SUNBURY



AMERICAN

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER & CO., SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 2, NO. 51.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 26, NO. 51.

2. That representation shall be apportioned among the States according to numbers, but that classes disfranchised without crime shall not be counted in fixing the basis of Federal representation.

3. That all who are guilty of treason and perjury shall be ineligible for office, unless the disability be removed by a two-thirds and that they can find nothing more bushel, and that they can find nothing more bushels are sent to the congregation by Captain bushels. It was read to the congregation by Captain bushels, and the country of this country. Their watch-words are "Silence," "Obedience," "Vigilance." It is a difference of opinion that prevailed among the members of his church concerning the sentiment. to the invitation to officiate as chaplain of

> This feeling, however, has no just grounds, whatever may be the seeming. I have not left, and do not propose to leave, or to be put out of the Republican party. I am in sympathy with its aims, its great principles, and its army of noble men. But I took the liberty of criticising its policy, in a single respect, and to do what I could to secure what believed and still believe to be a better

But with this my agreement with the President ends. I have long regretted his igno-"Ain rance of Northern ideas and sentiments, and I have been astonished and pained at his in-

Unconsciously, the President is the chief

of adjustment which follow civil war, such a nature lacks that tact and delicacy and tached. moral intuition which constitute the true statesman.

common preperty, and has sent a man to jail for thirty days for "borrowing" one without

Caleb Cushing and Judge Chas. James, of the Commission to Revise the Laws of the United States, have fitted up their rooms in Washington, and commenced their labors. Col. Chandler is acting as Recorder of the

Four bonds of the Drainage Company of New Orleans, 25 years old, amounting, with interest added, to \$11,440, were recently found

in a lodging house in Paris. They are genowner has not yet been found.

in Memphis, Tenn., has brought suit against his former master for the recovery of \$1,400 in gold, the savings of a lifetime, which, before the war, had been discovered and taken away by his owner, who applied it to his own use. In case the civil courts refuse to do him justice, Rolland will try a military tri-

of the town of Worth, Illinois, was bitten by taken with the hydrophobia a short time afterwards, and died from the effects of the afterwards, and died from the effects of the mines is ninety two millions of tons, and disease. The death of the wife distracted three hundred thousand miners are employ-

While the President was speaking from the window of the Delavan House at Albany,

low sung out, 'Another term.' Two United States soldiers were found

murdered at Savannab, Sunday night, and have no other result—is to "nationalize" on each was pinned a placard reading, "Thus rebellion, and make treason respectable. Its the South retaliates for the arrest of Skilton and Harbridge," referring to the arrest of

PROP. AGASSIZ Says that "God Save the Queen" is an old Swiss national air that has "been known for centuries."

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates for advertising in the American. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

Ten lines of this sixed type (minion) make one

square.
Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' Notices \$5,00. Obituaries (except the usual announcement, which is free.) to be paid for at advertising rates Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents

was approached by an officer who supports
Johnson, with a suggestion, that as military
men, they ought to pay their respects to
President Johnson upon his arrival to Tole-

"But," quoth the Johnsonian, you will go Duncan, to whom it was addressed. It was with us and show your respects for Grant written in reply to representations of the and Farragut, who accompany him, won't

"My dear sir," replied the colonel, "there was once an old lady who kept a boarding house for laborers. One morning she cause across a piece of tainted beef which she the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Convention purchased cheap and boiled for dinner. It which was held at Cleveland on the 17th "smelt to heaven" and not a border would inst. We make the following extracts, which speak for themselves. The residue of the letter is an attempted vindication of some of the positions he has assumed:

| Smelt to heaven and not a border would find the property of the residue of the next morning she made hash of it, but it smelt louder and louder, when a boarder who could stand it no longer spoke his mind. "Look here, old lady, you may bile it, you may fry it, or you may spile good potetous by hashin' it with 'em, but that meat stinks and you can't crowd it down me in any shape." "Now," continued the very positive colonel, "you may take Johnson boiled, fried, stewed or sandwiched between two as good potatoes as Grant and Farragut, and he stinks. You can't crowd him down

"Ain't you Jimmy Buchanan?" His excellency, evidently not liking this abrupt salutation, turned upon his heel and resumed conversation with his friend. The countryman, however, not to be bluffed off obstacle to the re-admission of the Southern so easily, approached his excellency in the rear, and slapping him upon the shoulder,

repeated the question:
"I say, ain't you Jimmy Buchanan?" "Yes, sir, my name is Buchanan ?" "Wasn't you President of the United States

"Yes, sir, I was President." "Well, we hurraked for you and voted for

His excellency again turned upon his heel flections.

A young girl in Utica committed suicide in consequence of the sudden death of a young man to whom she was tenderly at-

We learn from our western exchanges

that the prairies are beginning to abound

Dr. A. A. Gould, eminent as a physician

and naturalist, and one of the most esteemed citizens of Boston, died in that city on Satur-

A boy fell from the fifth story of a house in Boston on Friday, and when picked up it was found that he had broken no bones. A disappointed young lover in Augusta, Ga., named Henry C. Summers, committed

was instantaneous. Gen. Grant is expected in Galena in Oc. tober to witness the marriage of Col. Bab

fair fight, two men in succession-a white

man and a negro. Richard R. Turner, of Libby Prison noto-riety, has been arrested in Richmond, for at-

tempting to shoot a man named Hukins. For six weeks not a drop of rain has fal

en on the city of Chattanooga, and during Samuel Rolland, a colored man, residing all the time the thermometer has ranged from 92 to 102 degrees:

The manufacture of potteryware in Eng-

land now employs 110,000 persons, the product of whose industry finds its way to all portions of the habitable globe.

The receipts of Internal Revenue since July 1st, are stated to be fifty-two millions. One effect of the last peace proclamation is to reduce the pay of private soldiers from \$16 to \$11 per month.

The annual production of the English coal

In New York the room occupied by the Brokers' Board, fifty feet by sixty, on a second floor in Broadway, costs \$26,000 a year for rent. The Astor House rents for \$95,

The iron moulders of Worcester, Mass., are on a strike for an advance of 15 per cent.

on their wages.

General Fullerton has tendered his resig-nation to the Secretary of War, which has been accepted, to go into effect the 10th of

The Treasury Department gives notice that it will not bereafter acknowledge the

und" of less than one dollar. Wild men and women live in the woods of Pennsylvania .- | Boston Post. |

No such thing. Such folks live in the

Last week, a widow lady, respectable though poor, whose husband had met his death in the Union army, and who is now negroes on the Louisiana plantations.

Mrs. Leonidas Polk, widow of the Louisiana Bishop and Rebel General, is in such reduced circumstances that she has opened a Female Educational Institute to support herself and family.

data in the Union army, and who is now living four miles from Bowling Green, Ky, was, without the slightest provocation, taken from her house at night by some guerillas, and tied up by the thumbs and brutally flogged, after which she was covered with a coat of tar and feathers.

JACOBO. BECK MERCHANT TAILOR, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. Fawn street, south of Weaver's

SUNUBRY, PA. March 31, 1866. INSURANCE?

GEO. C. WELKER & SON, FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY. Office, Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.
Risks taken in First Class Stock and Mutual Companies. Capital Represented 811,000,000.
Sunbury, May 12, 1866.—y

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! GRANT & BROTHER, Shippers & Wholeshie & Retail Dealers in WHITE & RED AH COAL,

in every variety.
Sole Agents, westward, of the Celebrated Henry

Lower Wharf, Sunbury, Pa. Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866.

Pensions Increased. The late Act of Congress gives additional pay to the following Pensions, viz :

the following Pensions, viz:

ist. To these who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or totally disabled so as to require constant attendance, the sum of \$25 00 per month.

2d To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same so as to require constant attendance, the sum of \$20 00.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor \$15 00 per month, and other cases in proportion.

form manual later of the conservation of the immediate procurement of these claims.

S. B. BOYER, Att'y at Law.
Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

THE VERY LATEST ARRIVAL!! Spring & Summer Goods!

JOSEPH EYSTER, (Successessor to John Bowen.) Corner of Market and Fawn Street, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

SUMMER GOOOS which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. His stock consists in part of CASSIMERES

CLOTHS &C. Silks, Delaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, Muslins, Sheeting, Tickings, Jeans, and a full assortment of Cotton and Woolen goods generally.

NOTIONS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts. Also Handkerchiefs,
Brushes, Combs. AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, His assortment of goods will not, he is are sure fail to please the fancy and suit the wants of any de, sirous of purchasing. His stock of HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE,

and Groceries is large in quantity and choice in quality, comprising generally everything needed in the household either for use or ornament.

He is always ready and glad to see his friends and takes pleasure in showing them his goods even though no sales are made. He only asks a call, and is sure that the stock will compare favorably in price and quality with the cheapest.

JOSEPH EYSTER.

Sunbury, April 21, 1866. GOODS!!

JH 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 Joans 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 Teilet Quilts, Brilliants, Swiss Stripe, Swiss Cambric, Jac-conett, Irish Linen, Shirt Fronts, &c. Laties' Cloth and Flannel Sacking, and other flannel at low prices. White Shetland Wool, Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, &c. Skirting and the latest style of Hoop Skirts, very handsome and cheap.

Yankee Notions in Great Variety Mankee Notions in Great Variety
Hosicry, Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Neckties, Paper Collars, Umbrellas, a good assortment of Spectacles, Coats, Spool Cotton, fancy Buttons, Trimmings, &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.

CROCKERIES CALIES CHAIN.

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 desirons of getting good goods at low prices, for cash or country produce, will please give me a call.

J. H. ENGEL. Sunbury, April 7th, 1866.

THE RESERVED BEINGS Sheet Iron and Stove STEEDING. Market Street, near Engel's Store, SUNBURY, PA. A N immense stock of every kind of Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware of all descriptions.

STOVES, 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

FRUIT JARS and CANS of the latest improved styles.

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

Repairing, cheaply and neatly executed.

BENJ. ZETELMOYER. Sunbury, July 7, 1866 .- ly

1000 Carriage Makers Wanted to buy Fellocs, Spokes, Hubs, Axles, Springs, Bands, Bolts and everything pertaining to the business at the Cheap Hardware and Iron Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO.

DIARIES for 1866. An assortment of Diaries, large and small, for Sale by ANNA PAINTER. Sunbury, Jan. 6, 1866.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS, for sale at the Fancy ANNA PAINTER.

POLITICAL. THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

vania.

Chesnut street, Philadelphia, on Monday, 8d inst. Reports from the different counties were received, and all were of the most gratifying character. The following address was ordered to be published: THE SITUATION.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1866. Fellow Citizens:—The superficial observer might suppose, after the fearful struggles, sacrifices and sufferings of the last five years, that we could safely relax our efforts and watchfulness; and returning to our individual affairs, permit the machinery of the government to run itself.

An intelligent and patriotic survey of the situation, however, will not warrant any such conclusion; but will impress us more than ever with the truth and wisdom of the adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

Six years ago the people lawfully elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. The minority, enemics of our Government. ernment and country, refused to submit to their defeat at the polls, and, for the first time in our history, appealed from the bal-lot-box to the sword. They defiantly threw off all the obligations of constitutions and laws, rushed madly into civil war, and fought with malignity and desperation for four long bloody years in the wicked at-tempt to overthrow and utterly destroy the Government handed down by our fathers.— This they did under the pretext that a State had a constitutional right to secede from the Union. The same thing had been attempted by South Carolina in 1838; but, under the vigorous administration of President Jackson, the effort signally failed, and the doctrine upon which it was based was repudiated. But in 1856, when the Democratic party at Cincinnati nominated James Buchanan for President, they revived the old State rights dogma of Secssion, by re-adopting the Virginia and Kentucky resolu-tions of 1798 and 1799, as a part of their platform. And at the Charleston Convention, platform. And at the Charleston Convention, in 1800, although the party there split into two parts, the one nominating Douglas, and the other Breckinridge, for President.—These resolutions do not hold the relations of the State to the United States as constituting a Government in the ordinary and

as of the mode and measure of redress,"
Under this free democratic charter for rebellion, the election of Abraham Lincoln was claimed by the Rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact," and they choose Secession and civil war as the "mode," and the destruction of the Union and of the Government as "the measure of redress."-Hence, when the war broke upon us in all its fury, we found the Democratic party paralyzed. It was suddenly brought face to face with the practical application of its own political principles. Hence, too, the sad demoralization, and want of loyalty and patriotism, shown by that party during the whole war. Those of them who preferred their country to their party and platform, abandoned both platform and party, and under the flag of their country manfully rallied to put down the Rebellion, while the

They had so repeatedly proclaimed the right of Secession that they believed it, and were everywhere found justifying or excu-sing the Rebeilion, denouncing every means used to suppress it; predicting the war a failure, and endeavoring to make good their predictions, and boldly denying there was any power in the Government to "coerce a The Democratic party thus acquired a reputation for connivance at treason and disloyalty to the country, which justly consigned it to continuous and overwhelming defeats, until at the close of the war it had not a Governor or a Legislature in a single loyal State, except little Delaware and the Legislature of Kentucky. And since the Philadelphia Convention it seems to have fallen upon the expedient of other noted

Not until April, 1865, were the Rebels finally overcome, and then only by the pow-er of our armies, which they could no longer withstand. There was no voluntary surrender; but their arms were stricken from their bloody hands. The great conspiracy against freedom had failed, and the armies and people of eleven revolted States were at the mercy of the conquerers, professing a willingness to accept any terms the victors would impose. Congress had then recently adjourned, and under the law would not assemble until the following December, unless convened by the President in extra a sufficient novelty and importance to require judged differently. He proclaimed that these States had been deprived of "all civil gov-ernment," and the Supreme Court of the United States declared the whole people

Our political adversaries-Democrats, Rebels, and sympathizers, North and South— say without terms or conditions, and forthwith. Congress, by the almost unanimous vote of all the members who sustained the war, has proposed sundry amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification;

terms fixed by Congress on which the States lately in rebellion and their people can resume their practical relations in the National Union. These terms may be briefly stated as follows: 1. That all persons born or naturalized in

the United States shall be citizens thereof; and that all citizens shall have equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and 2. That representation shall be appor-

basis of Federal representation.

3. That all who are guilty of treason and perjury shall be ineligible for office, unless the disability be removed by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

4. That the validity of the National obli-

4. That the validity of the National obligations incurred in the war shall not be questioned, and all Rebel debts and claims for slaves shall be void.

Tennesuee, Connecticut and Be not deceived by the stale clamor about Be not deceived by the stale clamor about New Hampshire, by the action of their several Legislatures, have already ratified these These favorite hobbies were sur war, and essential to our peace and security

mpartial justice.

THE CANDIDATES. In March, 1866, the Union party assem-bled in Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. It re-affirmed its patriotic principles as proclaimed and fought for during the war, and declared it to be the right and duty of Congress to prescribe the terms of reconstruction. On this platform Major General JOHN W. GEARY was nominated for Governor by a unanimous vote, and subsequently his nomination was enthusiastically endorsed by a large and intelligent Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors of the State. He is no obscure personage, but one of the representative men of these eventful times. As a civilian he has filled with ability and distinction many important public positions, requiring intelligence, discretion, and the highest order of integrity and administra-tive ability. He has been a farmer, a teachor, a civil engineer and a manufacturer. He

has served the people as Postmaster and Mayor of a city, as Judge of a Court and as Governor of a Territory. As a volunteer soldier he is the pride of his comrades, and an honor to his State,— He went out from home to the Mexican war as a captain, and came back with honors as colonel of his regiment. He entered the service in the late rebellion a colonel, and fought it all the way through, having been

promoted to the exalted rank of Major Genral "for fitness to command and promptness to execute." This valiant and faithful soldier was present at, and participated in sixty battles, and was four times wounded in acsee the end. Surety there can be no lattering form to obstinacy, resolute to herceness, in the circuit of the Rebel Confederacy, and fought its authors and defenders from every our flag will enable us to secure the ripe our flag will enable us to secure the ripe mistakes the intensity of his own convictions thority. He has given his country his firstborn son, killed in battle; he has periled his life and shed his blood for the flag and cause of our country, and he bears upon his person the honorable scars from many a wellfought field. Such is the candidate pre-

sented to the suffrages of the loyal and patriotic voters of Pennsylvania. As a competitor the Democractic party has presented the Hon, Hiester Clymer .-He, too, is a representative man; but it is of his party, rather than of his country. His platform and his campaign thus far, may be ummarily comprehended in the phrase :-'Up with the Rebel, and down with the negro." He is a lawyer by profession; and it is believed he never held any office, except that of State Senator. His public record. therefore, is a short one, and consists entirely of his votes and speeches during his senato-rial career. But that term covers the entire period when the country was torn by a distracting and bloody civil war; and when the State was lavishly contributing her blood and treasure for her own defense and for that of the National Government. In this tremendous struggle, where did Hiester Clymer stand? And what did he do? He has made his record, and let that answer. In 1861 he voted against the bill for the arming of the State, and after the news of the attack on Fort Sumter had fired the

hearts of our people, and thousands were rallying to the defense of our insulted flag, Mr. lymer caused to be entered upon the jourthe bill for arming the State. In 1862, when reverse had overtaken our utmost to keep men in the field, Mr. Clymer

voted against the joint resolution providing for the collection of the taxes levied by the United States. In 1862 Mr. Clymer vote I against the bill

to enable our soldiers and sailors to vote when absent in service. In 1864 he dodged the vote on the proposed Constitutional amendment allowing soldiers in the field the right to vote, and after said

bill to carry it into effect. He voted against the bill to define and punish offenses of a treasonable charcter, and against the bill to legalize the payment of bounties to volunteers. In February, 1864, in a speech in the Sen-

ate, referring to the recent defeat of Vallan-digham in Ohio, and of Woodward in Pennsylvani, Mr. Clymer said :- "I say now and believe that it was the greatest calamity that has yet befallen this country that those two men were not elected." Such is an outline of the inglorious record of Hiester Clymer, and by it, as he declared

on a recent occasion, he is determined to stand. His whole public career, and all his official and public declarations of opinion have been uniformly consistent. His record may be searched in vain for a vote or seatiment evincing true loyalty to the fing or cause of the country, or which was not at the time in harmony with the prevailing political sentiment at Richmond and Charleston. Upon these records and candidates we most confidently appeal to the patriotic voters of the Keystone State for a most em-phatic verdict in favor of the right.

ORGANIZATION. Sundry despatches captured from the en-emy discloses his mode of organization and plan of campaign. The Chairman of their State Central Committee, as a sort of head and it will be the duty of the Legislature we are about to elect to approve or disapprove these fundamental changes in the National Constitution. These amendments are the Golden Circle," and such other materials as Albany Journal.

important to do in this great crisis of our country's fate. But forewarned should be forearmed. Guard well against these insid-

These favorite hobbies were supposed to amendments by very large majorities. Our friends in Congress and out of Congress are united in the conviction that these terms are pre-eminently magnanimous, wise and just; that they are the legitimate fruits of the war, and essential to our peace and security for the future. By the storms of civil war some of the landmarks made by our fathers only white men to vote. By its terms it can were taken away, and some of the ancient foundations laid by them were moved. Let us wisely re-adjust them, so that our temple of liberty may stand apon the broader and firmer foundations of universal liberty and impartial justice.

be amended only once in every five years; be amended in 1864, allowing the soldiers the right to vote, it cannot, in conformity with its own provisions, be amended impartial justice. selves, and not press negro suffrage upon us before authorized by the Constitution of the

State. Complete your township and county organizations without delay; revive at once everywhere the Leagues and Associations which proved of such vast service during the war; let every friend feel that he has some-thing to do in the good work and proceed forthwith to do it with all his might. Exclude all side issues and suppress all local quarrels and personal aspirations, and labor only for the public good. See to it that all needful assessments are made in due time. Be not discouraged by the boasting and clamor of our adversaries; they have been ingloriously defeated in every contest for years, and cannot prevail against us. Nothing but into sufficient vitality to make another fight against the victorious hosts of freedom. The physical conflict, for the time at least, is ended, but the moral conflict between loyalty and disloyalty continues, and the grave question is, whether the one or the other

shall rule the State or the nation. We urge harmony, energy, systematic, associated and individual labor, and the renewal of the fires of patriotism. The loyal and patriotic people of the State have nobly sustained us and the cause of our country, under the heavy pressure and discourage-ments of drafts, bereavement, taxation and carnage, and when nothing but an abiding fruits of the late dreadful conflict, and to garner them safely for ourselves and chil-

We stand over the ruins of a gigantic Rebellion, the most formidable enemy republioppressed millions, who from beneath crushing despotisms watch our flag with tears, hopes and prayers; before the rapidly count-ing millions of the future; before a God of Justice, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to Him and honor among men, we stand pledged to secure and maintain

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

Put it Down. Put it down, as a fact, that every man who opposed the recruitment of our armies during the war, who denounced the draft, who participated in or sympathized with Northern riots that were orginated in the in-

the Union ranks; all the spies and informers nals of the Senate his solemn protest against | who kept up correspondence across our lines with rebels; all the wretches who were identified with organizations like the Sons armies, and our credit was strained to the of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle; all the St. Albans raiders, Lake pirates and hotel-burners, are enthusiastic adherents of the Philadelphia Convention.

Put it down, that the venerable fossils, overlaid with the mould and dust of by-gone generations, the silurian politicians, whose loodless hearts, during the long and awful struggle for national preservation, were never animated by one pulsation of sympathy for our imperiled Government, are entering into

and dying, who maintained the carnage pens at Belle Island and Andersonville and Millen, who perpetrated the butchery at Fort Pillow and the slaughter of Lawrence, phia Convention.

ern State, were all represented in the Philadelphia Convention. The object of this Convention - and it can effect, if any effect result from it, must be to ember, it any check the former for abusing a negro, and the lat-embarrass the loyal majority in their great work of reconstructing the Government upon the basis of liberty and justice; and in this

LTTER TO HIS CONGREGATION.

stitution, proposed by Congress, equalizing representation in Northern and Southern representation in Northern and Southern lency the sage of Wheatland, was at the States, was intrinsically just and reasonable, depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Comand that it should be sought by a whoicsome pany, in this city, to see some visiting and persistent moral agitation.

in a body, and at once, any more than it would be to keep them all out together,—
One by one, in due succession in the s One by one, in due succession, under a pract took place between the two: tical judgment, rather than by a wholesale theoretic rule, I would have them re-admitted. our base betrayal by the President, and the hope of office could have galvanized them President's and that of Congress would be wiser than cither.

creasing indiscretion.

is largely owing to his increasing imprudent conduct. I believe him to be honest, sincere in desiring what he regards as the public good, but slow and unapt in receiving help from other minds. Proud and sensitive, see the end. Surely there can be no faltering firm to obstinacy, resolute to fierceness, inhe holds his opinions inflexibly. He often mistakes the intensity of his own convictions and left the rural gentlemen to their own re-

for strength of evidence.

Mr. Johnson's haste to take the wrong side ing and sneering enemies of free governments at home and abroad; in the presence of the oppressed millions of the presence of the oppressed millions of the presence of the oppressed millions are presented in the oppressed millions are presented in the pr at the atrocious massacre of New Orleans him. Yet it was of such a criminal and dispraceful nature that not to clear kimself of it by the exposure and rebuke of the offending party amounted to collusion with crime after the fact. What shall I say of the speeches made in the wide recent circuit of the Exe-

There is a police judge in Portland who has rejected the doctrine that umbrellas are

leave.

bunal. The wife of Mr. Henry Witley, a resident

a Union man to live in the cities of the South, who openly vaunt their identification with rebellion, and who are combining to take control of civil affairs in every South-

egroes on the Louisiana plantations.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. H. KASE ATTORNEY AT LAW I'wo doors east of Friling's store, Market Square SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Business promptly attended to in Northumberland and adjoining counties. Is also duly authorized and Licensed Claim Agent for the collection of Bounties, Equalization Bounties, Pension, and all manner of claims against the Government.

Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

G. W. ZIEGLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, three doors west of Bennett's Drug Store, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining Counties.

Senbury, Sept. 15, 1866. BEORGE HILL, SIMON P. WOLVERTON HILL & WOLVERTON.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
SUNBURY, PA.

WILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Penjons.

apl. 1, '66. JACOB SHIPMAN,

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT SUNBURY PENN'A. REPRESENTS Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa., Jumberland Valley Mutual Protection Co., vew York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil's, & Hartord Conn. General Accidents.

Sunbury, April 7, 1y.

Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR, Momeopathic Appsician.

Fraduate of the Homoopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. OFFICE, Market Square opposite the Court House SUNBURY, PA. Merch 31, 1866.

Bowen & Seesholtz, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS in every variety of ANTHRACITE COAL J. Hans & Co's Lower Wharf, Sumbury, Pa. Orders solicited and filled with promptness and Invites the public to call and examine his elegant

JOHN BOWEN,

despatch. Sunbury, June 2, 1866.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, Northumberland County, Pa, OFFICE in East end of Weaver's Tavern, Market All business entrusted to him will be careful y and punctually attended to. Consultation in the English and German languages.

Sunbury, April 8, 1865.—

SOLOMON MALICK,

GALLERY. Market & Fawn Street, SUNBURY, Pa S. BYERLY, PROPRIETOR, Photograph, Ambrotypes and Mclainotypes taken in the best style of the art. apl. 7, 1y

SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Makonoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a be made by letter, directed to the above address. All business entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
April 22, 1865.—1y

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.

J. R. HILBUSH

ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH. APPORTURE AP LAW. SUNBURY, PENN'A.

OFFICE the same that has been heretofore occu-posite the residence of Judge Jordan. Sunbury, July 1, 1865.—19 BE. ES. NEASSECER. Collections attended to in the counties of Norumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming.

Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,
A. G. Oattell & Co.,
Hon. Win. A. Porter,
Morton McMichael, Esq., "
E. Ketchum & Co., 289 Pearl Street, New York.
John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law,
Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law,
Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

VALENTINE DIETZ. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in every variety of ANTHRACITE C O A L, Upper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn'a.

De Orders solicited and filled with promptness and Sunbury, May 12, 1866.-y E. C. GOBIN, Attorney and Counsellor 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 matters entrusted to him will receive prompt atten-

July 8, 1865 .- oct 15, '64. DR. E. D. LUMLEY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.
DR. LUMLEY has opened an office in Northumberland, and offers his services to the people of that
place and the adjoining townships. 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. 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. OADWALLADER.

Sunbury, April 1, 1866.

JEREMIAH SNYDER, Attorney & Counsellor at Law. SUNBURY, PA. District Attorney for Northun berland County. Sunbury, March 31, 1865.—:y G. W. HAUPT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office on south side of Market street, four doors west of Eyster's Store,

SUNBURY, PA.
Will attend promptly to all professional business
entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in
Northumberland and the adjoining counties.
Sanbury, April 7, 1866. TYTELIAM L. ROOM Bricklayer and Builder, Market Street, 4 doors East of Third St.,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.

N. H.—All Jobbing promptly at.
tend to

10,000 LBS. Nails and Spikes at \$7 25 per
keg, at the new Hardware Store of
J. H. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

unbury, June 2, 1866.

Address to the People of Pennsyl-

The Union State Central Committee had a large meeting at their rooms, No. 1105

COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 CHESNUT

proper sense of that term, but declared them to be a compact, and that, "as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions,

leaders and the mass of the party did other-

criminals, and resolved to sally forth under ession. The occasion seemed to be one of meeting of Congress, but the President

thereof to be "alien enemies."

The President proceeded by proclamations, by appointments of provisional governors, and other means, to create govern-Conf Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Lanterus, Shades, Chimnys, and all articles usually kept in an ostablishment of this kind.

COPPER, BRASS and IRON KETTLES, of all sizes. ments for the rebellious States, and upon the subject, and proceeded to inquire whether or not governments had been established, and whether, under all the circumstances, it would be proper to restore those rebellious people and States to their former relations and rights in the Union, without first impo-sing some terms upon them as security for the future. The great question is not whe-ther the States themselves shall be restored, but whether they shall have representation in Congress on terms or without terms.

can institutions ever encountered. We stand by the graves of three hundred thousand of our noblest men, who counted their lives well spent when offered freely for liberty and Union. In the presence of their speechless

forever the principles for which our brothers By order of the Committee,

> terest of Treason, is a supporter of the Philadelphia Convention movement, Put it down, that all the deserters from

amendment had passed he voted against the the Philadelphia movement. Put it down, that the men who "fired the Southern heart," who murdered our wound- taken with the hydrophobia a short time ed upon the battle-field, who filled with dead

> are all delighted supporters of the Philadel-Put it down that the brutal wretches who figured in the recent riots at Memphis and the window of the Delavan House at Albany New Orleans, who are making it unsafe for he inquired "To whom have I proved a trai

unholy work, it will have the encouragement and support of every man who has heretofore been known as an enemy of the Union, or a fee to the measures adopted by the Government for its preservation. If those who have heretofore acted with the loyal

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Man,"

PEEKSKILL, Sept. 8, 1866. My DEAR FRIEND: I am obliged to you for your letter. I am sorry that my friends and my congregation are grieved by my Cleveland letter.

ceived meaning of that term. I accept that part of the policy which he favors, but with modification. I have never thought that it would be wise to bring back all the Control of Pennsylvania contered the result of the policy which he favors are the favors and strongly tinetured with the control of Pennsylvania contered the security of

States. It is enough that he is known to favor a measure to set the public mind against it. This is to be deplored. But it

Such a man has a true sphere in periods of peril, when audacious firmness and rude vigor are needed. But in the delicate tasks

cutive? Are these the way of reconciliation

uine, and worth the money they call for. An

the husband. He became possessed with the ed in mining it. idea that he was also attacked with the dreadful disease, and on the 7th inst., strangely enough, drowned himself in a stream

THE cholera is still raging among the

A Very Apt Reply.

A soldier of this city who served with distinction as colonel of a Michigan Regiment

"You may, but I will not," reedled the

me at any price." The conversation closed quite abruptly.

"AIN'T YOU JIMMY BUCHANAN?"-The Lancaster Express gives us the following ac-I am, and from the first have been, fully count of a scene that occurred at the depot of opinion that the amendment of the Constitution, proposed by Congress, equalizing circulation: The other day, while his excel-"Shall I speak to him?"

"Yes, go up."
Thus encouraged, our rural friend advanced boldly, and putting himself in front of his excellency, addressed to him the interro-

you, and a d-d pretty botch you made of

with chickens. Seven horses were shipped at Cincinnati on Wednesday for New York, whose esti-mated value was \$60,000.

suicide last week with prussic acid. Death

cock, of his staff, to a charming young lady of that city. A virago was arrested the other day in Memphis, after the had whipped out, in a

receipt of contributions to the "conscience

He Denies that He is a "Johnson other things to insure the full party vote. These are semi-military secret organiza-tions, and the members are admitted by ini-On Sunday morning, 9th inst., at the contiation, at which the candidate "places his right hand on his left breast," and enters clusion of the services in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a letter from Rev. Mr. Beecher Michigan colonel, for I have no respect for into the most solemn vows to "vote against all men who are willing to give the negro was read to the congregation by Captain him."