SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Of Cumberland County. EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

PHILADLPHIA, July 4, 1866. For many years the celebration of the Fourth of July was scarcely observed in the city, beyond the explosion of crackers, torpedoes, &c., by the boys, whilst many of the citizens went out into the country on pic-nic and other excursions of pleasure.-But our Philadelphia friends have a keen eye for the almighty dollar as well as for pa. triotism, and concluded to blend profit and patriotism together. The number of strangers was estimated at 100,000. The city most tyrannical that ever man imposed in was very much crowded, and a rich harvest for hotel proprietors and shop-keepers was the result.

The procession, to day, was large and imposing, according to the opinions of the papers, although not so large as the firemen's parade last year. It did not, however, come up to our expectations.

The movements of the procession were prompt and well arranged, as might be expected, when managed by that gallant sol dier, Gen. Hancock, who was loudly cheered as he passed along at the head of the column. Gen. Meade was also warmly greeted. Next came Gen. Geary, who was received with prolonged cheers, and after him was imperfect a proposition? I answer, because Governor Curtin, who was always popular I live among men and not among angelswith the soldiers. One of the most pleasing sights was the procession of orphan boyssons of soldiers who were killed in battle or died in service. They looked happy and contented, and seemed to enjoy the holiday excursion.

The Convention, to be held in this city on the 14th, by the friends of the President, its friends here say, will be represented by every Congressional district in the States, and they also say it will have an important he preferred restoration to "reconstruction." bearing in its action. Of this, however, we can judge better hereafter.

② A SOUTHERN CONVENTION. -- GOVERnor Hamilton, of Texas, proposes to get up a Congress. National Convention, at some Southern point, of the Union men, to take into consideration steps for the protection and security of Southern men from the threatened return to power of the unrepentent leaders of the Rebellion.

"IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION .-The Supreme Court, in session at Wilkesbarre, on the 29th ult., in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad case, declared the Cattawissa lease a good and valid legal contract, and that the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad does connect the Atlantic and their dexterity in the use of the broad man-Great Western Railroad with the Catawissa, notwithstanding the difference in gauge.

The Prospects of the Crops. The monthly report of the Department of

Agriculture says: The returns of five thousand correspondents in all parts of the country having been sent them. The first section is altered by received from the 1st to the 15th of June, defining who are citizens of the United shows that the apprehensions of scarcity of States and of the States. This is an excelcrops, which might threaten compulsory lent amendment, long needed to settle coneconomy of consumption or warrant extra- flicting decisions between the several States ordinary prices, are groundless. From a and the United States. It declares this great due regard to the usual average product and | naturalized in the United States. The sepresent losses of each State, the prospect on | cond section has received but a slight alter-

With favorable weather and the absence of casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourths of an average which was lost in the Senate. It or the total yield of wheat. Ohio and Indiana ap- proposition offered by Senator Wade would pear to have suffered most from winter kill- have worked the enfranchisement of the ing. A prospect for thirty-four per cent, of colored man in half the time. The third a crop of winter wheat in Indiana is sufficiently discouraging. Au increase by four tuting the ineligibility of certain high offen tenths of the average breadth of spring wheat | ders for the disfranchisement of all rebels will afford some relief and ought to bring up until 1870. This I cannot look upon as an the total average to half a crop. Ohio is improvement. It opens the elective franreported at four-tenths for winter wheat,

an increase of spring wheat will give about the same result, half an average crop. Illision of the loyal men of color from the balnois, now our greatest wheat growing State, lot-box, I see no hope of safety unless in the promises seven-tenths of a crop of winter prescription of proper enabling acts, which wheat, and as the spring wheat, which is the main dependence for a crop in portions of the State, is nearly as good as usual, at least | The fourth section, which renders inviolable three-fourths of a crop of wheat should be the public debt and repudiates the rebel debt,

at six and one-third-tenths, with one and three quarters more spring wheat than usual, in the proposition I do not pretend to be average crop for this State.
In Iowa, the appearance of winter wheat

is nine-tenths; spring, ten and three-fourth question shall have been adopted Congress tenths; and breadth of the latter sown, would be flooded by robels and rebel symtwelve and one eighth-tenths. This should give at least an average crop for Iowa.

In New York, winter wheat, eight and four nine tenths; spring wheat, nine and three-fifth tenths, or about eight-tenths for the crop as a whole.

In Missouri, a prospect for a full crop of winter wheat is reported, with one-half tenth of five per cent, more than the usual breadth of spring wheat, looking nearly as well as able and sincere men as the gentleman from usual at this season of the year.

Ohio propose or move to gratify personal

Kentucky is reported at five and two third Michigan, seven and one-half tenth.

Minnesola ten and five nine tenths for to hasten the result and prevent the demora-winter wheat and nine tenths for spring lization of our friends. Hence, I say, let us

winter and twelve-tenths for spring wheat.

In New England, except in Massachusetts, a full breadth of spring wheat is sown, looking better than an average in Maine, and t fraction lower than an average in the other States. Winter wheat, where it is grown at all has suffered to the extent of one and twotenths, and in Vermont and Connecticut three-tenths.

New Jersey is placed in the same list with New York and Pennsylvania, at eight tenths, and Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia will each average about six-tenths.

The section west of the Mississippi, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas taken together, promise more than an average crop of wheat.

General Longstreet was recently seronaded at New Orleans. He said he had no platform on which to address his hearers. If he approached Mr. Johnson be was called a trai-tor; if he went towards the radicals he was called a rebel; therefore he must be content to remain on the fence.

time the business places of six private citicome the business places of six private critical stress throughout the country will give these facts a prominent place in their columns, for the benefit of soldiers and General J. A. Rawlings, Major General A. L. Chetlain, Erigadier General J. A. Malthy.

Chetlain Erica the prospection of the benefit of soldiers and the protection of the widows and orphans of the widows and orphans.

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SPEECH OF MR. STEVENS.

Hon, Thaddeus Stevens made the clos ing speech in the House on the 13th ult, on the proposed amendments to the constitution. It is one of the most pointed and eloquent efforts in his life, and his words will sink deep into the hearts of the loyal

people. He said : Mr. Speaker, we may, perhaps, congratu-late the House and the country on the ap-proach to completion of a proposition to be submitted to the people for the admission of an outlawed community into the privileges and advantages of a civilized and free gov-ernment. When I say that we should rejoice at such completion, I do not thereby intend so much to express joy at the superior excellence of the scheme-as that there is to be a scheme-a scheme containing much positive good as well, I am bound to admit, as the omission of many better things. In my youth, in my manhood, in my old age, I had fouldy dreamed that when any fortunate chance should have broken up for a while the foundations of our institutions, and relieved us from obligations the their professions and consciences-would have so remodeled all our institutions as to have freed them from every vestige of human oppression, of inequality of rights, of the recognized degradation of the poor and the superior caste of the rich. In short, that no distinction would be tolerated in this purified Republic but what arose from merit and conduct. This bright dream has vanished "like the baseless fabric of a vision." I find that we shall be obliged to be content with patching up the worst portion of the ancient edifice and leaving it, in many of its parts, to be swept through by the tempests, the frosts, and the storms of despotism. Do among men as intelligent, as determined, and as independent as myself, who, not agreeing with me, do not choose to yield their opinions to mine. Mutual concession, therefore, is our only resort, or mutual ho

forts for a better plan could we have had the co-operation of the Executive. With his cordial assistance, the rebel States might have been made model republics, and this nation an empire of universal freedom. But He chooses that the slave States should re main as nearly as possible in their ancient condition, with such small modifications as he and his seven ministers should suggest, without any impertiment interference from He anticipated the legitimate action of the national Legislature, and by rank usurpation crected governments in the conquered provinces, imposed upon them institutions in the most arbitrary and unconstitutional manner, and now maintains them as legitimate governments, and insolently demands that they shall be represented in Congress on equal terms with loyal and regular States. To repress this tyrany and at the same time to do some justice to conquered rebels requires caution. The great danger is that the seceders may soon overwhelm the loyal men in Congress. The haste urged upon us by some loyal but impetuous men; their anxiety to embrace the representatives of rebels; their ambition to display tle of charity; and especially the danger arising from the unscrupulous use of patronage and from the oily orations of false prophets, famous for sixty day obligations and for protested political promises, admon-

tilities. We might well have been justified

in making renewed and more strenuous ef-

ish us to make no further delay. A few words will suffice to explain the changes made by the Senate in the proposition we of the statistical returns, with | privilege to belong to every person born or the 1st of June was for seven-tenths of a crop. ation. I wish it had received more. section has been wholly changed by substiwith two-and-a-half-tenths more for spring In my judgment, it endangers the Government of the country both State and national A very little better prospect for winter and may give the next Congress and Presiwheat than Indiana, and not quite so large | dent to the reconstructed rebels. With their sion of the loyal men of color from the balwill do justice to the freedom and enjoin

expected in the State.

In Wisconsin the winter wheat is reported

Will secure the approbation of all but traitors.

The fifth section is unaltered. You perceive that while I see much good which should secure three-fourths of an satisfied with it. And yet I am anxious for average crop for this State. danger is that before any constitutional would be flooded by rebels and rebel sympathizers. Whoever has mingled much in deliberative bodies must have observed the mental as well as physical nervousness of many members, impelling them too often to injudicious action. Whoever has watched the feelings of this House during the tedious months of this session, listened to the impatient whispering of some and the open declarations of others, especially when such Ohio propose or move to gratify personal predilections by breaking the ranks of the Union forces and presenting to the enemy a ragged front of stragglers, must be anxious no longer delay; take what we can get now, Kansas fourteen and one third tenths for and hope for better things in future legisla-

enfranchisement as a condition precedent

Our Soldiers.

HARRISBURG, June 28. It has been finally announced that of the late Pennsylvania reserve corps, about ten thousand claims of privates are yet unpaid. The great majority of these privates either fell in battle, perished in hospitals, or have died since the close of the war. The money is due to the families of such as well as to is due to the families of such as well as to the soldiers who have survived the contest. State Treasurer Kemble, who is president of the Board of Claims, is deairous that these accounts shall be settled, and has ordered blanks to be printed, which will be forwarded to all soldiers of the reserve corps, as well as to the widows of such as have perished, immediately on their application by letter to the Board of Claims at Harrisburg. It is well enough to have it distinctly underatood that it is unnecessary to employ any agent for the collection of their claims, as it requires no legal ability to do so, the necessary blanks and instructions will be On one little street in Galena, lillineis, and within the space of four blocks, were at one Chains, to all claimants. It is especially desired that the press throughout the country

GEN. GEARY ON SOLDIERS

Views of Gen. Genry of the Claims of Certain of the Soldiers to Bounties from the United States Gov-

Gen. Joshua T. Owen, as president of the Central organization of the "Boys in Blue," having on behalf of this influential body of soldiers, requested Gen. Genry to state his views of the justice of the claims of certain of the soldiers to bounties from the United States Government, had transmitted to him the following letter, addressed by Gen. Geary to the Hon, Henry Wilson, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, at the time of its date, as fully embodying his views. We publish the letter in full, as of public inter-

NEW CUMBERLAND, PA., May 4, 1866.

Hon. H. Wilson, Chairman Military Com mittee Senate United States:

DEAR SIR: I trust you will pardon my intrusion upon your time for a few minutes, while I thank you for the valuable and efficient aid you have given, and are still giving in behalf of an act to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors who served during the war of the rebellion; and to give expression to some views of my own upon the ubject. Having been a soldier myself, the services, sacrifices, and sufferings of the defenders of our national existence are familiar to me. They perilled all to secure our land from the infamous crime of treason, and the blighting influences of slavery. Those who were the first to volunteer their services, did so without the inducements of high bounties and high wages.

They came forward with hearts overflow ing with loyalty, true patriotism and sacredness of purpose; and undismayed, they persevered through all its trials and vissitudes to the termination of a long and bloody war. The war is ended, and the glory and prowess of our arms fully vindicated. Will not, then, a grateful people award justice to those who have defended and preserved their lives, their treasure and their nationality? The claims of such are so pre-eminently just and proper, that delay or neglect in their prompt acknowledgment and payment by the nation will not be excused, and will be inexcusable.

I am constantly receiving communications on the subject of "equalization of bounties," not only from soldiers and sailors of my own State, but from those of other States and my opinion is frequently asked, with respect to its justice and practicability.

As to its justice, I have uniformly replied that in my opinion, no measure could be more just or more worthy of the consideration of Congress; and while the nation owes much to the commissioned officers, for their untiring mental and physical exertions, anxiety, courage and responsibility, they are in a great measure repaid by the glory of success which has been obtained, which in a great degree attaches to their names; but there is certainly something more substantial than mere thanks and gratitude due to the sterling rank and file, who were always present in the deadly strife, and whose self-sacrificing patriotism has triumphantly sustained the glory and honor

I feel that the country cannot do too much for the patriotic services of those who during the late rebellion have stood by the Union in its perils; and, if by any act of mine, I could recompense those toil worn soldiers for their great sacrifices and their long-tried loyalty, I would consider it the highest privilege, and the greatest act of my

As to the expediency or practicability, I perceive that some members of Congress. although professing a desire to do justice to the soldiers, are fearful of injuring the national credit and of increasing taxation by adding to the national debt some \$250,-000,000 or \$300,000,000, to meet the claim for the equalization of bounties. I admit that this is a large sum, and I like to see members of Congress exhibit a due regard for public economy; and it is certainly highly commendable to be cautious in imposing improper burdens, or increasing the national indebtedness, which will never be properly aggregated until the just claims of its de fenders are awarded to them. But what is the sum of \$250,000,000 to a nation like ours when every principle of justice demands it to be paid to those who have rescued it from anarchy and death? What would this glorious Republic have been worth if its rebel destroyers had not been met and vanquished by the soldiers who fought, and bled, and three hundred thousand of whom fell in its defence? It is but a trifle, when we consider the vast resources of our country, look forward to the immense wealth hich in a few years it is destined to

possess.

If the Government has not the money to pay this demand for bounties to our soldiers. why could not Congress authorize the Secretary of the treasury to issue five per cent gold bonds for all sums of \$50 and upwards, payable in thirty years, making them the "Soldier's Bounty Bonds," but receivable at all times in payment for Government lands at par. This would enable the soldier at any time to exchange his bonds for public lands on any of the great railroad lines leading to the Pacific, or in any other place where he might choose to locate. would also cause the bonds at once to be in demand. Those who did not choose to locate in the Western States, could sell their bonds at par to those who wished to

Besides, if the soldiers should choose to take up lands for their bonds, the country would be certain that the great West was being filled up with a population that loved it and had stood by it in the hour of its greatest need. The soldier-emigrant would feel, too, that his homestead was the reward of patriotism, and his posterity after him

would venerate it as such. I think that in this way the country would scarcely feel the payment of this debt to its defenders. The public lands would not only thus prove a sinking fund, but the debt will greatly aid in their rapid settlement and development-that in a few years the ponds would be entirely absorbed and the country the better for it. It would add but little to her taxation and would scarcely diminish her resources. But should Congress not see fit to make those bonds receivable at all times in payment for public lands, the increase of the national indebtedness, say \$250,000,000, payable in thirty years, can not be looked upon as any very

serious calamity. The annual increase of burden would be but \$12,500,000 counting it at 5 per cent.; whereas, long before these bonds will become due, the national wealth will be more 21 George McLace, Mt. Carmel tp. than double what it now is, and thus the burden will yearly diminish.

I thank you heartily for the efforts you have made towards obtaining justice for the soldier and sailor, and I hope that Congress will cordially co-operate with you in perfecting this important measure.

With high regard, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GEARY.

There are 470 lodges of Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania, with a membership of 8,440.
The receipts of the Order for the last fiscal year ending in May, was \$393,399 67, and the expenditures \$160,518 68.

PROTECTIONS

The new Tariff bill has been reported to Congress by Mr. Morrill. The rates are not what may be termed a high tariff, but it is believed will be sufficiently Protective in connection with the reduced rates of internal taxation. The great feature of the bill is that nearly all the duties are specific, which is a great improvement on all the Tariffs since the Tariff of 1842.

The bill has evidently been penned in a spirit of compromise. On the Principal grades of Iron and Coal the duty is fixed

varies from 3½ cents to 7 cents per pound.

On steel made by the Bessemer process, 3

39 Peter Mengas, Lewis

40 Jacob F. Gaugar, Milton

41 Samuel M. Reeser, Lower Augusta

43 John Weaver, Zerbe Bituminous Coal, mixed and imported from 44 Elias Beaver, Chilisuuaque any port or any place thirty degrees of longitude east of Washington, one dollar and fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels eighty pounds to the bushel; on all Bituminous Coal mixed and imported from 47 Henry Fagely, Sunbury 48 Jasper Metler, Rush. any place not more than thirty degrees of longitude east of Washington, 50 cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel: on Anthracite and all other coal not herein or otherwise provided for, \$1.50 per ton of twenty-eight, bushels eighty pounds to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal, twelve per centum ad valorem.

Lieutenant General Grant has accepted the position of Second Vice President of the Washington National Monument Society, which had been filled by Lieutenant General

Scott. An early visitor at Saratoga says that thus far conservatism rules in politics, high church in religion, and the all-firedest friz-

The first bushel of wheat ever grown in Minnesota was raised in 1829; last year the yield was 10,000,000 bushels; and this year, with a good harvest, the crop is put down

Mrs. Dennis, mother of the family afflicted 25 George Keiser, Lower Augusta

In New Orleans a car driver killed a man by striking him on the head with a loaded whip, because he got on a street car with an

Large spots broke out on him, and his symsoning. It is supposed he swallowed sor of the water.

SEE A WOMAN, in another column picking Samburg grapes for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in the hospitals and by the first class families in Paris, nett.

placed vertically, with its pivot, a steel point, resting on a highly polished metal surface, indicators will, it is said, show a slow continuous motion opposite to that of the earth. In other words, being so suspended as to be almost independent of the earth, the wheel tends to maintain a state of rest while the earth revolves.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: "Lawyers, claim agents and others from Boston, Cincinnati,
Nashville and Louisville have for the past few weeks flooded the country with circulars advising officers of the late war that they are entitled to five dollars extra pay, commutation allowance for servants between May 1, 1864, and March 3, 1865. We are authorized by the Paymaster General and the Second Comptroller to say that the law allows no such extra pay, and that all such representa-tions are fraudulent and intended to deceive the public."

berries with white powdered sugar, and squeeze the juice of an orange or two over

the unsettled state of affairs on the continent. The country is full of workmen from Prussia, Frankfort and other German States, who they cannot obtain in their own country, and are still less likely to obtain in Switzerland, a great number of men having been

Hancock and Shelby counties, Indiana, each

LIST OF JURORS.

For the August Term of the Court of Nor

14 James F. Raker, Little Mahanoy 15 Daniel C. Hoffman, Delaware 16 Daniel Follmer, Turbut 17 Elias Weist, Lower Mahanoy

22 Charles Follmer, Turbut 23 Solomon Bobb, Little Mahanoy 24 John West, Lower Mahanoy TRAVERS JURORS. Jacob Yordy, Zerbe

3 Jacob Bloom, Lower Augusta 4 John McFarland, Northumberland Duncan Myers, Sunbury Abraham Snyder, Upper Mahanoy William L. Nesbit, Chrisquaque 8 Wm. Shartel, Jordan 9 Joel Yordy, Lower Augusta 10 Peter Weikel, Cameron

16 William B. Stamm, Turbut

28 Samuel Mulchle, Shamokin 29 John Heck, Northumberland

Philip H. Waldron, Turbut

33 John C. Morgan, Chillisquaque

36 John S. Latsha, Washington

37 Casper Sharp, Coal 38 Samuel R. Malick, Zerbe 39 Peter Mengas, Lewis

45 Francis Bucher, Sunbury

46 William Strohecker, Jordan

PETIT JURORS.

Francis M. McCarty, Mt. Carmel tp.

Daniel C. Smith, Delaware Martin Bachman, Lower Mahanoy

4 Daniel P. Caul, Chillisquaque

7 Jacob Giltner, Turbutville bor. 8 Daniel Hetrick, Washington

10 William Haupt, Milton 11 William Fritz, Zerbe

12 Allen Moody, Shamokin 13 Samuel Reider, Rush

16 Armon Glaze, Lewis

20 Simon Metzger, Delaware 21 Thomas Miller, Point

23 Daniel Marsh, Delaware

24 Peter Yost, Shamokin

22 John S. Troxel, Chillisquaque

14 Charles Kase, " 15 H. D. Dreisbach, Turbutville

17 James Deiffenbach, Northumberland

26 William S. Fordsman, Chillisquaque

30 Lewis O. Hummer, Chillisquaque 31 David Dunkelberger, Little Mahanoy

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROTHONOTARY, &c.

HAVING been solicited by numerous friends, I thereby offer myself as a candidate for nomination by the Union Republican Convention for the office of

PROTHONOTARY, &c.

Should I be nominated and elected. I will discharge the duties of said office faithfully and impartially.

L. T. ROHRBACH.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST

Quarterly Report of the condition of the "The First Quarterly Report of the condition of the "The First National Bank of Sunbury, Pennsylvania," on the morning of the first Monday of July, A. D., 1866;

LIABILITIES.

RESOURCES.

Other U. S. securities, 127.000 00
Pennsylvania War Loan and other stocks, 16,920 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other
National Banks,
Cash on hand, notes of State Banks, 8,910 00

I. S. J. PACKER. Cashier of the "First National Bank of Sunbury, Pa.," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. J. PACKER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fifth day of July 1866

P. M. Sunner, As I. Assessor.

P. M. SHINDEL, Ass't. Assessor. Sunbury, July 7th, 1866.

THE TWARES

Sheet Iron and Stove

STORE,

Market Street, near Engel's Store, SUNBURY, PA

STOVES,

Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Lanterns

Shades, Chimnys, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of this kind. COPPER, BRASS and IRON KETTLES, of all

FRUIT JARS and CANS of the latest improved

styles.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of Spouting and Roofing, Range and Furnace Work.

Repairing, cheaply and neatly executed.

BENJ. ZETELMOYER.

CE CREAM FREEZERS and Haley's Patent Clothe Wringers, for sale by B. ZETELMOYER.

Paints, Glass, Putty, White Lead, Varnishes, &c. Everything that Painters use at unheard of prices at the Hardware Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!

820,000 wanted in exchange for all kinds of Hardware, Irons, Nails, &c., at the new Hardware Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

SPRING AND SUMMER

Millinery Goods,

Just opening at the Millinery Store of

Miss M. L. GUSSLER

Fawn Street, below the Railroad, SUNBURY, PA

Such as

BONNEYS, Dress Trimmings, Head-Dresses, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Flowers, Collars, Handker-

chiefs, &c., &c.,

which have been carefully selected.

The attention of the Ladies is solicited to her large assortment of the latest styles of BONNETS, which give satisfaction to all.

Call and examine for yourselves. No trouble to

DUILDERS and those contemplating building, would do well to call and see the large assortment of Leeks, Latches, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Straps and T. Hinges, Window Springs, and every thing wanted to complete a home, at the new Hardware store of

Sunbary, April 14, 1866.

\$620,235 96

\$112,519 28

200,000,00

27 Franklin Leisenring, Shamokin,

28 Reubin Shull, "
29 Charles F. Martin, Sunbury

32 Paul Masteller, Milton

36 Stephen Glaze, Lewis,

Sunbury, July 7, 1866.

Capital stock paid in,

Surplus Fund, Circulating notes in circulation, Dividends Unpaid,

Dividends Unpaid,
Construction account,
Due to Depositors,
" Banks and Bankers,
Notes of Bank of Northumberland," in

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted.

Banking-house, other Real Estate, furniture and faxtures,
Current expenses and taxes paid,
Cash Items,
Due from Banks and Bankers,
U.S. Bonds deposited with U.S.
Treasurer to secure circulating notes,
Other II.S. assembles.

Specie, Legal Tender Notes, Compound Interest Notes,

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NORTHUMBERLAND Co., SCT.

they are represented.

Sunbury, July 7, 1866.-Iy

Sunbury, July 7, 1866.

33 George W. Weaver, Coal

34 Samuel Heckers, Shamokin

35 Patrick Donohoe, Mt. Carmel tp.

18 John Hoffman, Washington 19 Andrew H. Geist, Upper Mahanoy

9 John A. Snyder, Lower Mahanoy

5 John Wooly, 6 Michael McGee

35 Solomon R. Walters, Chilisquaque

30 N. F. Nagle, Milton 31 William Leinbach, Lewis

34 Samuel Leech, Lewis

17 Daniel Kehres, Washington, The New Tariff Bill. 18 Daniel Young, Delaware 19 John Hetrick, Washington 20 William Rhodes, Coal 21 William B. Chamberlin, Milton 22 George W. Snyder, Shamokin
23 Henry Y. Raker, Zerbe
24 Thomas Pardoe, Chilisquaque
25 John Smith, Zerbe
26 Charles Culp, Mount Carmel bor.
27 Peter Von Nieda, Chillisquaque

Pigs, \$9 per ton: rolled or hammered iron thinner than 1 inch, 2 cents per pound: on all sizes thinner than No. 8 wire guage 21 cents per pound; railroad iron, \$20 per ton.
On the different kinds of steel the duty

is fixed at 2 cents per pound.

COAL.—On Candle or Canal Coal and

BREVITIES.

zleization in fashion.

at 16,000,000 bushels.

with trichina at Marion, Iowa, died on Sunday. The father died on Saturday. This makes the sixth death out of the ten afflic-

unlighted cigar in his hand. A boy died in Chicago last week from the effects of swimming in a pond where the carcasses of animals had been deposited.

toms were those of a very bad case of poi-

London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction,-For sale by W. A. Ben-If a wheel four or five feet in diameter is

In Sicily it is the custom to crush straw-

Switzerland is suffering considerably from have come to look for employment, which thrown out of work, by the failure of their

The Japanese papers are indignant at the execution of a Japanese at Yokohama by order of the government of the Tycoon. A drunken French soldier broke into a house in the town and insulted the "very beautiful" wife of the owner. An inmate of the house, or possibly one of the crowd outside, killed the aggressor. In consequence of this, the husband had his head chopped off the next week outside the Governor's prison, and all his relations have been made prisoners in their own houses—a cheap plan for super-seding jails prevalent in Japan.

Several cases of spotted fever, a fatal and much dreaded disease, has appeared in the vicinity of Carrollton and Fountaintown, in case resulting in almost immediate death.

thumberland County, 1866. F. A. Clark, Shamokin Solomon Dunkelberger, Cameron 3 William Shadel, Upper Mahanoy Peter Burral, Lower Mahony John Crouser, Northumberland Peter Voris, Chilisquaque William Cherington, Shamokin Adam Kemble, Jackson

S. S. Stine, Milton Adam Lenker, Lower Mahanoy Edward Stamm, Turbut Henry Diffenbauch, Sunbury Henry Hoffa, Turbut

Charles Hartzel jr., Delaware Jacob Ripel, Milton Henry Lantz, Turbut

Jacob Vandevander, Northumberland

BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS



704 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Those in want of Silver or Silver Plated Ware wil find it much to their advantage by visiting our Store before making their purchases. Our long experi-ence in the manufacture of the above kind of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the First
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CHAS. J. BRUNER.

Santury, June 30th, 1866.

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eient or modern times. We mik the Republicans of Northumberland connty to send in their names at once, and to circulat the AMERIKANER, and on the right of the second The shap of October, we will announce to them another Gettysburg slaughter of the left flank of Gen.
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AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 148 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn. June 23, 1866.—4t

NOTICE

A LL these knowing themselves indebted to C. & H. F. Hans, by note or book account, must make payment before the first day of August next. After that date the accounts will be left in the hands of John Farnsworth, for collection

Upper Augusta, June 16, 1866. — CALL and see those beautiful Bird Cages at the new Hardware store of J. H. CONLEY & CO.

FINE Myrtle Pomatum, at the Fancy Store of ANNA PAINTER. 820 REWARD

Will be given to any person who may give sufficient proof to the School Directors of Upper Augusta Town-

proof to the School Directors of Upper August the arrest chip. Northumberland County, to cause the arrest and conviction of any person of persons that have been breaking the glass and such, and otherwise in-juring the Public School Honses, in said Township, agreeable to a Resolution past by said board, June 4, 1866. Upper Augusta June 16.

Pensions Increased. A N immense stock of every kind of Tin Wares and Sheet Iron Ware of all descriptions. The late Act of Congress gives additional pay to the following Pensions, viz : COOK, OFFICE and PARLOR STOVES of the best Brands which are unsurpassed for beauty of finish, simplicity of arrangement, combining cheapness and durability and each stove warranted to perform what ist. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes,

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Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

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NEW YORK CITY, You can purchase Cut Lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole piecess Call

Call STRAW GOODS, Ribbour Silks Flowers, Mills nery Lace, &c., received daily from Auction.

EDWD RIDLEY, 309, 311, 311; Grand st., 64 and 66 Allen st., Fifth Block East from the Bowery. April 21, 1866.—2m

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration, with the will annexed, have been granted to the understyced on the estate of Frederick Lazarus, late of the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All pursons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JARED C. IRWIN.
J. B. MASSER.
Sunbary, June 16, 66.—6t Administrators 1000 Carriage Makers Wanted to buy Fellocand Spokes, Hubs, Axles, Springs, Bands, Boltand everything pertaining to the business at the Cheap Hardware and Iron Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO.

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will be 50 cents per 100 lbs. Barrels of truck weighing less than 100 lbs will be charged as 100 lbs in weight. Fresh Fish will require to be packed in tight bar Prompt attention to the collection of Bills, Draft

N. FERREE LIGHTNER, Agent. Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

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Sunbury, June 16, 1866. 25,000 lbs. assorted Charcoal Iron at 5 | cts | 1 at | J. II. CONLEY & CO Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

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Citrate of Magnesia This Preparation is particularly recommended. being both more agreeable to the taste and may pleasant in its operations. It is a cooling cathartic and operates mildly. For an active purge, the contents of the bottle to

betaken at once; as a laxative, half a bottle. For children the dose should be reduced in proportion o their age.

The bettle should be kept well corked and Iylo
n its side. Prepared by AV. A. Bennett, Dreggiet
Sunbury, June 2, 1856.

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All letters answered promptly, with circulars at
terms.

May 26, 41 CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

THE public are hereby polified not to purchas any of the fixtures belonging to the National Stoon, in Sunbury, one-half owned by Thos. Tunic, as the other half by myself, the lease of said establissment is owned by me, and all persons are hereby tified not to purchase any thing belonging to said either in the basement or above, as Mr. Tunis is no permitted to rell any articles belonging to said establishment without my consent. Any person wish to purchase one-half of the saloon, would do well calling on me.

Sunbury, June 16, 1806.—3t calling on me. Sunbury, June 10, 1806.—St

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretefore existing between a undersigned in the business of Binchsmithing, in a borough of Northumberland, was dissolved by a task content, on the first of May last. The business of the late firm.

ALEX COLT.

Northumberland June 16, 1856—34

Northumberland, June 16, 1866 -3t

Notice to Creditors. A LL persons indebted to the late firm of Robriss
A Cooper, on note, book account or otherwisere hereby notified to make immediate payment they wish to save costs, as they will be placed in I hands of an officer for coffection.

D. C. ROHREACH
T. G. COOPER.

Sunbury, June 16, 1866. A New and fine lot of PERFUMES, &c. for the Holistays, at LIGHTNER c. 1000 Customers wanted to buy Hardware A at the Cheap Hardware and Iron brock y CONLEY & CO

Supporty, June 15, 18ed