under the new Constitution the office is abolished in such districts, as will be seen by referring to the last clause of the 5th section of Article 5, under the head of Judiciary, as follows: "The office of Associate Judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office, when this Constitution shall be adopted, shall serve for their unexpired terms."

In regard to a vacancy the 25th section provides that—

"The vacancy happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy."

This section, however, does not cover the case, as the preceding section absolutely abolishes the office.

"HON. J. B. PACKER'S SPEECH.—The Philadelphia *All Day City Item*, of the 17th inst., published by that accomplished gentleman, Col. Thomas Fitzgerald, in copying several extracts of Mr. Packer's speech, comments upon it as follows, which expresses the sentiment of the Press generally throughout the country:

HON. JOHN. B. PACKER.

The distinguished gentleman from the Fourteenth Pennsylvania District, has just delivered one of the ablest speeches of his most honorable and useful career. He argues in favor of a free exchange and transmission of Newspapers, and the distribution of public documents. He scouts the idea of a Tax on the Diffusion of Knowledge.

The address is timely, and it will do good.

Although frequently interrupted and questioned during the delivery of his speech, Mr. Packer replied promptly, intelligently and satisfactory to every inquiry, showing a well-furnished mind, and admirable readiness and wit.

It is a broad, sagacious, statesman-like argument, in the interest of the people.

With the all-embracing glance of a publicist, Mr. Packer takes in the wonderful development and progress of the country, and therefore his argument is the more engaging and instructive.

His reply to the criticism of Mr. Dawes is temperate, but masterly and convincing.

As a defence of the General Post Office, from the sneers of the ignorant, it is noteworthy."

In the concluding extract of Mr. Packer's speech, in reference to the number of newspapers in existence at the dawn of the revolution, and the rapid progress made in country newspapers since, and their influence in shedding the rays of intelligence in the most remote places not penetrated by any other agencies of education, the editor of the *Item* says:

"This is a handsome compliment to the press, and we shall be greatly mistaken if it is not republished throughout the land.

Mr. Packer is worthy of the honorable place he holds in the Councils of the Nation.

Pennsylvania is justly proud of him."

LATEST English advices concerning the iron trade in that country report a general derangement of prices, indicating a further general fall, both in the iron and coal trades. The trade of South Wales shows yet greater depression, instead of the long expected improvement. The Birmingham coal and iron markets are very much unsettled. It is stated that the demand on United States account is somewhat steadier, but the business done with this country the present season will be considerably under the average.

"JAMES F. CAMPBELL'S *Mountain Voice*, at Johnstown, Pa., has been resuscitated and merged with the *Echo*, a Democratic paper. The *Echo & Voice* will be the organ of the same party."

We copy the above from our Democratic neighbor of the *Daily*, of the 17th inst. We have on more than one occasion endeavored to convince him that the Democratic party was dead and buried, and now he tacitly admits, in the above paragraph, that there is nothing left of the "*Mountain Voice*" of Democracy but the "*Echo*." Nothing could be more appropriate than the name of the "resuscitated" Journal. It is but just and proper that the Echo should follow, and come in behind the "Voice" of the people, and no one but a southern Democrat would place the *Echo* before the *Voice*. Some few straight out Democrats may still continue to scream from the mountain tops, "where's now the once great Democratic party?" and the organ *Echo* in a faint voice will answer, *where?*

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Republicans were so "cock sure" of carrying the New-Hampshire election last week, that they made no effort to that end, while their Democratic opponents were quietly but actively at work to secure it for themselves, and succeeded at least partially. The Senate is equally divided, with some vacancies to fill, and the House will have a majority of Democrats, say from 12 to 20, when the vacancies are filled. Weston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, fails of election by the people by some two or three hundred votes there being three candidate, and a majority elects; but he will be chosen by the Legislature. Two years ago he was Governor, but last year the Republicans carried the State by over two thousand. Thus, it will be seen that to be over-confident in carrying an election is not always, nor at any time the best. It ought to be a lesson hereafter.

THE Dauphin County Court granted on Monday an order for the release of George O. Evans on his entering $25,000 bail for his appearance at the April term to take the benefit of the insolvent act. Physicians certify that Evans cannot live more than a month if kept in confinement.

THE Williamsport women crusaders adopted a new stroke of policy on Saturday. They stationed sentinels at the doors of places where they supposed liquor to be sold to take down the names of those entering. It is just possible the zeal of these women may outrun their discretion, and that they may undo all the good they have done (if any) by going one step too far.

MR. STEPHEN HARRIS a prominent citizen of Pottsville, was struck by a coal train near Frackville, on Tuesday of last week, and instantly killed.

COL. J. F. MICHENER.—We some time ago stated that Col. J. E. Michener had been arrested through maliciousness to get him out of the position in the Dead Letter Office Department, at Washington, and that from the knowledge we had of that gentleman, we felt convinced that he was an innocent man, and was being persecuted by parties who expected to gain the position and who had no honest designs. We are rejoiced to find that our supposition was correct, as is shown by the following from a letter of the *Associated Press*:

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

Col. J. E. Michener has been restored to his position in the dead letter office, post-office department. Some time ago he was removed on representation of a department special agent, who impugned his honesty. The investigation of the grand jury showed that he had done nothing rendering him amenable to law, and his restoration by the Postmaster-General is intended as a rebuke to the agent and an act of justice to a faithful officer unjustly accused of crime.

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—At Altoona, Pa., on Saturday, an engine standing in the Pennsylvania Railroad yard got started in some way without any person on it, and ran through the round house across an open space, into the large machine shop, passing the entire length of the shop, over three hundred feet, in which over fived hundred men were at work. One man named Curloren was killed, and another named Bradly had a leg taken off and will die. The engine crushed everything in its course.

Sketch of Senator Sumner.

MR. Sumner was born in Boston January 6, 1811. He was the son of Charles Pinkney Sumner. He received his early education at the Boston Latin school, and graduated at Harvard college at Cambridge, then taught by Judge Story. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and soon obtained a large practice. During the first three winters after his admission to the bar, while Judge Story was absent in Washington, he was appointed lecturer to the law students. His favorite tonics were those relating to constitutional law and the law of nations. In 1837, he visited Europe, where he remained till 1840, and resided nearly a year in England. On his return to Boston he resumed law practice. He voted with the whig party, but took no active part in politics till 1845, when he delivered a Fourth of July oration before the municipal authorities of Boston on "The True Grandeur of Nations," in which, prompted by the menacing aspect of affairs between the United States and Mexico, he denounced the war system, and insisted that it ought to give way to peaceful arbitration for the adjudication of international questions. Mr. Sumner earnestly engaged in the opposition of the annexation of Taxes on the ground of slavery. In 1846 he made an address to the whig State Convention of Massachusetts on "The Anti-Slavery Duties of the Whig Party," and shortly afterwards published a letter of rebuke to Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, who then represented Boston in Congress, for his vote in favor of the war with Mexico. Those steps led eventually to Mr. Sumner's separation from the whig party, and association with the free-soilers—he lent efficient support to the free-soil candidates, Van Buren and Adams, in the presidential contest of 1848. In 1850 Mr. Webster withdrew from the United States Senate to enter the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, and Mr. Sumner was nominated for the vacancy by a coalition of free-soilers and democrats in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was elected after an earnest and most protracted contest, and has ever since served in that body. His first important speech in the Senate was against the fugitive slave act, and when President Fillmore signed that act he pronounced against him a bitter condemnation. He took a prominent part in the debate on the repeal of the Missouri compromise and on the contest in Kansas. Some passages in one of these speechs led to the assault of Preston S. Brooks, a South Carolina member of the House, who, while Mr. Sumner was writing at his desk in the Senate chamber, struck him on the head with a gutta percha cane till he fell to the floor insensible. His injury was followed by long disability, from which his recovery was not complete till three or four years latter. Whether this was really the result of the assault has been a disputed question however. His next re-election to the Senate was by a unanimous vote of the Massachusetts Senate, and all but seven votes in the House, which consisted of several hundred members. He went abroad again in May, 1858, and employed medical treatment in Paris, returning in 1859. He took an active part in support of Lincoln and Hamlin, in the presidential contest of 1860. During the discussion in the Senate, resulting from secession, he earnestly opposed all compromise with slavery, and early proposed emancipation as the speediest mode of bringing the war to a close. On March 4, 1861, he became chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, and on January 9, 1862 delivered an elaborate speech, arguing that the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the steamer Trent was unjustifiable on the principles of international law, which had always been maintained by the United States.

Since the war Mr. Sumner has been conspicuous for his advocacy of the civil rights bill. His personal difference with the administration led to his displacement from the chairmanship of the committee of foreign affairs in the forty-second Congress, in which he was succeeded by Senator Cameron. In the last presidential election he favored the nomination of Mr. Greeley. His resolutions to expunge from the battle flags the names of victories brought down upon him the censure of the Massachusetts Legislature, but that action has lately rescinded the intelligence of which reached him a few days before his death. The triumph of Gen. Butler over Mr. Sumner in the nomination of Simmons for the Boston collectorship does not seem to have at all affected Mr. Summers popularity at home. On the contrary, the expressions of regard for the Massachusetts Senator from his own State were never more outspoken and affectionate. It is only a few days since Mr. Fillmore passed away, and now Mr. Sumner, a much younger man, but equally conspicuous in public affairs, has passed away.

In the year 1867, Mr. Sumner then fifty-six years old, was married to Mrs. Alice Mason Hooper, widow of Sturgis Hooper, Esq., by whom she had one child. She was a lady of fine intellect and many accomplishments. But she soon found it impossible to live with Mr. Sumner, and she left him a few months after her marriage, going abroad with her child and residing chiefly in Italy. The cause of the separation was never made public. After a lapse of five years Mr. Sumner obtained a decree of divorce from a Massachusetts court on the 10th of May, 1873 on the ground of desertion. Mr. Sumner was represented by counsel, but no opposition was made to the decree. Under it Mr. Sumner had the right to marry again, but the lady had not. Ggn very recent proceeding, however, this right was also granted to her.

THE OBSEQUIES OF SENATOR SUMNER.

The obsequies of Senator Sumner, in Washington, took place on Friday afternoon. There were present at the funeral services, which took place in the Senate Chamber, the President of the United States, Cabinet officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, General of the army, officers of the navy, foreign representatives, members of both Houses of Congress, and other pominent persons. The religious services were performed by the Chaplains of the Senate and House. At their conclusion, the body was taken to the depot, and placed upon a special train, which left at 3 o'clock for Boston. Committees of both Houses of Congress accompanies the remains to their last resting place.

BURIAL OF SUMNER.

Boston, March 16.—The obsequies of Senator Sumner took place at half past three o'clock this afternoon in King's chapel. The remains were conveyed from Doric hall in a hearse drawn by four black horses, escorted by a force of mounted State constables, followed by a procession of the executive and legislative authorities, Congressional committee and delegation of New York officials, municipal authorities and other bodies.

The pall bearers were ex-Governor Clifford, ex-Governor Bullock, ex-Governor Claflin, ex-Governor Washburn, ex-Chief Justice Bigelow, Hon. N. P. Banks, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, John G. Whittier and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

As the casket was borne from the hall down the steps the Baldwin's band played the Death March in Saul. The procession passed directly down Beacon street between the masses of people, which required vigilant exertions of a large police force to prevent from encroaching upon the street. Arrived at the church the remains were conveyed slowly down the aisle and deposited in front of the altar. After the organ prelude, Rev. Foote recited in tremulous voice the beautiful sentiment of St. John, "I am the resurrection," etc.

At the conclusion of the services in the church, which were of a very impressive character, the procession reformed the cortege slowly proceeded to Mount Auburn, where it arrived shortly after six o'clock. At the grave the Lord's prayer was recited by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, chaplain of the United States Senate. The choir, consisting of forty male voices, sang some appropriate music, and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Foote closed the last sad rights paid to the mortal remains of Massachusett's Senator and Boston's honored son.

AUTOPSY OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Boston, March 16.—An autopsy of the body of Senator Sumner was made to-day and a report written out as follows: "The left coronary artery, in a considerable portion of its length, was so much ossified that its calibre was diminished at least one-half. The right coronary artery was slightly athromatous and considerably enlarged. The cavities of the heart were dilated, especially the lower third of the left venticle. The walls of the venticle were generally thinner than usual, especially so at a point an inch and a half from the apex, over a space two-thirds of an inch in diameter.

"In the vicinity of this were several small clots of blood, some of which had probably formed before death. Nothing abnormal was found in the brain or other organs.

J. B. S JACKSON,
C. ELLIS,
R. H. FITZ.

"In presence of Henry G. Clark, B. E. Cotting, Alfred Hitchcock, H. H. Beach, Joseph I. Johnson and C. E. Brown-Sequard."

Dr. Brown Sequard says no traces of the assault committed by Brooks were discovered in the brain.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The bill regulating the taxation of corporations was reported favorably in the Pennsylvania Senate.

Governor Hartranft gave a reception to a number of Philadelphians, at Harrisburg, on Thursday evening, of last week.

Christian Sharpe, the inventor of the famous Sharpe rifle, died suddenly at his residence in Vernon, Conn., Thursday night, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at the age of sixty-three. He was a native of New Jersey.

Immense deposits of copper, probably unequaled in the world, are said to exist in Buchanan county, in the extreme south-western part of Virginia.

Hundreds of Knucklans are said to "think they are not properly equipped for public gatherings without a bottle of 'hell-fire' and its accompaniment, a six-shooter." Kentucky is a Democratic State.

The public debt of Philadelphia is to-day not less than sixty millions of dollars, or only a third less than was the entire debt of the United States in March, 1861, and more than double the total indebtedness of Pennsylvania at the present time.

Senator Brownlow is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, and expects to be able to resume his seat in the Senate at an early day. The Senator was much affected by the sudden death of Senator Sumner, and regrets much that illness prevented him from being present and joining with his fellow Senators in paying a last tribute of respect to the true friend of the South.

The appointment of Speaker McCormick as District Attorney for the Western District, vice Bucher Swope, deceased, will necessitate his resignation as a member of the House. There are four or five candidates for the Speakership, among them being Mr. Mylin, of Lancaster; Mr. Newmyer of Alegheny; Mr. Wolfe, of Union; Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga and Mr. Myers, of Bradford.

In Illinois divorce cases, hereafter, the evidence is to be heard in open court. This will end the popular joke about "stopping in Chicago twenty minutes for dinner and ten for a divorce."

The Legislatures of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin have passed laws, similar to that of Illinois, for the regulation of railroad freight rates and passenger fares.

The Presidents of Societies of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in the cities of Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Jersey-City, have been before the Committee on Agriculture of the House and urged the passage of a bill compelling the railroad companies unload, feed and water the carloads of cattle in transit, from the western States to the markets in New York and other eastern States.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been vented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, that Agents for the sale of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.

They make bricks, out of bone-dust in Australia. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* thinks this is better than cremation. A widow, on this plan, could take the hot bones of her late lamented husband and bed with her to warm her feet with.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE OLD BUILDINGS—PAWNBROKERS—AN INCIDENT—BIG BUILDINGS—TEMPERANCE—TRINITY—TO LADIES—PARLOR ARTILLERY.

NEW YORK, *March* 17, 1874.

THE OLD BUILDINGS.

There is no city in the world that has better or worse buildings than New York. The buildings of recent date are commodious, airy, and supplied with ventilation and the other requisites for health and life. But those dating back thirty years in the time past of the city are fearful. These houses are hives, swarming with people, and possessing absolutely no conveniences. Imagine the condition of a house twenty feet wide, sixty feet deep, and six stories high, in the centre of a block, with openings only in the front and rear! in which are packed ten large families in the upper five stories, and imagine the condition of the people who live in them! In one such house twenty cases of typhoid fever occurred in three months. Philanthropists have in this a wide field for effort. The crying necessity of New York is for houses that can be rented cheaply, and that furnish light, air and water, and in which cleanliness is a possibility.

And writing of poverty and tenement houses, what springs so naturally to the point of one's pen as

PAWNBROKERS,

who are a queer set and drive a queer business. The pawnbroker is a man who lends money on short time on collateral security. Are you a widow and is your boy sick? You take a shawl to Moses, and he advances you about one-fourth its value at a tremendous rate of interest, 25 per cent per annum. This supply gone, your best dress, your extra pair of shoes, your wedding ring, your Bible, and finally your bed. He takes them all, for they are all salable. You get a ticket for each article, and if you come within a year and redeem them, all right; if not, at the end of a year they are sold. Inside one of these shops you will see a satin dress hanging ticketed beside a calico skirt, shoes, Bible, revolvers, musical instruments, tools, clocks, kettles, skates, every species of portable property under Heaven, side by side. But in the big safe in the back room, you would, if you could get a peep therein, see other kinds of property. You would see diamonds, costly jewelry and silver plate. For the poor are not Shylock's only customers. Madame, on Fifth Avenue, has spent more for dress than her pressed husband can afford, and she does not ask him for money. The obsequious dress-maker shows her that her diamonds can be easily removed from their settings, and bogus stones, that an expert could hardly tell from the genuine, put in at a trifling cost. Then Moses or Simon will be glad to advance her what money she needs on the genuine stones. This she does, paying a ruinous interest, and trying to save money enough out of her allowance to redeem them. And then ruined men find these shops a convenient place to get temporary aid on jewels with which they do not wish to part. For this class of customers there is a private side entrance.

Speaking of removing genuine diamonds and supplying their place with paste, reminds me of a little incident that excited the risibles of the fashionables only two weeks ago. A lady on Fifth Avenue got into trouble. She had purchased thousand dollar dresses, and thousand dollar furs, and thousands dollar things generally, till her bill footed up to a sum total that was frightful. Her husband had lost heavily in stocks. She dared not ask him for the money, and what was she to do. She had diamonds to the value of $15,000. She took these rings and bracelets and things, and hied her to a jeweler's who reset them with imitation stones that looked just as well as the genuine, and on the genuine stones she raised the money to relieve her wants.

In the meantime the husband had lost money at gambling, and had "debts of honor which must be paid." How was he to get it? His wife's diamonds! Capital idea! One morning he slipped them in his pocket and went to a jeweler's.

"Can you take stones out of jewels and replace them with imitation?"

"Certainly."

"What would these be worth—or rather what would you advance upon them?" said he, pulling out the sparklers.

The jeweler looked at them and looked up.

"About $150."

"$150! Why they cost $15,000."

"The originals doubtless did. We have the originals in our safe. We took them out two weeks ago, and put in these paste ones."

The gentleman gave a prolonged whistle, and put them in his pocket and walked out.

There was doubtless a scene at his house. Doubtless he demanded why Madam, his wife, had pawned her jewels, and doubtless she wanted to know how he came to know it. How it was settled never will be known.

The pawnbrokers are all shrewed men. They not only know the exact value of every kind of personal property, but they know exactly what it will bring at auction.

THE THIEVES

use the pawnbrokers. If the thief has stolen a watch or table linen, or handkerchief, he does not keep it. So the pawnbroker gets them at one-fourth their value, knowing that they will never be claimed. The marks are taken out of articles of cloth—the cases of watches are melted, if the material is good enough, and others are substituted—in short no matter what the article is, it is disguised so that its owner wouldn't know it. It is a curious profession and full curious incidents.

THE BIG BUILDINGS.

The capitalists of New York, and some who were not capitalists, got, some years ago a mania for big buildings, and an immense number were erected. But none of them paid. The *Herald* building in Nassau street, one of the busiest localities in the city was built at a cost of millions. But it don't rent. The cost of the building is so enormous that no one can afford to pay a rent that will be remunerative. For instance, small offices on the third floor are held at $2,500 per year, which rent requires an excellent business to pay. Men go to less expensive buildings where they can get lighter rents, and the big splendid buildings are empty. The Domestic Sewing Machine Co.'s building, corner Broadway and Fourteenth, has never paid one per cent on its cost. I could mention twenty such buildings, the history of one answering for the rest. The Domestic Company pays a ground rent of $30,000 per year and the cost of the building was simply enormous. These buildings are splendid advertisements but the proprietors would have done better had they used the newspapers.

TEMPERANCE.

The temperance movement in the West has had its effect on New York, though the plan adopted can never be successful here The liquor interest is too immense, and the law—lessness of the element affected by it is too dangerous to be tackled in that way. But the good people are at work nevertheless, in the way I indicated in previous letters, and they are strengthening their hands by meetings of personal solicitation, and been the awakening of the churches to the evil. Trinity Church is the richest religious corporation in the country, and her wealth is almost entirely in real estate. The singular fact has been developed that this church rents one hundred and twenty buildings to wholesale and retail liquor dealers! The press has called the attention of the Managing Board to this fact and has driven them into steps to remedy it. The temperance people say there is but little use of their raiding upon the liquor interest so long as the greatest church in America is really a partner in it, and they are about right. But whether anything will be accomplished or not, is doubtful. Trinity is too rich to do much good. It was not the rich Pharisees but the humble fisherman who did the great work eighteen hundred years ago. A church that owns one thousand building lots worth an average of $25,000 each—or $25,000,000, cannot do much in the way of reform. You see it takes all its time to take care of its property!

A NEW POWDER.

I hasten to lay before your lady readers an important fact. For years the fashion in powder has been white, with a reddish tint. This is all changed. The correct thing now is the unbleached face powder, a clear olive tint, which is considered much more stylish than the old time pearl white and flesh tints. This converts the lady using it into a brunette. Of course there must be red on the checks, but the foundation—the first coat, if I may use the expression—must be olive. Remember this, fair ladies! You must become Indians, or an approximation thereto. And another thing. Take the long high heels off your shoes, and have good square heels put on, set back where the heel ought to be. Fashion has, for once, done a good thing. But how long will it last?

"PARLOR ARTILLERY."

About these days look out for peddlers, with a new toy for children, called "Parlor Artillery." This cheerful article is a cannon loaded with nitro-glycerine, which discharges an india rubber ball, and warranted to be "harmless." But nevertheless a box of the cartridges did explode in a house on Fourth avenue, and did blow the front of it out as completely as though a powder magazine had exploded therein. Imagine Charles Augustus, aged five, loading and firing his little cannon, warranted harmless. He drops one back into the box and an explosion ensues. Charles Augustus is not to be found, nor is Mary Ann, his little sister, who was regarding the proceedings with interest. The cherubs are gone, but you will find pieces of them in the back yard. Small fragments of C. A.'s boots, and possibly one of Mary Ann's gaiters will be enough to hold a funeral over. This is what you may expect if you purchase for your little dears anything possessing so great distributing power as nitro-glycerine cartridges. Give the parlor artillery a wide berth. I never liked cannon in any shape. So deep-seated was my aversion to cannon that at the breaking out of the last war I refused to enlist in an artillery company—or any other company.

PIETRO.

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, ROUGH SKIN.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all in it glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for this purpose as this Discovery. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all Druggists.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.

CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sir—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidently, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude,

MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS.

1840. 1874.

PAIN-KILLER.

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures

Dysentary, Cholera, Diarrhea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Painters' Colic, Liver, Complaint; Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

Used Externally, it Cures

Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., &c.

PAIN-KILLER.

after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself the Medicine of the Age. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is, that its sales have constantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits. The effect of the

PAIN-KILLER

upon the patient when taken internally, in case of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Dysentery, and other afflictions of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Stings of Insects, and other causes of suffering has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoverics of the nineteenth century.

THE PAIN-KILLER

derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending its use, which gives it a peculiar value in a family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run; but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfills the conditions of a popular medicine.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain-Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per Bottle.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

March 6, 1874.—1m.

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF Northumberland County from the first day of January, A. D. 1873, to the third day of January, A. D. 1874.

No. of Order.	EXPENDITURES.	
28	Assessment and Registration Expenses,	$1,890 18
2	Agricultural Society,	125 00
5	Attorney's services for county,	685 00
83	Bridge building and repairs,	7,637 34
43	Constables' and Justices' fees in Commonwealth cases,	277 36
119	Commonwealth witnesses' fees,	2,857 40
15	County Commissioners' pay: J. Hunsecker, $669 00; A. Vastine, 375 00; J. G. Durham, 404 50; D. S. Reitz, 70 00	1,512 50
20	Court House improvements,	2,704 24
50	Court House repairs,	718 71
24	Coroner's and Justices' inquisitions,	369 27
14	Court Crier's pay,	319 32
15	County Clerk's pay,	750 00
10	County Attorney's fees, W. A. Sober, for 1873,	789 97
1	County Attorney's fees, S. B. Boyer, for 1872,	250 00
1	County Auditor's pay,	150 00
1	County Institute,	151 21
2	Conveying prisoners to penit'ry	240 29
239	Fox, skunk and mink scalps,	868 55
7	Fuel for Court House and jail,	615 97
21	General and Spring elections,	3,422 28
13	Gas for Court House,	350 40
3	Hospital expenses for keeping Jacob Grass and others,	426 08
23	Interest on old orders and borrowed money,	2,528 60
38	Jurors' pay and Constables' returns to Court,	6,358 98
15	Jury Commissioners' pay,	86 88
14	Janitor's pay,	300 00
1	Medical attendance to prisoners in jail,	20 00
26	Printing,	1,179 53
51	Postage, blank books and stationery,	818 40
43	Prison expenses,	472 39
1	Penitentiary expenses,	1,666 96
11	Prosecuting Attorneys' fees,	1,265 00
5	Prothonotary's fees,	724 29
20	Road damages,	2,187 43
42	Road and Bridge Viewers' pay,	408 25
5	Refunding overpaid taxes,	21 26
12	Sheriff's fees: J. B. Heller, $2,758 34; S. H. Rothermel, 2,251 23	5,009 57
1	Standard weights and measures for county,	304 00
2	State taxes paid out of county funds,	5,835 20
31	Tipstaves pay,	235 50
3	Traveling expenses by Comm'rs,	40 14
4	Transcribing,	104 75
	Outstanding orders paid,	17,005 45
	Treasurer's commission on $84,910 98 at 2½c,	2,122 77
	Balance,	11,072 75
	Total,	$86,796 25

RECEIPTS.	
Cash received from collectors of county taxes for 1873 and previous years,	$61,070 21
Cash rec'd from collectors of State taxes for 1873 and previous years,	2,024 61
Cash rec'd from collector of bank tax for 1873 and previous years,	2,279 14
Cash rec'd from commissions on land sold by Treasurers to county in 1868, 1870 and 1872,	1,140 67
Cash received from owners of lots to redeem from county,	825 87
Cash rec'd as redemption money for unseated lands,	132 28
Cash rec'd from taxes on returned lands,	10 63
Cash rec'd from lands sold outside of county by R. M. Cummings, Commissioners' agent,	3,825 56
Cash rec'd from lands sold by Commissioners,	1,809 17
Cash rec'd from borough of Sunbury on judgment,	5,902 54
Cash rec'd from judgment against George McElliece,	2,160 48
Cash rec'd as loan from bank (since paid),	4,500 00
Cash rec'd from W. T. Forsyth on account of Jacob Grass, a lunatic,	371 18
Cash rec'd from "Royal Insurance Co.," Liverpool, England, as insurance on Court House,	100 00
Cash rec'd from Dauphin County Commissioners for repairs on line bridge,	55 58
Cash rec'd from Commonwealth costs,	239 33
Cash rec'd from Court fines,	85 00
Cash rec'd from L. T. Rohrbach as jury fund,	24 00
Cash rec'd from J. T. Plummer, on note held by county,	160 00
Cash rec'd from Jacob Critzer on note held by county,	70 00
Cash rec'd from J. B. Becker, on note held by county,	48 18
Cash rec'd from W. P. Hull for old swinging bridge at Milton,	25 00
Cash rec'd from sale of carpets and old iron,	16 05
Cash rec'd from interest on outstanding taxes,	39 34
Cash rec'd from J. McFarland for witness fees returned,	1 50
Cash rec'd from exonerated taxes,	1 33
Cash rec'd on surplus from sale of sheep,	60
Total,	$86,796 25
Excess of receipts above expendit's,	11,072 75

GEORGE McELIECE, late Treasurer of Northumberland County.

DR.

To amount due county as per Auditor's report of 1872,	$7,331 31
Total,	$7,331 31
Balance due county,	4,738 28

CR.

By abatement allowed by County Commissioners,	432 55
By amount paid on judgment held by county,	2,160 48
Balance,	4,738 28
Total,	$7,331 31

ALBERT CADWALLADER, Esq., Treasurer of Northumberland County, in account with the same, from the first day of January, 1873, to the third day of January, 1874, (both days inclusive) respecting county and State taxes, &c.

DR.

To amount of outstanding county taxes for the year 1872, on the first day of January, 1873,	$43,928 73
To amount due county as per Auditor's report of 1872,	3,477 62
To amount of duplicates for the year 1873,	52,710 02
To amount of outstanding State taxes for the year 1872 and previous years, on the 1st day of January, 1873, for use of county,	2,506 44
To amount of duplicate for the year 1873, for use of county,	1,968 17
To amount received from collectors of bank tax for 1873 and previous years,	2,279 14
To amount rec'd from Commissioners on land sold by Treasurers to the county in 1868, 1870 and 1872,	1,140 67
To amount rec'd from owners of lots to redeem from county,	825 87
To amount rec'd as redemption money for unseated lands,	132 28
To amount rec'd from taxes on returned lands,	10 63
To amount rec'd from lands sold outside of county by R. M. Cummings, Commissioners' agent,	3,825 56
To amount rec'd from lands sold by Commissioners,	1,809 17
To amount received from borough of Sunbury on judgment,	5,902 54
To amount received from George McElliece on judgment,	2,160 48
To amount received on loan from bank (since paid),	4,500 00
To amount rec'd from W. T. Forsyth, on account of Jacob Grass, lunatic,	371 18
To amount rec'd from "Royal Ins. Co.," Liverpool, England, as insurance on Court House,	100 00
To amount rec'd from Dauphin Co. Commissioners for repairs on line bridge,	55 58
To amount rec'd from Commonwealth costs,	239 33
To amount from Court fines,	85 00
To amount from L. T. Rohrbach, as jury fund,	24 00
To amount from J. T. Plummer, on note held by county,	160 00
To amount from Jacob Creitzer, on note held by county,	70 00
To amount from J. B. Becker, on note held by county,	48 18
To amount from W. P. Hull, for old swinging bridge at Milton,	25 00
To amount from sale of carpets and old iron,	16 05
To amount from interest on outstanding taxes,	39 34
To amount from J. McFarland, for witness fees returned,	1 50
To amount from exonerated taxes,	1 33
To amount of surplus from sale of sheep,	60
Total,	$126,292 41

CR.

By amount of outstanding county taxes on the third day of January, 1874,	$29,468 44
By exonerations to collectors,	1,339 58
By commission allowed collectors,	2,760 52
By amount of outstanding State taxes, on the 3d day of January, 1874, for use of county,	2,218 91
By exonerations to collectors,	45 93
By commission allowed collectors,	185 16
By amount of county orders paid,	67,905 53
By amount of outstanding orders paid on county indebtedness,	17,005 45
By commission on $84,910 98 at 2½c,	2,122 77
Balance due county,	3,240 12
Total,	$126,292 41

Balance paid as follows:

January, 5, 1874, $1,000 00	
" 10, 1874, 500 00	
" 28, 1874, 1,740 12	3,240 12

ALBERT CADWALLADER, Esq., Treasurer of Northumberland County, in account with the same, respecting State taxes on personal property for the year 1873 and previous years settled in his account "respecting County and State Taxes," &c.

DR.

To amount of outstanding State tax for 1872 and previous years,	$2,506 44
To amount of State tax duplicates for 1873,	1,968 17
	$4,474 61
Bal. rec'd by Treasurer, $2,024 61.	

CR.

By amount of State tax outstanding on the 3d day of January, 1874,	2,218 91
By exonerations allowed collectors for 1873 and previous years,	45 93
By commission allowed collectors 1873 and previous years,	185 16
Balance,	2,024 61
	$4,474 71

ALBERT CADWALLADER, Esq., Treasurer of Northumberland County, in account with the same, respecting State tax on National Bank Stock, for the year 1873 and previous years, settled in his account "respecting County and State Taxes," &c.

DR.

To amount of duplicates for the year 1873 and previous years,	$2,999 10
	$2,999 10
Bal. rec'd by Treasurer, $2,279 14	

CR.

By amount of outstanding taxes on duplicates on the First National Bank of Northumberland, for the year 1870 and 1871,	600 00
By amount of commission allowed coll