

RESTORATION.

The Policy of the Union Party to Restore the National Union

The following are the amendments to the National Constitution, which were proposed by the Democratic party in Congress, which are opposed by the friends of Mr. Clymer, and which were passed by the Republicans in Congress and are now supported by the friends of Gen. Geary. The amendments constitute the platform of the Republican party. No man can vote understandingly, who does not carefully read and ponder this platform:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State where they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but whenever any territory or other place shall have been organized into a new State, before or after the adoption of this article, the number of Representatives therein shall not exceed that which the whole number of persons therein entitled to vote for Representatives in the United States shall be entitled to at the time of the next general election in that State.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

"Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

The Law Disfranchising Deserters. This class who dishonored themselves during the Rebellion, and deserted the flag of the country in its hour of extreme need, are under the wing and protection of the Copperhead party of this State. The papers of that party here and elsewhere are endeavoring to secure these votes at the coming election. Now these papers will most assuredly get the deserters who vote, and the election officers who receive their votes, knowing them to be deserters, into trouble, for there is a law on the statute-books of Pennsylvania disfranchising deserters. Every officer of election boards, or other persons who set the law at defiance, will be prosecuted.

For the information of election officers we publish the law: "Whereas, by the act of Congress of the United States, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof.

And whereas, persons not citizens of the United States, are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of the Commonwealth:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

Sec. 2. That if any such judge or inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot or ballots, from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Sec. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall be admitted in any manner to be held in this Commonwealth, or tender to the officers thereof, or offer to vote any ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Sec. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election, or tender to the officers of this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Sec. 5. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election, or tender to the officers of this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Sec. 6. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election, or tender to the officers of this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

The largest water-melon ever heard of was recently sold in Paris. It weighed no less than seventy-two pounds, and grew in a garden in St. Dennis. The annual consumption of intoxicating liquors in England amounts to \$400,000,000. This consumption produces nine-tenths of the crime.

A Scorching Letter From General Grant.

By his silence on politics, it has been hastily and greedily inferred by the Democrats that General Grant was in favor of the Administration policy. A Mr. Kerr, candidate for Congress in the First District of Indiana, recently announced positively that General Grant was a warm advocate of President Johnson's scheme of reconstruction. General Hillier, of New York, was said to be Mr. Kerr's authority, whereupon General Grant, the Union candidate, wrote to General Grant, and received the following pertinent reply:

"HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1866. —General W. P. GRESHAM—General:—General Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 10, and to forward you the accompanying copy of a letter sent by him this day to General Hillier. You are at liberty to make what use you please of the enclosed. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ADAM BADEAU, Colonel and A. D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1866. —I see from the papers that you have been making a speech, in which you pledge me to a political party. I am further in receipt of a letter from General Gresham, of Indiana, in which he says that his opponent for Congress had published an extract from a letter received from you, in which you pledged me to the support of President Johnson, and opposed to the election of any candidate who does not support his policy. You, nor no man living, is authorized to speak for me in political matters, and I ask you to desist in the future. I want every man to vote according to his own judgment, without influence from me. Yours, &c. U. S. GRANT."

"To Bret Brigadier-General W. S. Hillier, New York. ADAM BADEAU, A. D. C." Comment is not necessary, except to remark that if the General is "pledged to the support of President Johnson," he would not have taken the pains to administer such a scathing reproof to General Hillier.

The Democratic and the Nigger—The Shorter Catechism on Negro Equality. Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy. Who gave negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party. Who presided over the convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat. Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren President of the United States? The Democratic party.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat. Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic party. If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become the Democratic candidate for the White House? This same negro wench. Who made the negro a citizen in the State of Maine? An overwhelming Democratic majority. Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? An overwhelming Democratic majority. Who gave the negro the right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every negro person owning two hundred and fifty dollars, in New York, to marry a white woman? A General Assembly, purely Democratic. Who repealed the laws of Ohio, which required negroes to give bond and security before settling in the State? The Democratic party. Who passed a law by which in Ohio the negro is placed on the witness stand alongside of the white man? The Democratic party. Who voted for a bill in the Ohio Legislature, repealing all laws making distinction on account of color in the State? George E. Pugh. Who elected and elected George E. Pugh to the United States Senate? The Democratic party. Who voted in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio against a provision to prevent negroes coming into the State? Rufus P. Ranney.

Who voted in the same convention to permit negro children to go to the same school with white children? Rufus P. Ranney. Who supported Rufus P. Ranney for Governor of Ohio in 1859? The Democratic party. Who decided in the Supreme Court of Ohio that mulattoes had the right to vote? Reuben Wood, a good Democrat. Who after the decision, elected Reuben Wood Governor of Ohio? The Democratic party. Who refused, in the State Convention of 1850, to remedy the evil established by this decision? The Democratic party.

Who, with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually yelping and hypocritically whining about "Nigger Suffrage" and "Nigger Equality?" The Democratic party. All these things were done by the Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and put it upon others whose every action has been precisely the reverse. —Jackson Standard.

Elections for Governor. The following table shows who were candidates for Governor at the last six elections held to fill that office, the number of votes each one received, the aggregate vote polled on each occasion, and the majority: Years. Candidates. Votes. Maj.

Table with 4 columns: Years, Candidates, Votes, Maj. Rows include 1848 (Johnson, Longstreth, 168,221-302), 1851 (Byler, Johnson, 158,411-178,094), 1854 (Pollock, Byler, 204,008-107,001), 1857 (Packer, Wilmot, 188,887-146,130), 1860 (Curtin, Foster, 395,023-230,339), 1868 (Curtin, Woodward, 492,642-269,486).

The largest water-melon ever heard of was recently sold in Paris. It weighed no less than seventy-two pounds, and grew in a garden in St. Dennis. The annual consumption of intoxicating liquors in England amounts to \$400,000,000. This consumption produces nine-tenths of the crime.

There are 173 places of worship in Brooklyn, N. Y.

[For the Sunbury American.] A Clymer "Darkey."

NORTHUMBERLAND, Sept. 30, 1866. Mr. Editor:—Some days since, "J. L." one of the esophageal leaders of this place, boasted that he would have some fun with a darkey, (who was walking ahead of him), and accosted him as follows: "I suppose you are in favor of Geary, ain't you?" The negro looked at him and indignantly replied—"Geary! I—I'm a Clymer man."

The Flag Story Told. We, the undersigned, having heard it reported, and noted in the papers, that H. Rothelmer, candidate for Sheriff, was connected with the party who endeavored to force us to display the American Flag. Now we solemnly advise that party to remain away. Had they taken his advice we would not have had to go through all this, and, therefore, knowing the above facts and thankful for his kindness and good advice in that matter, we intend to give him our support at the coming election.

ISAAC F. WAGNER, [L. S.] LEVI F. WAGNER, [L. S.] Witnesses. JAMES R. SWINERT, Chairman of the Union Standing Committee.

Sue a Woman. In another column, picking Sunbury grapes for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in the hospitals and by the first class families in Paris, 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. Bennett.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SUNBURY. Pennsylvania, under the charter of the First National Bank of Sunbury, in the Borough of Sunbury, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the morning of the first Monday of October, A. D. 1866:

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES, Amount. Rows include Notes and bills discounted (\$136,053.69), Banking-house, other Real Estate, furniture and fixtures (\$21,913.44), Current expenses and taxes paid (\$3,782.20), Cash on hand (\$11,232.75), Due from other Banks and Bankers (\$31,165.15), U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes (\$200,000.00), Other U. S. securities on hand (\$7,920.00), Cash on hand, notes of State Banks, and bills (\$124.19), U. S. Legal Tender Notes (\$4,720.00), Compound Interest Notes (\$20,000.00), Total (\$646,005.30)

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES, Amount. Rows include Capital stock paid in (\$200,000.00), Surplus Fund (\$12,471.21), Dividends unpaid (\$7,392.64), Circulating notes received from the Controller (\$180,000.00), Less amount on hand (\$30,014.00), Individual Deposits (\$149,985.00), U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer (\$200,000.00), Due the National Bank (\$20,900.81), State Bank circulation outstanding (\$21,279.00), Discount, Exchange, Interest and Profit (\$45,076.05), Total (\$646,005.30)

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, NORTHUMBERLAND CO., S. T. 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. I, S. J. PACKER, do hereby swear to the truth of the above statement. Witness my hand and the seal of the said bank, this 22nd day of October, A. D. 1866. SAMUEL H. SHUBERT, Ass't. Assessor. Sunbury, October 6, 1866.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, THE 10th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1866, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, bounded on the East by the lot of Henry Snyder, on the West by Centre alley, on the South by an alley on which the Shamokin Valley Railroad is located, and on the East by the lot of two hundred and thirty-one, and said lot being numbered two hundred and thirty-two, in said Borough, containing fifty feet in width and two hundred and thirty feet in length, on which is erected a TWO-STORY

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen attached, Smoke-House, Well of water and other improvements. Late the property of Frederick Lazarus, deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when the terms and conditions of sale shall be made known by the undersigned. J. A. J. CUMMINGS, Clerk of Court. Sunbury, October 6, 1866.

LADIE'S FANCY FURS! AT JOHN FARRERA'S Old Established Fur Manufactory No. 718 ARCH Street, above 7th, PHILADELPHIA. Have now in Store of my own Importation and Manufacture one of the largest and most beautiful selections of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's Wear, and also a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars. I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Northumberland county and vicinity. Remember the Name, Number and Street! JOHN FARRERA, No. 718 ARCH St., above 7th, south side, PHILADELPHIA. October 6, 1866.—4m

AGENTS WANTED FOR FRANK MOORE'S NEW