Sunbury American.

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

SUNBURY, FEBRUARY 4, 1876.

A BILL has been reported by Mr. Morrison of the Ways and Means committee, in Congress, which if passed is calculated to bankrupt our woolen and cotton factories, and to reduce the internal revenue. The duty is maintained on raw wool in the interests of agriculturists, and reduces the tariff on manufactured wool to the detriment of those engaged in spinning and weaving. There is a general reduction in cotton goods.

It is claimed that the present tariff is prohibitory on some things, and that the reduction of rates will increase importation and enlarge the revenue. Suppose the revenue does increase by this reduction. We shall buy more goods abroad and get deeper in debt to Europe, and will take all our gold to pay the balance of trade.

It is further proposed to put a duty on tea and coffee, which we do not raise in this country. That is the way Democracy works it, destroys the laborers' means of livelihood, and increases the cost of his food. If the Democratic House is going to reduce our expenses $40,000,000 we do not need an increase of revenue unless they calculate to furnish new spoils for their party if they come into power. We have enough complaints of the extravagance of the Government, and now these Democrats want more money to excite politicians to new schemes to squander it. Let us economize first and see.

"THE Centennial appropriation passed the House on Tuesday. The vote stood 146 for it and 130 against it. Mr. Stenger voted against it. Packer forgot all about it and wasn't there!"—*Selinsgrove Times.*

The reason that Mr. Packer "was not there" was, that he was engaged at that time in arguing a very important case before the Supreme Court, in Philadelphia. Had he been there, he would have voted for the bill, as would any other liberal minded, patriotic and intelligent man.—Even the Southern Democrats, the intelligent Confederate members of Congress, in a spirit of forgiveness and forgetfulness of the past voted for the bill. But Weirick, of the *Times*, will never forget or forgive the defeat of his confederate friends, and to this day imagines himself the worst whipped rebel in the Union.

THERE seems to have been some peculiar Democratic manipulation at the recent election for United States senator in Kentucky. The caucus lasted upwards of six hours, and the Williams men openly accused the Beck party of attemping to buy voters. One man, who said he would not support Beck, was hissed, and left the caucus. Mr. La Rue, when the chairman refused to entertain a motion to adjourn, rose in the caucus and withdrew the name of Williams. He said:

In view of this new departure in parliamentary law which we have witnessed, that has been adopted by this body and its chairman; in view of the fact that parties are voting in this caucus who, by their own declaration, are no Democrats; in view of the fact that—[voices, "sit down," "go on"]—in view, sir, of all these things; in view of the shameless tyranny that has characterized the rulings in this body and the oppressions exercised over a minority, in view of the unblushing oversteping of all rules of propriety; in view of the fact that members have been denied the privileges of the floor; in view of the fact that the caucus will insist upon organizing and running upon one principle and supporting one man in view of the fact that the result has been thrust upon us; in view of all these facts and outrages, I take it upon myself to announce on the part of General John S. Williams, the gentleman whom I had the honor to name for the position of senator, that he is no longer a candidate for that position, neither here or before the general assembly. The Democrats may nominate whomsoever they please. We will no longer remain on the track to be throttled and cheated out of the rights of freemen and Democrats.

This is certainly a very fine send off for a Kentucky Democrat to give his party.—Mr. Beck will probly go into the senate feeling proud of his great "reform" victory.

THE STORM ON WEDNESDAY.—The high winds on Wednesday last, appears to have done much damage in different parts of the country. At Philadelphia the Centennial buildings were greatly injured. Several of the towers on Agricultural Hall were blown down, the New York State building was levelled to the ground. The French Restaurant was badly injured, the Ruloff Hotel which was raised nearly to its intended elevation was levelled to the ground, and other damages done throughout the city.

THE removal of the State Capitol to Philadelphia, is again being agitated. A bill has been introduced in the State Senate for the removal with the consent of the voters of the State.

THE robbery of the Northampton, Massachusetts, bank, of nearly seven hundred thousand dollars, in securities, is one of the most astonishing on record, and should cause bank officers to adopt every available means of security against organized gangs of burglars.

THE annual question of furnishing copies of Purdon's Digest to members of the legislature has been up at Harrisburg already and, strange as it may seem, the house has decided that each member shall not have a copy of that valuable work. This decision will save an item of several thousand dollars to the State.

It is stated that "the station houses of New York city are crowded nightly by many who have been brought up in refined society." If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt the statement, it indicates a lamentable condition of society in the metropolis of the country.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1876.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburg this day, a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, day, March 29th, 1876, for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Ticket and of electing Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the fourteenth day of June, 1876. By order of the Committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

Address to the Country.

THE next Union Republican National Covention for the nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday the 14th day of June, 1876, at twelve o'clock, noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia. In calling the convention for the election of delegates the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all republican electors and all other voters without regard to political difficulties or previous party affiliations who are opposed to reviving sectional issues and desire to promote friendly feeling, and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen including the full and free exercises of the right of suffrage without intimation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all afficial dishonesty and of economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in Government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to imparing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776 and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and the laws, and who are in favor recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principles of national unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Anybody who knows the new senator from Iowa knows that Kirkwood never wears a red flannel shirt at a dinner party, and some of the papers allege that he once did.

Ben Hill claims that when his party went out of the union, they took the constitution of the United States with them. Floyd and company took the guns and the money.

It is said that Prince Bismarck has proposed to the German Federal Council that the decree of last spring, prohibiting the export of horses, be annulled.

The strike among the shoe operatives at Rochester, which has lasted several weeks, was ended, lately, by the employees agreeing to resume work at reduced wages.

The new apportionment bill in Louisiana based on the State census was sent to Governor Kellog, on Monday, and immediately signed. The bill leaves the Senate as it was, but gives to Republican parishes seven or eight additional Representatives in the lower house.

Everybody will be Republican by the next fall election if only the Democrats keep at it a little longer.

SOME foolish Philadelphians think that because Mr. Moody has not "apostolic succession" he has no right "to call sinners to repentance." If this "apostolic succession" idea is to prevail, how many of our religious denominations are there whose clergymen would be authorized to labor with sinners? In these enlightened days, all such nonsense should be disregarded. Let men labor to do good, and to live righteously, and they have promises higher than apostolic successions that their labors and their lives shall be blessed.—*Lebanon Courier.*

A young man and a female once upon a time stopped at a country tavern. Their awkward appearance excited the attention of one of the family, who commenced a conversation with the female by inquiring how far she had traveled that day. 'Traveled!' exclaimed the stranger, in dignantly; 'we didn't travel—we rid!'

The bonded and floating indebtedness of the city of Allentown is $470,756,14. Of this amount $455,857.54 is funded. There is besides a school debt of over four hundred thousand dollars—making a total of nearly or quite a million.

While we are experiencing a winter without snow, the south of Europe has been subjected to one of the other extreme altogether. On the 10th ult. there was snow a foot deep in Madrid, a circumstance almost unprecedented. At the same date the town of Mende,, in the Department of Lozere, France, was completely surrounded by it, and all access was cut off for three days.

Thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars in cash was recently raised by a fashionable New York church for foreign missions.—When we think over the power of sin in our own land, and read the daily record of murder, arson, adultry, outrage, gambling, theft and drunkenness, it is sometimes as much as we can do to feel sorry for those foreign heathen.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

The *Ledger* says: Hotel accommodations in Philadelphia promise to be ample for the demands to be made upon us during the Centennial Exhibition, and it is not likely that prices will be increased beyond present rates. One of the new hotels within a square of the Centennial buildings has already published its scale of prices for lodging. A single bed will be furnished for one dollar per night, and meals can be procured at restaurant prices, either in the hotel or elswhere, as the guests may desire.

A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was robbed near Waverley, N. J., on Friday night, of $3000 worth of goods consigned to western merchants. The goods were thrown off the cars in boxes and bales. A similar robbery was perpetrated near the same place a week ago. A man named Cohill has been arrested as one of the thieves.

What beggarly wages boys received in New York, and how brutally they are treated, are shown by the following from a New York paper:

'The boys employed in the buckle factory at Lincolon st., on the Hights, were given notice a few days ago that their wages would be reduced 10 per cent. Saturday, when they received their pay, they complained about the reduction, as they only average about $1 a week for their work. Francis Weiss, the foreman, told them to go into an adjoining room and he would give them their wages in full. They retired, and shortly afterwards he appeared with a leather strap, and beat them in a severe manner. Louis Webber, who was badly cut about the head, complained before justice Davis, and Weiss was arrested and held in bail.

The city of Lancaster is said to be bankrupt. Its debt, after deducting the sinking fund, amounts to $555,953, while its property is valued, by what is reported to be a "most liberal estimate," at $538,400.

There was a horrible murder Saturday afternoon near Lyndoch, Norwalk county, Ontario. Samuel Hopkins, contractor for a bridge, was noticed by the workmen to be bleeding from a cut in the neck. They repaired to the house where they found his wife lying on the floor, stabbed with a butcher knife and her skull smashed in with a hoe. Hopkins was immediately arrested.

The Philadelphia *Times*, speaking of the discord among the Democrats at Washington, says: "We have had the sheet-lightning and low mutterings of this tempest in our our State for a year past, and now we are about to have a healthy shindy among the Democratic magnates, and probably a better atmosphere thereafter. Certainly the Democrats can't make its leadership any worse by a row, no matter how it terminates; and we rather like to see it coming."

A large number of citizens of Omaha have left during the past week for the Black Hills, and many persons are *en route* from the East. Much trouble is anticipated with Indians in that section this summer. The Arrapahoes, who have been South this winter, say they are all determined on war for the possession of the Black Hills country, and are prepared for it. It is not thought that the Government will interpose to keep miners out, but may leave them to protect themselves.

Four men, while filling a lime kiln at Columbia, Pa., recently, were overcome by gas and fell into the pit. Only one of them was secured alive.

A Blow at Protection.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Hon. W. R. Morrison, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has finally decided to revise the tariff and make it a revenue measure and strip it of its protecive features.

INCOME TAX.

He also favors a return to the income tax, exempting all small incomes, but creating a five per cent. tax on all large incomes. These features, he thinks, will be very popular in the southwest, in whose interest the present House seems to be desirous of acting. He takes the broad ground that the West must be allowed to but where they can get the cheapest goods.

A WORD OF WARNING.

The managers of industries which are receiving any benifits from the present tariff will need to keep a sharp lookout, as this movement is assuming very formidable proportions.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

HOW THE BURGLARS OPERATED.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The robbery of the Northampton Bank, at Northampton, Mass., on Tuesday night, was accomplished by seven men who had been hanging about the town for at least a month.

It would seem that they entered the house of Cashier Whittlesey and bound, gagged and guarded for hours seven people. They compelled him to give them the combination of the safe vault, waited until they knew the night watchman had gone home, and then, getting into the vault and safe with only one of the four keys needed, took a large amount of the securities.

Whence they came and whither they went up to date is a riddle. An expert had to be summoned from New York, and the lock was not opened until an early hour this morning. Cashier Whittlesey, when asked to give the three combinations to the vadlt for the outer, inner and chest doors, gave them wrong twice and thrice, but the burglars wrote them down and made him repeat them; of course they caught him in the attempt to mislead them, and the exhibition of a pistol compelled him to tell the truth, though he told them that four keys were necessary to open the patent lock, three of which were all at the houses of the other bank officers.

At four o'clock, A. M. Whittlesey was taken to a down stairs bed room. The whole family were gagged, and four of the burglars withdrew to operate on the bank. Three hours after Mrs. Whittlesey succeeded in freeing herself and giving the alarm from a window. The whole party were speedily liberated, and the cashier, still wearing the handcuffs, went to the bank. A workman soon after fitted a key and all the persons handcuffed were released.

An examination of the bank showed that the thieves had unlocked the outer door, but were apparently balked by the safe lock, lacking three of the requisite four keys. They tried the metal of the door with bars, and wrenched off two dials which served as an idex for working the combination, hoping thus to tamper with the lock. They were entirely unmolested the watchman having gone home.

There is every indication that six or perhaps all of them left on the six o'clock train. Five of them had tickets previously bought and one paid his fare. Many of their appliances, it was remarked were "home made." The gags were children's rubber balls, pierced with a stiff wire.—The masks were drawers legs, some with one hole and some with two for the eyes.

When the robbers noticed that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature.—The two or three robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

At the latest advices no information had been received of the robbers. Despatches have been sent to all the cities.

THE LOSS.

The total amount stolen from the Northampton National Bank is $720,000. Of this amount $12,000 falls on the bank.

EXPERIENCE OF A WILLIAMSPORT LADY WITH THE BURGLARS.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* of Saturday contains the following further particulars:

The great bank robbery at Northampton, Massachusetts, on Tuesday evening is probably one of the most daring on record. A young lady of this city, Miss Mattie C. White, who was visiting in the family of Mr. John Whittlesey, the cashier, writes to her brother, Mr. E. L. White, an account of her experience with the burglars. She says:

APPEARANCE OF THE BURGLARS.

About twelve o'clock, or a little after, five burglars entered our peaceful home with all the violence that we have often had pictured to us through the papers, and such as is hard to believe, and can only be realized through experience, such as we have now had. The first intimation Laura had of what was going on was that a man was entering their room, over the sitting room, and he had a dark lantern in his hand and immediately sprang to their bed, while both screamed. They were then held by their throats, two men then being there, and at once handcuffed and held them down.

I had not been asleep over ten minutes, for I heard the town clock strike twelve, and at half past twelve we were all under their entire subjection, their being a man, or two men in my chamber at once. The first I knew a man entered my room and the dark lantern wakened me, I suppose. I screamed, thinking it was John, and that the house was on fire, and sprang out of bed. He put me back and choked me, and then told me he would treat me kindly if I would keep perfectly quiet. He said I was caught—"You are all caught, and you may as well give up." He then told me I must get up. I begged him to let me lie there, but he said "No," and pulled me up and led me into the hall and then handcuffed me. He then took me into Laura's room—no, not quite yet. After getting me into the hall he said I would take cold without more clothing and I told him I would take my death of cold that way, and he led me back into my room, when I obtained more clothes, and he took me with them. Very shortly after Maria, Aunt Hattie and her husband walked in the same room, and the girl was brought in with us. After they had got us all in that room they made us all get up separately and dress.

DRESSING THE PRISONERS.

Of course we were rigged in each other's clothing, and some were half dressed. They kept hurrying us up, and we were all wonderfully possessed. I was very calm and acted accordingly. They opened L's bureau drawer and took out her handsome violet cloak and handed it to her saying, "I guess this is what you want She put that on with her balmoral skirt, and then I was fixed up and they fell short of handcuffs.

HANDCUFFED, TIED AND GAGGED.

Then Laura and I were joined by one handcuff, and they took us off into the front room and put us in the bed and then tied our hands and feet with leather straps, buckled as tight as possible. Then they took heavy ropes and slipped through these and brought the rope under the bed, and fastened it with extra ropes besides. They served us all this way. They treated John cruelly; also Aunt Hattie. The last operation was to gag us with rubber gags. John was blindfolded and tied in another position. They then dragged him in the lower bedroom, and he was almost dead when found.

HOW SHE GOT LOOSE.

Laura and I extricated ourselves first by the greatest effort, and we dragged ourselves, bed and all, to the window, about seven o'clock in the morning, and with one free hand opened the window and alarmed the neighborhood. We had to have our handcuffs filed apart, and it was about nine o'clock when Laura and I were separated. We are alive and well, only that we are scratched and bruised, and John's chest is black and blue. They held a pistol at his head after they got him in the bed room, when they demanded the keys and combination.

We were guarded by policemen last night, and will be for several nights, not because there is any danger, for a sort of comfort to us. The shock has been terrible. I am very lame, bruised, and have a black eye as a certificate of the affair. There is much that is ludicrous about the affair after all, but it is awful in the extreme. Our house was a perfect bedlam. They did not touch the silver, but took John's watch and chain. L grabbed hers and flung it under the bureau and they missed it.

Correspondence.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 2, 1876.

The reception given by the Governor on last Thursday evening far surpassed anything of the kind that has been given in this city for years. The parlors were filled with the elite of this and neighboring cities, and scattered through the room were many distinguished personages, all wearing smiling Centennial faces. The costumes of the ladies were of the most costly, and elegantly gotten up style, whilst the gentleman with their swallow-tail coats, and various colored gloves added much to the beauty of the occasion. Dancing was the prominent feature of the evening, which was participated in by old and young.

Business in the legislative halls is smoothly going on, with fair indications that an early adjournment is one of the many things unknown in the category of Democratic legislation. The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn early in March, but when the same was offered by the Republican side in the House, the Democrats with almost one accord shouted, no. There is certainly no occassion for a long session, but the idea has agreeably struck a few Democratic members that by remaining their fifty days allotted to them by law, at the rate of ten dollars per day, they can make five hundred dollars, which by going home they aver they certainly could not do. This extra time will cost the State an additional expense of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and by the very party who prate so much of reform and retrenchment.

"The "Conspiracy Bill" passed third reading in the Senate, its provisions are such that laborers, workingmen, and journeymen from certain prosecution indictments for conspiracy, under the criminal laws of this commonwealth, and places a construction that lawful or peacdful means shall not be regarded as hindering those who desire to labor.

The act confirming additional favors upon the boroughs of this commonwealth, gives in addition to the powers already granted the right and authority to regulate license, or prohibit theatrical exhibitions, concerts, circuses, shows etc. within the limits of said boroughs, and also gives them discretion to regulate the erection of frame or wooden buildings. The power for the enactment of such laws is vested in the councils of said boroughs. This act has already passed the Senate and meets with much favor on all sides, with assurance of becoming a law.

The Board of pardons met yesterday noon, but transacted no business owing to the absence of some of the members of the Board. There appears to be a desire on the part of some of the officers constituting this board, to absent themselves at the prescribed time designated for a meeting. Many people come here from various parts of the State to plead for some poor unfortunate, who has gone to his prison cell, and are detained several days, by reason of men absenting themselves, whose duty it is to be on hand.

The Anti-Monopolists, in which Northumberland countyis represented by J. C. Sylvius of Sunbury are holding a session in this city. An appeal in their behalf was made to the members of the Legislature last evening by Hon. Samuel Calvin, but his tale was but a re-hash of old political speeches, mixed occasionally with an abuse of the present national administration, and I am fully convinced he himself frustrated his own project viz., an act for a one years stay of execution, as many members left the hall long before Mr. Calvin made even an effort to stop his harangue.

The case of the Sunbury Fire Insurance Company was heard before an examiner, last week, and from the evidence given, there is no doubt, but that a receiver will be appointed, and thus will end a swindling concern that should years ago, have had a veto inscribed upon its charter. The Insurance Commissioner and the Deputy Attorney General are both anxious to get rid of the annoyance they have been subjected to by this Company, and you can look for speedy extermination of the Company.

The Republican State Central Committee metyesterday at the Lochiel Hotel and fixed upon the 29th day of March next as the time for holding their State Convention, and selected this city as the place.

H.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE WOES OF THE POOR—AN INCIDENT—SPRING FASHIONS MONEY ON REAL PROPERTY—A FLORAL WEDDING—THE END OF AN ACTOR—DEFALCATIONS—BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

THE WOES OF THE POOR.

Why do not the poor of New York get on better? Why is it that a man on a salary of $15 a week cannot support his family decently? $15 a week would be a very comfortable subsistence in a country town. It would support him and leave him something over to lay up for a rainy day. True it would, but in New York it is the merest nothing—it means starvation which is not even genteel. Why is it? The answer is easy enough. The poor artisan or laborer on $15 a week might live on it and save money, if he could get what he lives on at any decent price—but he don't. If potatoes are worth, we will say, $1.00 a bushel, by the bushel, what do you suppose the laborer pays for them? He can't buy a bushel at once, for his little $15 won't go far enough. He has to pay $7 for rent of his rooms, which is nearly half of his income, for a place for him to live and sleep, leaving him $8 a week for food and clothing. This would answer if he could only buy his food in such quantities, and at such places as food can be procured at reasonable prices. But he cannot do this, for he has not money enough. A barrel of potatoes costs, we will say, $3.50,—should he buy a barrel he would have nothing left for other articles of food. So he buys a half peck of potatoes, for which he pays forty cents, or at the rate of $3.60 a bushel, instead of about a dollar. His coal would cost him only about $6 a ton, if he could buy a ton, but he can't; he can buy a bushel, though, just enough to last him a day or two, and for that the dealer makes him pay 40 or 50 cents, and when he has to get a peck instead of a bushel, the extortion is still more.

And as it is with his coal and potatoes, so it is with everything. He never has money enough to buy any thing in quantity—he lives from hand to mouth, and is consequently, compelled to pay four prices for everything. It is a decent fortune to have a retail store in a poor neighborhood, for the profits made from poor people are immense. And as there is no credit given, the trade is sure. There is no such thing as getting up in the world for a laboring man in New York, unless a streak of luck comes. This season has been exceptionally hard, for labor has been scarce and wages correspondingly low. How they live at all is more than I can understand.

AN INCIDENT.

The lives of the poor are hard enough, but they are sometimes followed by so miserable a death that it appears the crowning mockery of a relentless destiny. Who realizes the pitifulness of the short and simple annals of the poor? Short and simple? Long and bitter rather, for the hours of toil are thrice as long as those of ease, and life weighs heavier as it drags its years along. One of those sad cases which often happen was told last night at a happy tea table by a city physician. A poor woman who had been a servant, went to a doctor for help when far gone in consumption. He gave her medicine and told her to come again the next day. She came with the rest of his poor patients, but while waiting was taken with hemorrhage, and died in the hall. The doctor knew nothing of her but her name, not even her family or where she lived, and the policeman sent for to take charge of the remains decided, with the astuteness of his class, that it was a case for the coroner, and the body must be left where it lay, untouched, till the next day. There the poor ghastly blood-stained creature lay in the rigor of death, one would think not the object for a pleasant home. Think of it! The corpse lost to recognition, the woman's friends, if she had any, unconscious of her fate, she lying an unwelcome and horrid spectacle, the very spectre of poverty thrust upon the kindness and comfort of a well-to-do household. One cannot forbear sympathy for the housekeeper whose dining room will always be haunted by so shocking a memory. And yet one of the physicians called in to see the poor creature, looking at the corpse, said, with a burst of genuine feeling "Poor woman, I can't pity you; you are better off than I am." He was happy and successful—too happy to make such a speech out of idle feeling. Yet no one who heard it could doubt he spoke the sincere felling of his soul.

SPRING FASHIONS.

With the mild days about the first of February, the counters show light Cambrics and wool goods, for prudent people who take time by the forlock in matters of dress. They must do so, for in these days it takes, by moderate computation, two weeks for a woman working all the time to make a dress. This is the allowance by the most skilful dressmakers, and it not seldom takes that time to do the trimmings alone. For the comfort of ladies who do their own work, I am happy to say that the old style of dress, with long plain skirt and waist attached to it, will be worn the coming spring. Such models are on display in the windows as leading styles. The prettiest fabric out, is a fine check in black and white, crossed by a single bright color, which gives it a fresh spring-like look, while it is quite modest enough for the street. As it comes in soft wool goods, plain woven, both light and durable, and very wide, it will be a favorite with ladies, as it is sure to be with men because it is so bright and pretty.

MONEY ON REAL PROPERTY.

To the man in the western part of New York, who wrote to me, asking the address of the old lady told of in these letters, who cried because she didn't know where to invest her money, that he might get her to lend him some money on his farm, I would say, that he could hardly get money on such a mortgage, if his farm were in Central Park, instead of Chemung. Their is more money in the banks and in private hands now than ever before since the war, and it is harder to get a loan on the best security. Even town property is looked on doubtfully, for the prices are going down so, it is not safe to lend on it. Values are changeing, credit is unstable, banks are fickle, and the unfortunates who have money have nothing better to do with it than to hold it, and be glad if they can keep it safe without getting interest on it.

A FLORAL WEDDING.

If I tell the girls about a wedding that came off this week, they will all be dissatisfied if they can't have one just like it. But they will be sure to find fault now if they don't hear about it, so here goes. The times are not good, and money is not easy, but their was a pet daughter to be married, and it was for once in a lifetime so no expense was spared. On the return of the bridal party from the church, they found the sidewalk, steps and hallway strewed with flowers, lillies of the valley in the height of their season just now, roses and azalias, trodden under foot to the door of the drawing room. There the marvel began. The girl had always been passionately fond of flowers, and they surrounded her in lavishness on this the happiest day of her life. The back drawing room were the bride and groom received the congratulations of their friends, was a great bower of foliage and blossoms, nearly as high as the room, and large as an ordinary parlor itself, where a bell of bridal flowers loaded the air with odors. The very doors when opened wafted sweetness into the street, the house was so full of flowers, tea roses, jasmine and baskets of violets hidden in corners. The bride was dressed in silk, trimmed with flowers, a wreath of orange buds and half opened blossoms falling in a long spray on her shoulders; a slender cordon of pearly buds festooned to the wrist and caught to the cuff of the same flowers that finished the lace of her sleeve. The bride had elegant presents in plenty, but the cost of the flowers alone at her wedding would be a marriage portion for most of the girls who read this.

THE END OF AN ACTOR.

Poor George Fox, the great pantomimist now in a lunatic asylum in Stockbridge, Mass., has been pronounced hopelessly insane, and in danger of dying any moment. Poor Fox! He has delighted more people than any man living, and this is his end! He labored for the public all his life, and he dies in an asylum, without a dollar, his family depending for their subsistance on the charity of the profession, the members of which are generally almost as poor as himself. This is the regular ending of an actor. A miserable, starved life, and death in an alms-house or an asylum. Edward Eddy, an actor of as much reputation as Edwin Forest twenty years ago, was buried last Sunday by the masons, and at their expense. His family have not a dollar to live on and they are eating the bread of charity. It pays better to debauch the people than it does to either amuse or instruct them. The actor dies poor, the teacher starves on a salary of $600 per year, the author lives in a garret, but the whiskey-seller, the gambler and the keeper of prostitutes roll in carriages, and are clad in purple and fine linen. The times are never too hard to support a vice. When times are close, men stop their newspapers but were the times ever so hard as to compel them to quit whiskey and tobacco? Not much. No matter what other business languishes, the bars thrive.

DEFALCATION.

Defalcations are as common as paving-stones. Winslow ran away from Boston with $200,000 of other people's money, Babbitt's cashier steals $500,000, and now a young banker abscounds with all his customers' money. This last case is a little peculiar. The young man squandered it all upon a woman, but who do you suppose that woman was? Why his own mother! She is a very handsome widow, forty, who has a passion for fashionable life. The young man, her son, is a weak, good fellow, who loves his mother—as very few sons do, and can refuse her nothing. When into business for himself, she emerged from the humble boarding-house where they had lived, and took an elegant house uptown, and commenced living in the style of wealthy people. She set up a carriage,—she had the house full of servants,—she gave elegant entertainments,—she bought diamonds, and camel's hair shawls, and in short, she lived at a rate that made all her old friends turn green with envy. The son, all this time was furnishing her with the means for all this extravagance, knowing that the end was ruin, but his mother liked it and he was too weak to say no. She probably knew that she was living beyond his means, but the madness was on her, and she could not stop. The end came last week. The young man and his mother sailed for Rotterdam, taking with them every dollar that was in the concern and all that could be borrowed, begged or stolen. It is supposed that the absconding, like all the rest of it, was the inspiration of the mother, for all who knew the young man beleive him to be honest, if left to himself. The loss to depositors will foot up $600,000, and there is as much more owing on notes on the street. This vast sum of money has been spent within five years, and that it was spent their can be no doubt, for as near as can be ascertained they had mighty little to take away with them. The fine house was dismantled, though they had sold quietly, all that they could without exciting suspicion. Curious case! Men have been ruined by woman, times enough, but who ever heard before of that woman's being one's own mother.

BUSINESS

Is looking up a little, and appearances indicate a permanent improvement. Money is getting plentier at the West, and the merchants are buying a little more freely. May the improvement continue.

PIETRO.

Dr. Pierce's Plesant Purgative Pellets are so compounded from concentrated principles extracted from roots and herbs, as to combine in each small granule, *scarcely larger than a mustard seed*, as much cathartic power as is contained in any larger pills for sale in drugstores. They are not only pleasant to take, but their operation is easy—unattended with any griping pain. They operate without producing any constitutional disturbance. Unlike other cathartic, they do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action.—*Being entirely vegetable*, no particular care is required while using them.

$500 *Reward* is offered by the Proprietor to any one who will detect in these Pellets any calomel or other form of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

They are sold by Druggists.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership between Wm. S. Rhoads and John P. Haas, trading under the firm name of W. S. Rhoads & Co., and Haas & Rhoads in the wholesale and retailing of coal, was dissolved on the first day of January, 1876, by mutual Consent.

WM. S. RHOADS,
JOHN P. HAAS.

Sunbury, Jan. 21, '76.—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold by Public Vendue, in Point township, Northumberland County, three miles north of Northumberland,

On Thursday, Febuary 17, 1876,

The following personal property, to wit:

FOUR GOOD FARM HORSES,

some of which are good single drivers, 1 three yearling

COLT,

6 Cows, 3 with Calves by their side; 4 Heifers, 2 of which are springing; 2 young Steers, 1 young Bull, 1 full bred

Alderney Bull,

3 years old, 2 breeding Sows with Pigs, 1 sow and nine Pigs five weeks old on day of sale,

1 Chester White Boar,

13 Sheep, good stock, 1 Buck and 12 ewes; 1 four horse broad wheel Wagon and Box, 1 good Spring Wagon with pole and shafts, Hay Ladders, Hay Rake, Grain Fan, Corn Sheller, Hay Cutter, Hay Hook, Rope and Pullies, Land Roller,

A Good Reaper and Mower,

5 Plows, 1 Patent Corn Cultivator, large Cultivator, 4 Shovel Harrows, 3 Spike Harrows, 2 long Sleds, Log Sled, Grind-stone, Emery Grind-Stone, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Digging Iron, Grubing Hoe, Pick, Shovels, 3 Ox Yokes, 80 feet of Leather Belt nearly new, large Manure Fork, 2 pair of Spreaders, 4 Plow Double-trees, lot of Single-trees, Log Chains, Fifty Chain, Cow Chains, Brest Chains, Butt Chains,

8 SETS OF GOOD HARNESS,

Collars, Bridles, Lines, Halters, Wagon Saddle, Grain Bags, Forks, rakes, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A credit of eight month will be given.

THOS. BAUMGARDNER.

ISAAC S. LONGACRE, Actioneer.

Point twp, Jan. 21, 1876.

are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is beautiful Flowers and Vegetables. A Priced Catalogue sent free to all who inclose the postage—a 2 cent stamp.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 35 cents; with cloth covers 65 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 31.-2t.

This will Notify the Public

of our intention to put new and lower prices on much of our Stock.

The year's closing out sale will commence at half-past six o'clock, each week-day morning, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL and WINTER STOCK IS SOLD.

THE MAIN FACT IS:

We have made up too many overcoats and suits for this year, and to transfer our Stuck into Cash needed for preparation for 1876, we will make certain sacrifices which will be apparent on and after WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we shall have gone through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the cost, from many of our present prices.

To be very exact in stating this matter, as we do not intend that any advertisement or custom of our house shall mislead the public in the least particular, we think it proper to say, that this Mark Down, whilst it applies to

A THOUSAND AND MORE OVERCOATS,
A THOUSAND AND MORE BUSINESS COATS,
HUNDREDS OF DRESS COATS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND VESTS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF PANTS,

and extends throughout our house, yet there are some lots in which (as they have already been marked at close prices,) we shall make no change.

We desire to announce that this is

OUR FINAL and ONLY MARK DOWN THIS SEASON,

So that none need wait for lower Prices. The step we take will wonderfully aid those who feel like economizing.

THE TERMS OF THE SALE ARE THE USUAL TERMS OF OUR HOUSE:

1.—No second or altered Price—One Fixed Price.
2.—Cash from All, to warrant Low Prices.
3.—The contract on our part, to return money, is a part of the bargain in each case (provided goods are returned unworn.)
4.—A full Guarantee for each garment.

The Stock we offer is all new, and is not "bought" or "wholesale" stock, but our own

Carefully Made Clothing.

It will be remembered that our stock always embraces the choicest styles of substantial goods, and that every size and shape is provided for both Men and Boys. It will also be borne in mind that there is but one OAK HALL, and that is at the corner of

SIXTH---SIXTH--SIXTH--SIXTH---SIXTH

and MARKET Streets.

Hoping for a visit from each reader, and that our friends will pass this announcements to all their friends in the country,

We are Very Truly,

ANAMAKER & BROWN,
Philadelphia.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

—:—(o)—:—

ISAAC FURMAN

Has just returned from the eastern city with the largest stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods ever brought to this place, and at the lowest hard-time prices.

Clothing of every Descr'ption.

Overcoats in endless variety, from the cheapest in prices to the very best make in styles and quality.

MENS' SUITS

Of every styles and quality to suit the times, and at such low prices that every body can afford to go well clothed with very little money.

CLOTHING FOR MEN YOUTHS' BOYS' AND CHILDREN.

Now is the time to buy, when you can get just what you want with a very little money. Hats and Caps of every description, all of which is of the latest styles and at prices that can not be undersold.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Under Clothing in abundance of every quality, styles and price.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

From the finest white Shirt made to the cheapest. Woolen Shirts of all kinds and prices

Gloves of all Description.

Kid, Buckskin, Driving, Sheepskin, Woolen and Mittens of all kinds and prices to suit all. Socks, Suspenders, Collars, Neckties, Bows, Jewelry, &c., &c., and anything to be found in a first-class furnishing good store. A specialty in Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods, all of which we defy competition both in quality and in price. No trouble to show goods.

ISAAC FURMAN,
94 Market St.,
SUNBURY, PA

Sunbury, Nov. 5, 1875.

When you visit Philadelphia, call and see

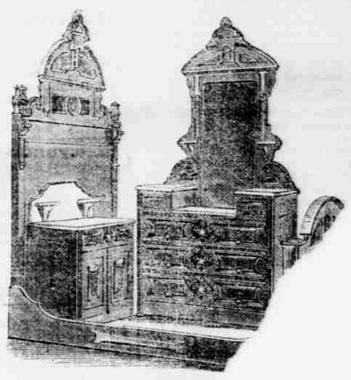
SAM. HEILNER,

WITH

IVINS & BROTHE

Nos. 64,66 & 68 N. Second St.,

PHILADELPHIA



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SOLID WALNUT MARBLE TOP C

Parlar Suits in Hair Cloth or

Parlor Suits in Pl

Walnut Dressing

BEST WIRE WOVE

ALL OTHER GO

Feathers in Pillo

In Large Quantiti

GIVE I

Sept. 17, 1875.—1y.