

SUNBURY, PENNA. OFFICE the same that has been beretofore occu-pied by Wm. M. Rokefeller, Eq., nearly op-posite the residence of Judge Jordan. Subbury, July 1, 1865.-19 Sunbury, April 21, 1866.

over to the ranks of the enemy he was com-missioned to fight, and then plead his individual convictions of duty as a justification NEW GOODS!! of his treachery. In truth, Mr. Johnson's conscience is, like his understanding, a mere form of expression of his will. The will of

ZIEGLER & CASE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. SUNBURY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Collections and all Protessional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining Counties. So Also, special attention paid to the Collection of Pensions, Bounties and Back Pay for Widows

Orphans and Soldiers Sunbary, March 18, 1865 .--

H. B. MASSER,

tiorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA .-Collections attended to in the counties of Nor-inberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming.

REFERENCES. HEFFERENCES. Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia, A. G. Oattell & Co., " Hon. Wm. A. Porter, " Morton McMichael, Esq., " K. Ketcham & Co., 239 Pearl Street, New York. John W. Ashmeda, Attorney at Law, " Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law, " Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

VALENTINE DIETZ, WROLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in every variety of

ANTHRACITE COAL, Upper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn'a.

To Orders solicited and filled with promptness and

E C GOBIN,

Attorney and Connsellor at Law, BOONVILLE, CCOPER CO , MISSOURI. WILL pay taxes on lands in any part of the State. Buy and sell real Estate, and all other

ers entrusted to him will receive prompt atten July 8, 1865 bet 15, '64.

IDR. D. D. LA MILACY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

NORTHUMBERLAND, PA. DR. LUMLEY has opened an office in Northum-berland, and offers his services to the people of that place and the adjoining townsLips. Office next door to Mr. Scott's Shoe Store, where he can found at all

Northumberland August 19, 1865 .-FLOUR & FEED STORE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WHOLLESALE AND RETAIL. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his new WAREHOUSE, near the Shamokin Valley Railroad Depot, in SUNBURY, Flour by the barrel and sacks of all kinds of Feed by the ton The above is all mannfactured at his own Mills, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices. J M. CADWALLADER. Sunbury, April 1, 1866.

JEREMIAH SNYDER.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law. SUNBURY, PA.

12 District Attorney for Northum berland County.

Sunbury, March 31, 1866 .- : y

G. W. HAUPT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office on south side of Market street, four does west of Eyster's Store,

BUNBURY, PA. Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumbertand and the adjoining counties. Susbury, April 7, 1866.

ACOBO. BECK MERCHANT TAHOR,

And Dealer in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. Fawn street, south of Weaver's

Hotel, SUNUBRY, PA. March 31, 1806. WYILLUAM Lo. IROOM, Bricklayer and Builder, Market Btreet, 4 doors East of Third SL., BUNBURY, PENN'A. BUNBURY, PENN'A. Market Btreet, 4 doors East of Third 8t., BUNBURY, PENN'A. N. B.-All Jobbing pickipily al-cend to. Bunbury, June 2, 1806.

J.H. ENGEL HAS just returned from New York and Philadel-phia, and is now receiving a New Stock of

Spring & Summer Goods. at a great reduction in prices. Gentlemen's Wear.

Fine Black Cloth at \$4.00 that used to sell at \$8.00. Cassimeres, Satinett, Cashmeretts, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonade and Linen Panting, at reduced prices. Ladies' Dress Goods.

Silk, Wool Delaines, Mohair, Silk Stripe, Paul De Chain, Alpacea, Poplett, English and Scotch Ginghams, Challies, Delaines, Lawn, Calico and Muslins, very cheap.

White Goods.

Linen Dress Goods. Linen Skirting, White Toilet Quilts, Brillinhit, Swiss Stripe, Swiss Cambrie, Jac-conett, Irish Linon, Shirt Fronts, &c. Ladies' Gloth and Flannel Sacking, and other fiannel at low prices. White Shelland Wood, Shawis, Balmocal Skuris, &c. Skirting and the Intest style of Hoop Skirts, very handsome and chesp. Yankee Notions in Great Variety Yankee Notions in Great Variety Hosiery, Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspen-dors, Neckties, Paper Collars, Umbrelliss, a good essortment of Spectacles, Coats, Spool Cotton, fancy Battons, Trimming, &c. Carpets, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, brown and green Oil Cloths for windows, Gilt Shades, Fixtures for Window Blinds. Hats, Caps and Ladies' Shakers, Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Spades, iron-tooth Garden Rakes. derland.

GROCERIES, SALT & FISH.

Queensware, Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty.

School Books, and a new supply of WALL PA-PER, will be sold very cheap. All persons desirous of getting good goods at low prices, for cash or country produce, will please give us a call. Sunbury, (April 713, 1866.

WILLIAM W. APSLEY'S Wholesale

Boot, Shoe and Trunk WAREHOUSE, SUNBURY, PA. ngainst their convictions; and having thus the power to purchase support, it will not fail of those means of dividing the North which come from corrupting it. The party under which the war for the Union was con-

SUNBERY, PA. W. APSLEY has just opened a NEW STORE in the well-known house of Mrs. Boal-ton, in Market street, and offers to the eilisens of Sunbury and neighboring towns. BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality and workmanship. He having nade arrangements with first-class manufacturers or the best quality of good. In the Wholesale Department he calls the atten-tion of Country Storskeepers to his fine stock, which work to construct the lowest wholesale prices, thus con-bing Retail Department can be found BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., which, in price, it hese times, are without a paralle. The Stock of Ladica Was is superior in style and workmanship than is muchly found in country towns, entracing gems of Balmorals, splendid Congress Galax, and fancy shoes of every kind. W. W. A. also calls attention to his large stock of with ease and confort.

Come Onet Come All! Sunbury, March 10th, 1556.

NEW OPENING Of Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Boots & Shoes. THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public of Sunbury, and vicinity, that he has opened his

CLOTHING STORE with a well selected stock of GENT'S PURNISHING GOODS.

I will sell at astonishing low prices. I have also still on hand a large stock of

S. GRoss' old stand, Market Square Sunbury, April 7, 1866.

ordinary men is addressed through their understanding and conscience. Mr. Johnoccurrence had altogether passed from his recollection. In fact, all attempts to discriminate be-

son's understanding and conscience can be addressed only through his will. He puts tween rebels and rebel States, to the advanintellectual principles and the moral law in the possessive case, thinks he pays them a tage of the latter, are done in defiance of notorious facts. If the rebellion had been merely a rising of individual citizens of States, it would have been an insurrection compliment and adds to their authority when he makes them the adjuncts of his petted pronoun "my;" and things to him are reasonable and right, not from any quality against the States, as well as against the Federal Government, and might have been easily put down. In that case, there would inherent in themselves, but because they are have been no withdrawal of Southern Senamade so by his determinations. Indeed, he made so by his determinations. Indeed, he sees hardly anything as it is, but almost everything as colored by his own dominant egolism. Thus he is never weary of assert-ing that the people are on his side ; yet his method of learning the wishes of the people is to scrutinize his own, and, when acting out his own passionate impulses, he ever in-sists that he is obeying public sentiment. Of all the wilful men who, by strange chance, have found themselves at the head of a con-stitutional government, he most resembles tors and Representatives from Congress, and therefore no question as to their inherent right to return. In Missouri and Kentucky, or example, there was civil war, waged by inhabitunts of those States against their local governments, as well as against the United States; and nobody contends that the rights and privileges of those States were forfeited by the criminal acts of their citizens. But the real strength of the rebellion consisted in this, that it was not a restitutional government, he most resembles the last Stuart king of England, James H.: bellion against States, but a rebellion ny States. No loose assemblage of individu-als, though numbering hundreds of thou-sands, could long have resisted the pressure and the likeness is increased from the cir-cumstance that the American James has, in his supple and plausible Secretary of State, of the Federal power and the power of the State governments. They would have had one fully competent to play the part of Sun-

no means of subsistence except those de-rived by plunder and voluntary contribu-tions, and they would have lacked the mili-The party which, under the ironical designation of the National Union Party, now proposes to take the policy and character of Mr. Johnson under its charge, is composed chiefly of Democrats defeated at the polis, tary organization by which mobs are trans-formed into formidable armies. But the rebellion being one of States, being virtually decreed by the people of States assembled in convention, was sustained by the two tremendous governmental powers of taxation and conscription. The willing and the unand Democrats defeated on the field of bat-tle. The few spostate Republicans, who have joined its ranks while seeming to lead its organization, are of small account. Its great strength is in its Southern supporters, willing were thus equally placed at the dis-position of a strong government. The popu-lation and wealth of the whole immense and if it comes into power, it must obey a rebel direction. By the treachery of the President, it will have the Executive patronregion of country in which the rebellion age on its side, for Mr. Johnson's "con-science" is of that peculiar kind which finds satisfaction in arraying the interest of others prevsiled were at the service of this government. So completely was it a rebellion of States, that the universal excuse of the minority of original Union men for entering heartily into the contest after it had once begun was, that they thought it their duty to abide by the decision, and share the fortunes of their respective STATES. Nobody at the South believed at the time the war ducted is to be denounced and proscribed as the party of disunion, and we are to be edi-fied by addresses on the indissoluble unity of the nation by secessionists, who have hardly yet had time to wash from their hands the commenced, or during its progress, that his State possessed any "continuous" right to a participation in the privileges of the Federal Constitution, the obligations of which it had repudiated. When confident of sucstains of Union blood. The leading propo-sition on which this compiracy against the country is to be conducted is the monstrous absurdity that the Rebel States have an incess, the Southerner scornfully scouted the mere suspicion of entertaining such a de-grading notion; when assured of defeut, his absurdity that the Robel States have an in-herent "continuous," unconditioned, consti-tutional right to form a part of the Federal Government, when they have once acknowl-edged the fact of the defeat of their inhabi-tants in an armed attempt to overthrow and subvert it — a proposition which implies that victory paralyzes the powers of the victors ; that run begins when success is assured ; that the only effect of beating a Southern rebel in the field is to exait bin into a maker of laws for his antagonist. only thought was to "get his State back into the Union on the best terms that could be made." The idea of "conditions of re-admission" was as firmly fixed in the Southern as in the Northern mind. If the politi-cians of the South now adopt the principle cians of the South now adopt the principle that the rebel States have not, as States, ever altered their relations to the Union, they do it from poincy, finding that its adop-tion will give them "better terms" than they ever dreamed of getting before the President of the United States taught them that it would be more politic to bully than to plead.

that the roaly effect of bearing a Southern rebel in the field is to creat buin into a sinker of laws for his antagonist. In the minority report of full Congressional Joint Committee on Reconstruction, which is designed to supply the new party with onstitutional law, this theory of kits regists is most elaborately presented. The ground is taken, that during the rebellion the States is the prevalled were as "completely into the rebellion, and were board into the form the states of the clisses to mere ablics to supply the whole are of punchase whole your the prevalled were as "completely into the rebellion, and were board into the prevalled were as "completely into the rebellion, and were board into the prevalled were as "completely into the representatives for the clisses of the

seem to have forgotten that there has been any real war, and bring to mind the conver-ted Austrahan savage whom the missionary could not make penitent for a murder com-mitted the day before, because the triffing the day before, because the triffing leading rebel, pardoned into a Johnsonian the country depend on the success of the union man, implores the people of that re-gion to send delegates to the Philadelphia tions. The loyal nation must see to it that Convention, on the ground that its purpose the Fortieth Congress shall be as competent is to organize "conservative" men of all sec- to override Executive votoes as the Thirtyis to organize "conservative" men of all sec-tions and parties, "to drive from power that Radical party who are daily trampling under foot the Constitution, and fast converting a constitutional Republic into a consolidated despotism." The terms to which South which gave success to the war, must now be Carolina is asked to submit, before she can exerted to reap its fruits and prevent its rebe made the equal of Ohio or New York in the Union, are stated to be "too degrading and humiliating to be entertained by a free-man for a single instant." When we consider that this "Radical party" constitutes lainy is contemplated, there are always found nearly four fifths of the legal Legislature of some eminently respectable men, with a fixed the nation, that it was the party which saved the country from dismemberment while Mr. Orr and his friends were notorithe nation, that it was the party which saved the country from dismemberment while Mr. Orr and his friends were notori-ously engaged in "trampling the Constitu-tion under foet," and that the man who de-nounces it owes his forfeited life to its clemency, the astounding insolence of the impeachment touches the sublime. Here is confessed treason inveighing against tried loyalty, in the name of the Constitution it has violated and the law it has broken! But why does Mr. Orr think the terms of has violated and the law it has broken! of heroic patriotism, the spectacle of But why does Mr. Orr think the terms of a great nation which allows itself to be ru-South Carolina's restored relations to the ined with decorum, and dies rather than Union "too degrading and humiliating to commit the slightest breach of constitutional

be entertained by a freeman for a single in-stant?" Is it because he wishes to have the rebel debt paid? Is it because he desires to have the Federal debt repudiated? Is it because he thinks it intolerable that a neetiquette. This insensibility to facts and blindness to the tendency of events, they call wisdom and moderation. Behind these political dummies are the real forces of the Johnson party, men of insolent spirit, resogro should have civil rights ? Is it because inte will, embittered temper and unscrupulous purpose, who clearly know what they are after, and will besitate at no "informalihe resents the idea that breakers of oaths, like himself, should be disqualified from having another opportanity of for swearing themselves? Is it because he considers that a white rebel freeman of South Carolina has ty" in the attempt to obtain it. To give these persons political power will be to sur-render the results of the war, by placing the Government practically in the hands of those a natural right to exercise double the political power of a white loyal freeman of Mas-sachusetts? He must return an affirmative against whom the war was waged. No smooth words about "the equality of the States," "the necessity of conciliation," "the wickedness of sectional conflicts," will alter answer to all these questions in order to make it out that his State will be degraded the fact that, in refusing to support Con-gress, the people would set a reward on treachery and place a bounty on treason.— "The South," says a Mr. Hill, of Georgia, in and humiliated by ratifying the amend-

ment; and the necessity of the measure is therefore proved by the motives known to prompt the attacks of its vilifiers. The insolence of Mr. Orr's not merely individual but representative. It is the result of Mr. Johnson's attempt "to produce harmony between the two sections," by be-traying the section to which he owed his election. Had it not been for his treachery, there would have been little difficulty settling the terms of peace, so as to avoid all causes for future war; but, from the time he quarrelled with Congress, he has been the great stirrer-up of disaffection at the South, and the virtual leader of the South-South, and the virtual leader of the South-ern reactionary party. Every man at the South who was prominent in the rebellion, every man in the North who was prominent in aiding the rebellion, is now openly or covertly his partisan, and by fawning on him earns the right to defame the representatives of the people by whom the rebellion was put down. Among traitors and Copperheads the fear of punishment has been succeeded by the hope of revenge; elation is on faces which the downfall of Richmond overcast; and a return to the old times, when a united

"How far is it, capting, from here to "Nearly one and a half miles," said the

what has his administration been to such

"Let's see," said Jonathan, "that would be just four and a half cents; but never mind, capting, I won't be small; here's five cents, which pays my fare up to here ; I guess I'll go ashore now ; I'm kinder rested out." The captain vamosed for the cabin, and

captain, until he cleared the table of all that was eatable, when he got up and went ou deck picking his teeth very comfortably.

Jonathan went ashore.

Many of our readers will remember the great meteoric shower of November, 1833, which was visible through North America. These meteoric showers are said by astronomers to be periodical, returning at intervals of about thirty-three years. Professor Newton, of Yale College, who has devoted much capital of certain eminently conservative time to the investigation of the subject,

since the year 803. By the latest census, the population of Prussia numbered 19,394.803 persons, but in consequence of the annexation of territory which will result from her success in the war, Prussia will have her boundaries con-siderably extended. Thus Schleswig-Holstein is added, with a ropulation of 960,996; Hanover, with 1,923,492 ; Nassau, with 468, 311; Electoral Hesse, with 745,063; Frank-fort, with 91.180; Hesse-Homburg, with 26,817; and part of Bavaria, with 30,000. These aunexations add to Prussis over 4.-100,000 people, and swell her population to at least 25,000,000.

"TRAITORS must take back-seats," said Andrew Johnson when he was insugerated, and he was praised on all sides by loyal men. "Traitors may take back-seats," says the President now, and he is lauded by all robels and Copperheads.

Gen. Pope has written a letter to Judge Smith, of Colorado, urging the removal of the Indian tribes toward civilization, rather than from rt.

a letter favoring the Philadelphia Conven-tion, "sought to save the Constitution out of the Union. She fulled. Let her now bring her diminished and shattered, but united GOLD IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS .- The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette says a gentleman, on his annual tour to the White Mountains the Union. She miled. Let her now bring her diminished and shattered, but united and earnest counsels and energies to save the Constitution in the Union." The sort of Constitution the South sought to save by warring against the Government is the Constitution which she now proposes to save by administering it! Is this the tope of pardoned and penitent treason it is the spirit to build up a "National Union party?" No; but it is the tone and spirit now fashand \$159 of silver.

and \$159 of suver. William Morrison, the discoverer of the source of the Mississippi, died recently, at one of his residences on Marrison's Island, between Sorel and Berthier, in the eighty-second year of his age. He discovered Lake Itasca in 1802.

A plot has been discovered among the President's reconstructed friends in New Orleans to assassinate General Sheridan, Commander of the Gulf Department. It was designed to accomplish his death by the explosion of a shell made for the occasion.

The cholera has created a panic in St. Louis. Over 20,000 frightened persons have left the city within a fortnight.

The devoted parents of a Columbus, Ohio, young lady, furnished her with a splendid wardrobe for a trip to New York, in order to save her from the addresses of an objec-tionable young man. Miss packed op the dresses, and afterwards packed off with the young man who had been paying the ad-dresses.

A strange discase has appeared amongst the hogs of Cayuga county, N. Y. When attacked, they whirl around violently, bloat ing fearfully meanwhile; this is continued until they die.

expect from the next Congress as from the present, and that they must give securities for their future conduct before they can be relieved from the penaltics incurred by

spirit to build up a "National Union party?" No; but it is the tone and spirit now fash-ionable in the defeated rebel States, and will not be changed until the antumn elections shall have proved that they have as little to