



SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

THE UNION TICKET. For President Judge, JOHN W. MAYNARD, of Lycoming Co.

For Associate Judges, JOSEPH NICELY, of Delaware, WILLIAM DEPPIN, of Trevorton.

For Assembly, EDWARD Y. BRIGHT, of Sunbury. For Register and Recorder, Dr. J. B. MASSER, of Sunbury.

For Commissioner, GEORGE CHRISTMAN, of Lewis. For Treasurer, JOSEPH VANKIRK, of Point.

For Auditor, I. H. RESSLER, of Lower Mahanoy.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.—An intelligent young man, of good character, is wanted at this office to learn the printing business.

A letter from our correspondent, the Chaplain of the 79th, Highland Regiment, has been received, but too late for this issue.

Troops pass through this place, in the cars, almost every day. A number of cattle trains have also passed through.

Lost.—On Sunday last, coming from the Episcopal Church, a gold bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Lost.—On Monday last, in Market street, between Mrs. Donnell's and the river, a black lace veil. The finder will please call at this office.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county, has accepted an invitation to address the public at a meeting in this place, to-day (Saturday), the 28th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Provision.—It is said that Cummings has already promised to pay more money to voters and otherwise, than the office he seeks is worth. This dodge will not deceive those who know the value of his promises.

The next Union County Agricultural Fair will be held at Lewisburg, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of October next. Judging from the list of premiums it promises to be successful.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning last, as Mr. John Young, a colored man some seventy years of age, employed in the steam saw-mill of Ira T. Clement, in this place, was engaged in edging some boards, his left hand came in contact with a small circular saw which was running at the time, and in an instant the two front fingers were completely severed from the rest of the hand.

SUNBURY SCHOOLS.—The schools for the Sunbury district were let on Wednesday last. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing term:—Room No. 4, George W. Haupt, Principal; room No. 3, L. T. Rohrback; room No. 2, Andrew N. Drier; room No. 1, Elizabeth Irwin. The schools will open on the first Monday of October next.

NOT TRUE.—The enemies of the Union ticket are trying to injure it by calling it the Republican ticket. Now they know this is not true. The Union ticket is not the ticket of party politicians. It is the people's ticket, and therefore the only truly Democratic ticket.

Our neighbor Purdy, of the bogus Democrat, says he did not publish the speeches of Breckinridge and Vallandigham. If he has not published the entire speeches, he has endorsed their views and opinions on every occasion. But why does he not publish the speeches of Gov. Dickinson, Gov. Johnson, Gov. Butler, Holt, and other well known and distinguished Democrats? The excuse is that he has no room. Yet he found room for his own Turbitt's speech, made four years ago. He says, in effect, to his readers, "I have no room for the speeches of these distinguished Democrats, as they are all in favor of a Union ticket, and opposed to party nominations during the war. But I have given you my great speech, and have shown you that I am a prophet as well as a philosopher, and I give you my opinions every week. If you are good Democrats you will show your tongues, and vote the ticket we made for you."

There are some who at first thought Dr. Masser ought not to have accepted a nomination from the Union party. There was no impropriety whatever in accepting a nomination thus offered to him, and none in the convention in offering it. The Union ticket is not a partisan ticket, and no one in it is expected to change or give up his previous opinions. It is merely an agreement to bury politics on both sides, until the war is over. The Union ticket, in many counties, has on candidates nominated by the other parties, and very properly, too, if they are good men, as it contemplates a suspension of party warfare, while the war lasts, under a flag of truce, for the benefit of the Union and harmony of our whole country. Is it not patriotic? Is it not more Democratic than a party partisan struggle for office, the sole object and only consideration of the Breckinridge ticket?

CUMMINGS VS. BLAIN.

Mr. J. A. J. Cummings called on us with a lengthy circular to the voters of Northumberland county, which he implored us to publish, if possible, this week. We were informed that it would be difficult to do so, and now find it impossible, unless we crowd out more important matter, as we should have accompanied it with our own comments. We will, however, state the substance of Mr. Cummings' defence, which is a statement and affidavit on the part of Cummings that he met George Blain but three times, and that "he made no such expressions as those contained in said affidavit made by George Blain, at any time." The affidavit of his brother Robert is to the same effect. Now, we have only to say in reply to this, that it may be literally true that he did not use the very words attributed to him, and yet have used different language conveying the same meaning. Mr. Cummings and his brother did not think proper to state the language that Cummings did make use of on that occasion. This would have been much more satisfactory, and people could have judged for themselves whether Blain's affidavit was, or was not, correct in substance if not in form. Mr. Cummings' circular also contains the names of a number of respectable citizens of Chilesqueque, who state that they "do not believe any of the charges made against John A. J. Cummings in Blain's affidavit." We all know how easy it is to get signatures from our friends and neighbors to a general certificate of character. No one likes to refuse, and Cummings holds on like a leech until he gets what he wants. Besides, it is not probable that he would approach such as did hear him, and in this way he might readily get certificates from good men.

One thing is certain, if Cummings did not use disloyal expressions in his own neighborhood, he was much less guarded in Sunbury. When we published Mr. Blain's affidavit we accompanied it with what we heard Mr. Cummings say in the Commissioner's office, on the same subject, and in the same month. His language there was so offensive, in regard to the President sending supplies to Fort Sumter, that we replied to him that "no one but a traitor or scoundrel could have done otherwise in such a case." Mr. S. D. Jordan then remarked: "Why, Cummings, the President did nothing more than his duty, he could do nothing else," or words very nearly the same. After this rebuke, Cummings was silent. We may add also that not so long ago, Mr. Cummings used most violent language in the Prothonotary's office in regard to the war policy of the President. As Mr. Cummings' certificate is in a measure in conflict with our previous statement, we are not acquainted with Mr. Blain, personally, who is represented to us as a farmer of good character. But we must say that in a Court of Justice it would require more than Mr. Cummings' equivocal affidavits to destroy Mr. Blain's direct charge, in connection with corroborating circumstances.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The candidates on the Breckinridge ticket are nearly all in hot water, a result that might naturally be expected, when a ticket is made up of such incongruous material, and without any regard to propriety, common justice, or fair dealing. In Purdy's last paper, J. Woods Brown, Esq., has a long article in reply to the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain, in regard to the proposition made by Mr. C. and others, to Mr. Brown, to accept a nomination from the Union convention, which Mr. Brown refused. Mr. B. complains that the reasons of his refusal were not stated, and asserts that it was a trap, and designed to place him unfairly before the people. This is denied, however, by Mr. David Marr, one of his own witnesses. Mr. Brown labors under many difficulties; one is the bad company he is in, but a still greater is, that his competitor, E. Y. Bright, is an old steadfast Douglas Democrat, of great experience in legislation, and one on whom the people, especially the tax payers, can rely. Besides, it is in time that this side of the river, which contains two thirds of the voters, should have the member. This is acknowledged by all fair men in the upper end, of all parties.

LATEST NEWS.—Telegraphic reports at Chicago state that General Hunter, Lane and Sigel were besieging Price at Lexington. This is not believed. Hunter was at Lolla, 250 miles distant, on the 21st. Lane is following Rains, and Sturgis and Prentiss have no means of crossing the river. The Kentucky Legislature has authorized 40,000 volunteers to be called out against the Rebels. On the 24th a force of 1000 Ohio troops drove 500 rebels out of Mechanicsville, Va., and 1400 rebels out of Romney. A killing of 35 men, wounding a large number, and losing but three men killed and ten wounded.

Secretary Cameron has telegraphed to the Governor of Ohio emphatically disapproving of drafting. At Lewisville, on Wednesday, a detachment of our troops, consisting of 5000 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and three batteries made a successful reconnaissance, captured ninety wagon loads of supplies and a rebel officer, and encountered and drove back a force of five regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and six batteries of the rebels, silencing their batteries.

If the editor of the Northumberland County Democrat is not a Breckinridge sympathizer, and is, like the Douglas Democrats, in favor of sustaining the Government in putting down the rebels, why not publish the speeches of such men as Gov. Dickinson, who has just been nominated for Attorney General of New York by the Union party? Why not let his readers know what Cass, Douglas, Holt, Johnson, Butler, and other leading Democrats think of these matters? Surely they ought not to be afraid to let their readers see the truth. If they think these men don't know what belongs to a Democrat, let them controvert their arguments. But don't suppress their opinions, blindfold your readers, and mislead them by publishing the treasonable speeches of Breckinridge and his followers, and at the same time refuse to publish the speeches of the best men of the Democratic party.

The Northumberland Band passed through this place on Monday morning on their way to Washington, where they will join the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

WHAT IS THE UNION TICKET?

We ask this question in all sincerity of every good Democrat in the county. You are told by its enemies that it is a Republican ticket. Now they know that this is not true. Look at its address. Are not the candidates for the three best offices Democrats—good Douglas Democrats—men of the best character and standing. The candidates for the other three smaller offices are moderate Republicans. These men are still, and always intended to be, Democrats and Republicans. Not one of them intends to be anything else, and not one would agree to give up his principles, but they agree, that during the war there should be no party strife, and this is to show the rebels that we are one people, but as soon as the war is over, then each party takes its stand. Now as the Democratic party will always be the strong party, they can lose nothing by doing so, and at the end of the war will come out brighter than ever, and show that their country is in danger they can rise above party politics. We therefore contend that every Douglas Democrat should vote the Union ticket, because it is the ticket that Jackson and Douglas would vote, if they were living. It is the ticket that all the leading Democrats in all the loyal States say they will support. Now, how is it with the other ticket? Is it not a most unfair ticket, to say the least. Does not almost every man on it belong to the Breckinridge party? And does not everybody know that out of the three thousand Democrats in this county there are not more than about two hundred out of about five hundred Breckinridge Democrats left, and about twenty five hundred Douglas Democrats? Now is it right, or is it Democratic, that the two hundred Breckinridge Democrats should have all the offices and that all the candidates but one, besides the Auditor, should be in a few townships on the other side of the river? Is it right that Upper Augusta, Shamokin, Rush, Coal, and all the Mahanoy, should have no candidates whatever? Is a Democrat a man, knowing his rights, with spirit enough to maintain them, or is he a mere machine or slave to do the bidding of his masters, the office hunters, and vote for such men as they choose to select for him? We ask the Douglas Democrats to do their own voting, and vote the Union ticket, the only true ticket, and let the few Breckinridge Democrats, who only care for the offices, take care of themselves.

JUDGE TURNER.

Judge Turner called on us, at our office, on Tuesday last, and politely requested us to give him the name of our correspondent "Kappa," of Muncy, who had said some things calculated to damage the Judge's loyalty, in the eyes of all good Union men. The Judge remarked that he knew the man, and his friends were boasting that the Judge had certificates, &c., showing that he was not worthy of belief. A short time after we privately gave the Judge the real name of "Kappa," as we were authorized to do by the author, Wm. Waltman. He was evidently taken by surprise. We asked him if he was the same man he had supposed. He replied that he was not, but thought he knew him. This evidently knocked all the Judge's testimony and certificates into a cocked hat. An hour after the Judge called upon us at our residence, in company with Mr. Beckley, and asked if we had any objection to signing a paper which he presented to us, in which we were to "pledge our sacred honor" that the name we had given was the true and real name of the author. We replied in language perhaps more pointed than polite, that we would do no such silly thing, and that no one who understood the courtesies due from one gentleman to another, would make such an absurd and insulting request. But recollecting that we were in our own house, we told the Judge that we were disposed to excuse him, as he was evidently ignorant in these matters, but thought it strange that among his friends he should not find some one sufficiently posted to know what belonged to a gentleman.

What new course will be pursued, we presume will appear in the shape of certificates, of general character, in the next number of the bogus Democrat. We are willing to treat both the Judge and Mr. Cummings fairly, but it is ridiculous to suppose that these gentlemen would have acquired such notoriety for secession or rebel sympathies, in their own neighborhood, without some foundation for such a reputation. Their defence will be, no doubt, something like the Irishman's who stole the axe. Two witnesses swore they saw Pat take the axe. But Pat declared he could prove himself "intirely innocent" by bringing six men to swear they never saw him take the axe.

The Breckinridge party admit that the candidates nominated by the Union convention are all worthy and good men, but object to them because they are not the candidates of their party, which they have the assurance to call the Democratic party. Gen. Cass, Dickinson, Douglas, Holt, Butler, and in fact all our leading Democrats say that old party distinctions should be buried until the war is over. What better authority can any Democrat want. It is true we have, in opposition to the opinions of these great and distinguished Democrats, the extraordinary wisdom and diluted patriotism of the Sunbury Breckinridge Club and its "white feather" organ, published in this place. Those who, honestly, adopt the opinions of the latter are, perhaps, more to be pitied than censured, but we are certain that no intelligent and independent Democrat will do so. If there is any Democratic party now, it is the Union party, for what is Democracy but the expression of the will of the people? Not of a faction or a certain class of people, but the whole people. The candidates nominated by the Union convention represent that party, and should receive the vote, not only every good Democrat, but every true patriot and good citizen.

CONSISTENCY.—A voter in the upper end asked Mr. Cummings if he was elected whether he would ask a second term. "Most certainly I shall," was the reply. As nothing was alleged against Dr. Masser, except that he was a Douglas Democrat, the voter could not see how Mr. Cummings, if he was a good Democrat, could oppose him. The reason why, he was not one of the Breckinridge clique.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S EXPLANATION.

We received Mr. Chamberlain's explanation or reply to Mr. Brown's card, published in the Northumberland County Democrat, of last week, but too late to publish it entire. It is a manly and sensible document, and meets fully every charge made by Mr. Brown. The following extracts alone are a sufficient refutation of Mr. Brown's alleged facts. While we say nothing in derogation of Mr. Brown's character, we must add that no man in Milton stands higher in the estimation of his citizens, than Mr. Chamberlain. After vindicating his motives and action in the Union convention, he adds:—

"He (Mr. Brown) says in his card that his name was placed with others in nomination for the Legislature, without his consent. To that I have only to say, Mr. Brown said to me: 'You may nominate me upon the honor of a gentleman that I am a Union man,' and he repeated the same thing to another delegate, before the cars left Milton. Again, Mr. Brown, you told us after reading the paper, that these were your views, but that you were not willing to forego your Democratic principles. Why, you asked you to do so? Certainly not the paper in question, for that most explicitly stated that we did not ask you to forego them. That kind of ruse won't do.

Again you say, or rather Mr. David Marr for you, that you did not ask a nomination. But you twice authorized delegates to submit your name to the Convention? I submitted the said paper to him, knowing that he would not sign it, for the base purpose of making political capital out of it. And yet in the face of this vile imputation he has since admitted to one of the delegates that he acted in our good faith and were sincere in our protestations. And further, Mr. Brown, you know you have said that you would have signed the paper, but your friends would not let you! [Are not your friends using you for something you do not yet understand? You should inquire into this little matter.] And yet in your card you charge me with insincerity, and say I have done you great injury. Now, Mr. Brown, I suppose you mean your election has been injured. Is it not your own political blundering and inconsistency that has injured you?

Mr. Brown seems to labor hard to make capital out of the little formalities in the getting up and presentation of the paper in question. I admit that to the practical eye of a quibbling lawyer there may be a want of strict conformity to legal etiquette but it must be remembered that we are not all lawyers and do not hang on so tenaciously to the technicalities. He cannot deny, however, that the paper was read to him as early as it could be read, and that we were all delegates, and then requested to see and consult his friends; although it was a paper which should have been signed without consulting anything but his own conscience and common sense, if he was what he claimed to be—a Union man. After such consultation with his friends, he was again urged to sign the paper. But his friends would not let him! Still, he authorized his name to be submitted to the Convention!

Thanksgiving day was observed in this place, on Thursday, by the closing of the stores and service in the churches. In the printing office it was observed by hard work. This is their lot—hard work and poor pay.

MORE CATTLE.—A train of forty eight-wheel cars, containing over eight hundred head of beef cattle intended for the Army, passed over the Philadelphia & Erie and Northern Central Railroads on Monday morning.

THE REBELLION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1861. RETURN OF SEVEN SURGEONS FROM RICHMOND.—INTERESTING STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA. This evening seven surgeons of our Army, who were taken prisoners at Bull Run, arrived in the city, having been released from Richmond yesterday on parole of honor. They arrived on a special train from Baltimore via Fortress Monroe. Their names are as follows:—Dr. Alfred Powell, Second New York State Militia; Col. Tompkins, Chief Surgeon; Dr. Wm. H. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, same regiment; Dr. Connelly, Volunteer Assistant Surgeon; Dr. James Harris, Second New Jersey, Assistant Surgeon; Dr. McLetche, Seventy-ninth New York regiment, Assistant Surgeon; Dr. Boutwell, First Minnesota, Assistant Surgeon; Dr. Gudekunst, Lieutenant, detailed as Assistant Surgeon, fourteenth (Brooklyn) State Militia. Dr. Ferguson is at Orange Court House with a wound in his leg, received at Bull Run.

All the privates (prisoners) of the Sixty-ninth New York, the Kentucky Regiment, and of the Erie Zouaves, now numbered and twenty-seven in number, and twenty-seven officers of these regiments, have been sent to Castle Pinckney. Besides those mentioned among the number, are the following officers:—Col. Corcoran, New York Sixty-ninth; Colonel Down, Col. Woodford, of the Kentucky Regiment; Lieutenant-Col. Nell, of the same regiment; Capt. Austin, ditto; Capt. Ferris, Seventy-ninth New York; Captain Griffith, Eighth New York; Capt. Downing, Erie Zouaves; Maj. Porter, Thirty-eighth New York Regiment; Rev. Mr. Dodge, Erie Zouaves; and Rev. Boutwell, First Minnesota, Assistant Surgeon; Dr. Stone, and Dr. Gray, of the Regular Army; Dr. Griffiths, Eighth New York Regiment; and Dr. McGregor, Third Kentucky. The returning surgeons state that our men at Richmond are suffering badly for want of clothing.

SICKNESS AMONGST THE REBELS. There are a number of the regiments of the Rebels straggling out of the city, and more than three hundred men fit for duty, the rest suffering greatly with sickness, especially from the measles. Their soldiers are told that the Rebel prisoners at Washington are treated like hogs. Our prisoners are confined in three tobacco warehouses the officers occupying the lower rooms and the privates the upper. Three surgeons were taken to Manassas the next day after the battle of Bull Run. The following letter from Beauregard is in the possession of one of the Surgeons:—

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE FIRST CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The paroles of the doctors are taken, to prevent the necessity of guarding them while they are attending the enemy's wounded, with the understanding that it was to be continued by the War Department without leaving here, and that they were to be permitted to return to their homes when their services are no longer required, on the ground that they were non-combatants, and might have got off, if they had imitated their fellow officers.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

MORE TACTORS AT LARGE. The Rebels are fully acquainted with our movements at Washington, and are daily receiving New York and Philadelphia papers. They tell their troops that we are drafting in the North. They pay in shillings, and gold commands 15 per cent. premium.

IN THE COUNTY JAIL.—ESCAPED PRISONERS. Capt. McIver, of the Sixty-ninth New York, is confined in the county jail. The Rebels found him up in the privates quarters, talking with the warden, and thinking he was getting up a conspiracy to rise up and emancipate the guard, they put him in irons in the county jail. Last week from one hundred to one hundred and fifty prisoners escaped from the jail, and none appear to know how they got away. The negroes are friendly to the soldiers, though they cannot express their opinions. The negroes could not get out for their heads anywhere in Richmond, such articles being exceedingly scarce. REPRESSIVE SHOULDER STRAPS. The shoulder-straps worn by the Rebel officers are made out of osy cord, and store-keepers and tailors generally charge from six to eight dollars a pair. Other kinds of straps are made of common cord, covered with navy gold lace. STATEMENT OF A BOY. A boy named James Kennedy, who was of five or six years of age, and who was released without giving an oath, gives this interesting statement, but the surgeons will divulge nothing. Col. Devillers escaped some time since, and was gone two weeks before the Rebels discovered it. Three or four days elapsed before they discovered Capt. Hurd's escape. They could not manage the Fire Zouaves, who were rather too smart for them. The Zouaves still have plenty of money, having been paid off several days before the battle. They cannot spend their money, however.—Coffee is hard to get, even at fifty cents a pound. Tea is very scarce. My informant heard one man offer eight dollars for eighty pounds. When a person takes a drink he is asked if he will take ice, and if so, is charged five cents extra. Common brown sugar is 20 cents a pound, brown 37 1/2 cents a pound, flour plenty; blue flannel cloth cannot be had, except at the most extravagant prices. About fifteen hundred prisoners are now at Richmond, besides six hundred who have been sent south, many of whom were wounded. They are drawing the lines tighter and tighter upon the prisoners at Richmond, and treating them worse every day. The report of the death of J. F. Davis reached Richmond, and the Southern papers were forbidden to contradict it. It was denied. Our Col. of philosophers at home, may probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to a practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, P. M. S. Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than in any other, it strikes a Frenchman with a little singular, that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Province. We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's Principal Province is obliged to get from America, are now sold in Sunbury, at the Drug Stores of Filing & Grant and Richard A. Fischer. Sept. 7, 1861.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

Shamokin, Sept. 21, 1861. Sent for the week ending Sept. 21. Perlast Report, 5,712 10. To same time last year, 154,171 15. Increase, 136,684 10. 17,492 05.

THE GREAT REQUISITES.—Napoleon and Wellington always held that no army could fight unless it was well clothed. With them there was a little smaller, was a more important personage than a General of Division, for there was plenty of material to make Generals; but a good general required a combination of rare qualities. In our recent experience, an army was created almost by the sounding of a bugle. The "Great Army" was magical; but good clothing was scarcer than good men, and ragged uniforms disfigured entire regiments. This evil is now at an end, the famous firm of Rockhill & Wilson having established a Military Clothing Depot at their Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 602 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, and uniforms of faultless material, cut and made, are now produced there in unlimited quantities.

A correspondent of the Siecle Paris, the government organ of France, writes from Tunis, Algeria, as follows:—"Our Col. of philosophers at home, may probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to a practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, P. M. S. Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than in any other, it strikes a Frenchman with a little singular, that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Province. We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's Principal Province is obliged to get from America, are now sold in Sunbury, at the Drug Stores of Filing & Grant and Richard A. Fischer. Sept. 7, 1861.

Religious Notices.

Divine service will be held every Sabbath in the Baptist Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—North-west corner of Backstreet and Lees street, Rev. J. D. BRADSHAW, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M. on Thursday evening. At Northumberland, in Old School, Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., every Sabbath. GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—North-west corner of River and Backstreet, Rev. J. W. SWANSON, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7 o'clock. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Dear street, between N. V. P. and Red Road, Rev. P. RIZAN, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Deer street, between N. V. P. and Red Road, Rev. J. W. SWANSON, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Butter, Eggs, Corn, Oats, Lard, Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Beans.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, to distribute the amount of money in the hands of the executors of Geo. Decker, late of Cameron township, Northumberland county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office, in Sunbury, on Tuesday, the 23d day of October, 1861, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate, are notified to be present to file their claims. WM. M. ROCKEFELLER, Auditor. Sunbury, Sept. 28, 1861.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES. JOSEPH NICELY, of Delaware township, and WILLIAM DEPPIN, of Trevorton, having been selected by the late Union Convention as candidates for the offices of Associate Judges, without solicitation on their part, having consented to the nomination, and now ask their fellow citizens without distinction of party for their support. September 21, 1861.

REGISTER & RECORDER, &c. J. B. MASSER, having been nominated by the Union Convention for Register and Recorder, &c. respectfully solicits the support of all good and loyal citizens of Northumberland county, without respect to party, for that office. Sunbury, Sept. 14, 1861.

COMMISSIONER. GEO. CHRISTMAN, having been nominated for County Commissioner, at the late Union Convention, offers himself as a candidate to his fellow citizens without distinction of party, and it elected will faithfully discharge his duty. Lewis town, Sept. 21, 1861.

To the Union Men of Northumberland County. I HAVE received the Union nomination for County Treasurer, I respectfully solicit the votes of the friends of the Union, and supporters of the Government in the County. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office faithfully. JOSEPH VANKIRK. Point lip, Sept. 21, 1861.

AUDITOR. ISAAC H. RESSLER, of Lower Mahanoy having been nominated for County Auditor by the late Union Convention, respectfully solicits the support of his fellow citizens without respect to party, for that office. September 21, 1861.

"THE UNION"

Arch Street, above Third, Philadelphia. EPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. THIS HOTEL is centrally situated by Passenger Cars in all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and convenience of the business public. Terms, \$1.50 per day. September 21, 1861.—19

It is said some of the soldiers of the Breckinridge ticket in this county would like to alter it some, but can't do it. One of them was asked lately whether the lower townships of the county were cut off from old Northumberland, or whether they were prohibited by act of Assembly from holding office. He replied that it was not convenient to give them any office just now; that they had so many among themselves who wanted office, that they must let the lower end, especially the Mahanoy, slide; that they would vote the ticket anyhow, no matter who was on it. AUGUSTA.

A correspondent of the Siecle Paris, the government organ of France, writes from Tunis, Algeria, as follows:—"Our Col. of philosophers at home, may probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to a practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, P. M. S. Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than in any other, it strikes a Frenchman with a little singular, that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Province. We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's Principal Province is obliged to get from America, are now sold in Sunbury, at the Drug Stores of Filing & Grant and Richard A. Fischer. Sept. 7, 1861.

Religious Notices.

Divine service will be held every Sabbath in the Baptist Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—North-west corner of Backstreet and Lees street, Rev. J. D. BRADSHAW, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M. on Thursday evening. At Northumberland, in Old School, Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., every Sabbath. GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—North-west corner of River and Backstreet, Rev. J. W. SWANSON, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7 o'clock. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Dear street, between N. V. P. and Red Road, Rev. P. RIZAN, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Deer street, between N. V. P. and Red Road, Rev. J. W. SWANSON, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Butter, Eggs, Corn, Oats, Lard, Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Beans.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, to distribute the amount of money in the hands of the executors of Geo. Decker, late of Cameron township, Northumberland county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office, in Sunbury, on Tuesday, the 23d day of October, 1861, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate, are notified to be present to file their claims. WM. M. ROCKEFELLER, Auditor. Sunbury, Sept. 28, 1861.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES. JOSEPH NICELY, of Delaware township, and WILLIAM DEPPIN, of Trevorton, having been selected by the late Union Convention as candidates for the offices of Associate Judges, without solicitation on their part, having consented to the nomination, and now ask their fellow citizens without distinction of party for their support. September 21, 1861.

REGISTER & RECORDER, &c. J. B. MASSER, having been nominated by the Union Convention for Register and Recorder, &c. respectfully solicits the support of all good and loyal citizens of Northumberland county, without respect to party, for that office. Sunbury, Sept. 14, 1861.

COMMISSIONER. GEO. CHRISTMAN, having been nominated for County Commissioner, at the late Union Convention, offers himself as a candidate to his fellow citizens without distinction of party, and it elected will faithfully discharge his duty. Lewis town, Sept. 21, 1861.

To the Union Men of Northumberland County. I HAVE received the Union nomination for County Treasurer, I respectfully solicit the votes of the friends of the Union, and supporters of the Government in the County. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office faithfully. JOSEPH VANKIRK. Point lip, Sept. 21, 1861.

AUDITOR. ISAAC H. RESSLER, of Lower Mahanoy having been nominated for County Auditor by the late Union Convention, respectfully solicits the support of his fellow citizens without respect to party, for that office. September 21, 1861.

"THE UNION"

Arch Street, above Third, Philadelphia. EPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. THIS HOTEL is centrally situated by Passenger Cars in all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and convenience of the business public. Terms, \$1.50 per day. September 21, 1861.—19