

This city of notions, centre of literature and hub of the universe, as it is sometimes designated, is not calculated to make the most favorable impression during the rainy season, or the wet and disagreeable weather, which we have had during the entire month of May. One of the great advantages of New York is the fact of its easy access, by land and water, to all parts of the world, by steamships and by railroads. The travel and trade between New York and Boston is immense, and no less than five or six daily lines of the finest steamers in the world are running on Long Island Sound, carrying passengers and freight to Boston and other Eastern ports, as well as intermediate cities on the Sound. The Bristol and the Fall River lines make what is called the outside passage, which, when the weather is rough, will give one a taste of sea-sickness, especially as you approach Point Judith.

The Bristol line, within the last year, have put on new steamers, which, in point of elegance and comfort, are not surpassed in the world, certainly not in the lavish expenditure of money. I took passage in one of these, the "Providence," at New York, at 5 P. M., and arrived at Bristol at 9 A. M., took the train at 4.30 and arrived in Boston at 6 o'clock in the morning. The engine of this splendid steamer is rated at 2,800 horse power with 110 inch cylinder, and cost about \$200,000. The entire cost of the two vessels, the "Providence" and the "Bristol," with their splendid equipments, was about two and a half millions of dollars. These ships, for such they are, are 375 feet in length and 83 feet in width, or across the beam, and have 240 state rooms, including eight bridal rooms.

Boston has greatly improved since I last saw it, some ten or twelve years since. In the old city there is scarcely a single straight street, and Washington street, is the only one of respectable width. But the new or upper part of the city has its regular wide streets and beautiful parks. There is one peculiarity in the structure of most of the private residences that is seldom seen in New York or Philadelphia, which is a semi-circular, or what they call a "swelled front." It has, in some measure, the advantages of a bay window, and enables the inmates to look up and down the streets. One of the great institutions of Boston, of which the citizens are justly proud, is their grand organ, made in Europe. In power and compass it is not exceeded in the world. It is open to visitors and played every Wednesday and Saturday, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Music Hall, which contains the organ, is a capacious building, with lofty ceilings, and will seat nearly three thousand persons. The cost of the organ was fifty thousand dollars in gold. The dimensions of some of the large pipes are such that a man might crawl through, the tones of which resemble distant thunder, and as a Bostonian informed me, could be more readily felt than heard. To show the varied powers of the instrument, the organist played that beautiful and popular air, the "Last Rose of Summer," in tones that resembled the mellifluous cadences of a lady singing at a distance. In an instant after the organist, seemed to throw his whole force on the various key boards, and like a perfect Jupiter tonans, commanding Eolus to loosen all the winds of heaven, and put in motion. To those who appreciate the deep, solemn and impressive tones of the organ, the effect was truly grand and sublime.

The Massachusetts legislature being in session I embraced the opportunity to visit the State-House and take a look at the body of lawgivers of this enlightened Commonwealth. Stating to the single door-keeper, seated outside the hall, that I was a Pennsylvanian, and desired to enter, he introduced me to a member just going in, who cordially placed me in a member's vacant seat, as there were apparently but a few other seats provided. From a member at my side I learned that there were only 240 members of the House and 40 in the Senate. Formerly there were about 400, when the galleries were necessarily occupied by members. In the Senate chamber, across the hall there is a small space behind the railing, which affords standing room for about one-fourth as many as can be accommodated at Harrisburg. Contrasted with the numerous door-keepers, &c., of our own legislature, the Democratic simplicity of this body was most obvious. There are no desks for members, who sit closely in rows, with small tablets in front for the convenience of writing. But even this is an improvement on their British ancestors. Pitt, Fox and Sheridan had no better facilities than what their laps afforded to take notes, in the House of Commons, seated, as they were, on benches.

The State House is an old, substantial building, lately remodelled and improved inside, at an expense of \$200,000. It is not classic in its style of architecture, but is comfortable and substantial, and contains forty-seven rooms in all the departments. I was in Boston when the news of the nomination of Grant and Colfax was received. While they would have preferred their own fellow citizen, Senator Henry Wilson, they were unanimous in their opinion that no better selection, or a more satisfactory one than Mr. Colfax, could have been made. This opinion is universal, and acknowledged by Republicans and Democrats, everywhere.

Returning from Boston to New York, I took the Stonington line, passing through Providence, Pawtucket and other thriving manufacturing towns in Rhode Island. The new steamers on this route are truly splendid, though not so large or half as expensive as their rivals of the Bristol line. The fare on this route is only \$3 for about 90 miles travel by railroad, and 120 by steamboat.

New York, May 26th, 1868. New York, though the commercial centre, is not, exactly, the political centre of the Union, so far as the Republicans are concerned. Its 40,000 Democratic majority is made up of material that does not add much to the character or prosperity of the country. Outside of the city, where the foreign element is not so large, the Republicans have a large majority. The New York Democracy have been greatly disappointed in the Chicago nominations. They hoped to get up a feud among the Republicans in the nomination of a Vice President. Unfortunately for them, the selection of Colfax for that position has left them nothing to hope for. Perhaps, no public man in the Union is so universally popular, or more generally esteemed, for all the qualities that adorn the man and statesman, as Mr. Colfax. Even the New York World, the leading paper of the Democratic party, admits this fact, and the only fault it can find in Mr. Colfax is that he is ambitious and aspiring. And who is that he is right to be ambitious? His aspirations were noble and honorable, and by his own efforts, the poor printer's boy has become an eminent Statesman, and is acknowledged by Republicans and Democrats to be one of the ablest speakers that ever presided over Congress. It is a common thing to hear Democrats, everywhere, say that the nomination of Grant and Colfax was decidedly the best that could have been made by the party, which is almost equivalent to an admission of their election.

The result of the trial for the impeachment of the President surprises no one. Though nominally and legally acquitted, he nevertheless stands convicted in the eyes of the people, notwithstanding his nominal acquittal, by the purchase of 90 Senators, which even then, gave him but 19 out of the 54 votes. The investigation of these facts, thus far, has satisfied every reasonable mind that bribery and corruption saved Andrew Johnson from being deposed from his high office. The testimony of Thurlow Weed alone establishes that fact. Mr. Weed is a prominent and distinguished politician, and is the intimate friend and counselor of Secretary Seward, and was a most unwilling witness against President Johnson.

The vote on the second article, relating to the tenure of office act, having resulted like the eleventh, there was no use voting on the remaining articles. Thus ends this famous trial of impeachment, which some well-meaning people of both parties deplore, but which, I think, has left an impression that will be a lesson to future Presidents, and restrain them from the exercise of arbitrary power. The resignation of Mr. Stanton is what was expected. He had some time since determined to resign as soon as the impeachment trial was over, whether the President was convicted or acquitted.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION. Though the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency by the party of the Union, freedom, and true democracy, has for several months been conducted by all, and though the fiery political orator through which the country has lately passed has added to his fame as the first captain of the age, the reputation of possessing a clear judgment and an unbiased fidelity to the nation, which is the basis of all political affairs, yet the unanimous, enthusiastic, overwhelming choice of the true and tried hero—by six hundred and fifty delegates voting on behalf of all the States and Territories of the Union—is a triumph as gratifying to the nation at large as it can be by the party of the Union. For all in vain would have been devotion to freedom, or eloquence in its vindication, or sagacity in marshaling its hosts for political conflict, if, when these had culminated in the all-involving struggle of blood and death, the tide had gone against us. In that great agony of the Nation, when the prayers and groans of millions ascended to the Unseen Ruler of events that He would bless the nation with a leader of judgment, skill, patriotism, and courage equal to the sublime task before him, Providence responded by raising up Gen. Grant. Under his guiding hand the Union was saved, the war was fought, upon the issue of which depended whether the Union should survive, whether freedom should be extended to all classes of men, and ultimately whether universal suffrage and loyal supremacy, the present policies of the Republican party, should prevail throughout the land. With no other man is the triumph of the Republican principle so closely identified as with ULISES S. GRANT. With him as their champion, they went into the struggle fully determined whether Liberty or Slavery should rule on this Continent, and the next year; and with him they came out triumphant. His life has been their life, his triumphs theirs; and it is well that the Republican party, with inextinguishable gratitude, have made him their champion for the approaching campaign and their choice for President. The same calm judgment, sterling sense, accurate estimate of the men whom he selects for executive positions, and, above all, that sensible habit of confining himself to his own duties, leaving to others the performance of theirs, holding all his subordinates fully to their responsibility, and leaving all his coordinates in complete independence, even of his advice, and still more of his control—all these qualities, which have shown so clearly in the character of Gen. Grant, are among the highest qualifications that could be conceived for the Presidential office. The lamentable Johnson has at least taught us that the first qualification of a good President must be a willingness to leave legislative and political policies, to the representatives

of the people, and judicial questions to the courts, without attempting by personal, or threats, to bias their action, or by evasion, resistance or defiance, to overrule it. Gen. Grant will be found to possess this just estimate of the executive functions. By bringing all the energies of his administration to enforcing, instead of resisting or evading the laws, we believe he will prove as successful in conquering the corruption which now infests every department of the Government, as he has been in subduing the great Rebellion. The executive command of fifty thousand military soldiers will be more familiar to the General who has commanded a million of men in the field, than perhaps to any other person ever elevated to the Presidency.

The country will welcome the nomination of Gen. Grant as the harbinger of Peace, of a thorough and righteous reconstruction, and of a prudent and popular administration. The nomination of Schuyler Colfax for the Vice-Presidency is the most universally satisfactory that could be made. Notwithstanding the desire to avoid taking both our candidates from the West, or rather from the center—as we must soon come to regard Illinois and Indiana—it was wisely felt that no geographical reasons should weigh against the imperative wisdom of putting forward our two best men, both for availability before the people and for capacity to represent the Union as a whole. Colfax and Grant. It is a noble, glorious, ticket. Since the days of Washington and Adams, we have had none more worthy of the overwhelming, unanimous support of the American people without distinction of party.

The platform is fair, temperate and firm. While denouncing all forms of corruption, it consults the interest of the tax-payer by recommending a gradual redemption of the public debt and reduction of the rate of interest. It sustains reconstruction on the basis of impartial suffrage and loyal supremacy, justifies the impeachment and removal of Johnson for his high crimes and misdemeanors, and guarantees protection to all naturalized citizens. Against such candidates and principles, the treachery of false friends and the hostility of open foes are alike futile. All States are represented in the Convention. States yet friends in Congress push on the work of reconstruction—the chief present duty of the Republican party—so that the votes of all the States, if possible, may be cast at the election. Let us have an Administration unanimously elected by the States, and by no means a majority of the whole people that its adversaries will thank us for omitting to mention them.

The campaign opens gloriously. On with the great work! Let our watchword be GRANT, COLFAX, AND VICTORY!

BUYING AN ACQUITTAL.—Any one accustomed to reading the papers will at once recognize the following cool thing as a genuine Copperhead scheme. It is from the New York World, and is given editorially under the head "How to secure an Acquittal."

"Let the men of wealth in this city, without regard to party, assemble at the Exchange or in the City Hall, and subscribe a sufficient sum, ten millions dollars, if need be, to buy a favorable verdict. There are fourteen Radical Senators, whose terms of office expire in 1869. Beyond that time they are sure of no political position; so far as they know, they are sure of no paying place. Surrounded as eight of these men would rather be sure of a million cash in hand than to wait for the uncertainty of a \$5,000 office by and by.—Let us buy their votes at their own price; when we consider the commercial and pecuniary interests of the city, it is alone ten millions now is a mere trifle in comparison. Let us buy the verdict which is so vital to the interests of this city."

By no word, or sign, or act, has General Grant sought the nomination for the Presidency. The convention was not called. It merely recorded the expressed will of the people in formally nominating General Grant. The vote of the people will be as emphatic as the vote of the convention was unanimous. It would be a work of super-erogation to urge reasons why Gen. Grant should be elected to the Presidency. The people are a wise one. The people are there are no two opinions among the loyal men of the country as to the wisdom of this choice. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, is placed second on the ticket.—From a poor printer, struggling upward always, pure as a man, unimpeachable as a patriot, wise and discreet as a statesman, lacking in no quality demanded of a man chosen to fill the places in the public service to which he has been successfully elected, it will be found that he will meet the expectations of the people who will elect him Vice President of the United States. He is as true, as faithful, as good, as honest, as clear-headed, and can comprehend the wishes and purposes of the people, and will meet their demands as surely, as any man in the Republic. He has never been found wanting. He never will be. He has the confidence of the people, and he has the hopes to stimulate him. He is incapable of treachery, and beyond the reach of corruption. He is a man of the people and for the people; and the people of this country will vote for him.—Chicago Republican.

Colfax for Protection. Last year, on the seventh of May, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, now the Republican nominee for Vice President of the United States, delivered in this city, in National Hall, on Market street his famous and graphic speech, "Across the Continent." It is a monument of fund then being raised by some of the most influential and patriotic citizens of Germantown, who were about to erect a handsome shaft in honor of the fallen heroes who went from that place. Those who heard it will not soon forget the firm grip of the speaker's hand as he grasped the uplifted even his plain statements of fact into eloquence and prophecy.

There was one point, however, especially pleasing to his Philadelphia audience, which we now recall with fresh and significant interest. Cited in a suit of California homestead laws the speaker indulged in a glowing and eloquent tribute to native industry, and declared himself, without reserve or qualification, amid rousers of loyal applause, an advocate of protection for home labor and the American laboring man.

His reputation for integrity and his high standing in the eyes of his countrymen, his eminence as so universally acknowledged, committ himself so unreservedly and without qualification to the protection of domestic industry. His statement of the position on this great absorbing question of the nation is but the logical result of the intense and burning passion which animated his speech and every act of his public life reveals.

CORRUPTION.

How Conviction was Defeated.

STUBBORN WITNESS—ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The House was visited with a sensation to-day, a parallel of which has not been witnessed since the memorable first days of impeachment. About two o'clock Mr. Butler appeared on the floor, and immediately and immediately asked leave to make a privilege report. Members and newspaper correspondents had anticipated what was coming, and when Mr. Butler obtained the floor every one of their number who was around the building took up his position. No objection was made and the report was handed to the Clerk to read. It began with a resolution setting forth that as a man named Woolley, whom the Managers had summoned as a witness, had refused to appear, the House arrest him for contempt, and compel him to appear.

The resolution was made and the preliminary report of the Board of Managers, containing nearly all the evidence they have so far taken in their investigation of the alleged corrupt influence brought to bear on Senators to effect the removal of Johnson, the closest attention was paid to the reading of the report, and the astounding developments contained therein produced a decided sensation among all present. The Democrats appeared as so astonished as the Republicans. The President's side, as reported, that Mr. Butler would make a report, and accordingly had sent two of his private secretaries to be present to hear, to see, and report the effect. They, with Mr. Merrick, of Surratt's counsel, and Senator Patterson, the President's son-in-law, were on the floor, sitting on either side of the speaker, listening attentively. Senator Trumbull came in during the reading, and wandered around in the Republican side, no one paying any attention to him. He talked awhile with his colleague, Brownell, and then went to the Democratic side, where he chatted with Randall and Ross, closing up with an interview with John Baker, member from the Alton District, Ill. A significant coincidence happened about an hour afterward, when Baker obtained the floor and made a savage attack on Butler and the Board of Managers, because there was no Democrat associated with them, and denounced their report as a partisan affair. There is a great deal being said about the course Mr. Baker has been pursuing lately, and the friends of the party here express the hope that the Republicans of the Twelfth district of Illinois will examine well the charges which he enters into the next campaign. Senator Ross came into the House during the reading, and remained until adjournment. He took a seat on the Democratic side, with Mr. Sitgreaves, of New Jersey. After the reading had finished, Butler demanded the presence of the speaker, his resolution but gave way to Mr. Brooks, who assumed ten minutes in denouncing the Managers for having found out so much. Mr. Eldridge made a short, whining speech, entering a complaint for the reason that there was no representative of his party on the floor to examine well the charges which he was making. Mr. Butler replied by asking Mr. Eldridge, whether he was a Democrat or a Republican. Mr. Eldridge replied that he was of the party favoring fraud, or of the party opposed to frauds, and taking it for granted that he was of the latter, he was already represented. Mr. John Baker then came to the aid of Mr. Eldridge, and denounced the investigation as a mere party affair, for the reason that there was no representative of the Democrats on the Board of Managers.—Butler replied by asking Mr. Baker if he was appointed by the House to make an investigation. He did not think he could give an impartial charge, and if so, did he think or charge that any member of the House would do otherwise? Mr. Butler, completely demolished Mr. Baker, much to his amusement. The resolution was then passed, and soon afterwards the House adjourned. Members gathered around Mr. Eldridge, and congratulated him on his success, and discussed the merits of the extraordinary occurrences. The report of the Managers to-day is the subject of conversation everywhere to-night. The suspicions relative to undue influence on the Senate have been strengthened, and it is now seen that the Managers had no other object in view than to influence the action of the Senate to-morrow, but that the vote should be taken on the balance of the articles.

STANTON RELINQUISHES THE WAR OFFICE. Secretary Stanton has, as was anticipated, vacated the War Office, in a note sent to the President last evening, viz:— WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868.—Sir:—The resolution of the Senate of the United States of February 21, last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, and delegate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senate present and voting on the articles against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the books, archives, papers and property in my custody as Secretary of War, in care of Brevet Major-General Townsend, a junior Assistant Adjutant General, subject to your direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. To the President. He also addressed to General Townsend the following dispatch:— WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868.—General:—You will take charge of the War Department and the books, and papers, archives and public property belonging to the same, subject to the disposal and direction of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. To Brig. Gen. E. D. Townsend, A. A. G. A Washington dispatch says: The prospect of the new party look very gloomy indeed, and there is not the faintest indication that Messrs. Chase, Fessenden, Trumbull, and Grimes, will be able to carry with them an entire party of Republicans. The announcement of the formation of this new party, under the lead of these recalcitrant Senators has had the effect of wakening the old enthusiasm of the Republicans and the indignation against them grows strength every day. The Democrats laugh at the thing, and the whole movement is mentioned with derision everywhere.

THEIR AGES.—Grant and Colfax will come into the zenith of their fame just in the zenith of their lives, the former at forty-six years of age, and the latter at forty-six. Grant was born on the 27th of April, 1822, and Colfax on the 23rd of March, 1823. The strength and prime of their manhood will be given to the country in their four years of service in the highest offices in the gift of the people.

PROGRESS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Telegraphic dispatches report the completion of 600 mile of the Union Pacific railroad. The rapidly with which this railroad has been constructed is without precedent in all the history of railroad enterprises. Two years ago, only forty miles had been built, and at the close of the working season of 1867, 540 miles were in active operation.

SEE advertisement of Speer's Wine in another column. They are pure juicy wines and the most reliable for sickness—superior for commutation purposes.

SEE'S WINE.—Speer's Fort Grape Wine is the only wine calculated to do good in diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys, such as acidity, flatulency, indigestion, and general debility. One bottle is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the great curative power of this wine. Sold by druggists.

"Look on this picture, and then on that." Here you behold the infernal spirit, the untamed, and a social atmosphere. Poisoned with the tales of aches, pains, Sleepless nights, and mental derangement. These laughing, health, sparkling eyes, Elastic step, craving appetite, forgotten cares, Elongated thought and ambitious resolve! Show the contrast and mark the picture.

One took the Plantation Bitters—the other didn't. They are very beneficial for weak and delicate persons.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY DRY GOODS.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES. Suitable for the SPRING AND SUMMER SEASONS. MISS KATE BLACK, Market Square, two doors west of the old Bank building, SUNBURY, PENN.

HAS just opened a fresh assortment of the most fashionable Fancy Dress Goods from the largest establishments in Philadelphia.

DELAINE, ALAPACS, POPLINS, CALICOS. MORNING GOODS. Cloths, Saques, Flannels, Fannels, Sheetings, Mullins, Ladies and Children's HATS, Feathers, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, Lace Veils, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Hosiery Goods, Caps, Buttons, &c., &c. Black Lace Shawls, and Ladies' Goods of every description.

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols. Gent's Neck-Tie, HairBrushes, Handkerchiefs and Gloves. Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Creams, Combs, etc. KATE BLACK, Sunbury, May 26, 1868.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED. Toolsets for the DICTONARY OF THE BIBLE. THE ONLY SET OF SUCH ANSWERS IN AMERICA, COMPILED BY DR. SMITH'S OWN HAND. In one large Octavo volume, illustrated with over 120 steel and wood engravings. Agents and Distributors. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the Publishers. For descriptive circulars with full particulars and terms, address the Publishers.

J. B. HARRIS & CO., Hartford, Conn. May 26, 1868.—3m.

AGENTS WANTED. TO SELL THE BEST DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. THE ONLY SET OF SUCH ANSWERS IN AMERICA, COMPILED BY DR. SMITH'S OWN HAND. In one large Octavo volume, illustrated with over 120 steel and wood engravings. Agents and Distributors. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the Publishers. For descriptive circulars with full particulars and terms, address the Publishers.

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OPENING OF SUMMER STYLES.

MISS Louisa Shissler,

MARKET SQUARE, Ladies and Misses' HATS and BONNETS, in immense variety.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS AND NOTIONS. Miss ANNA PAINTER, Market Square, two doors west of the Post Office, SUNBURY, PENN.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has just returned from the city, where she has spent some time in making selections of the latest styles, and has just opened a large stock of MILLINERY GOODS AND NOTIONS. Ribbons, Laces, Dress-Linings, Crinolines and Wig-guards Skirting Lining, Hoop Skirts, Bagle Trimmings, Caps, Buttons, Hat Cases, Clock Buttons, Corsets, Zephyrs.

A large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's DOILES of all sizes, Alphabet Blocks, &c. She flatters herself in being able to make a display that will give entire satisfaction to visitors, and generally attended with pleasure. Sunbury, May 30, 1868.

Auditors' Report of the County Fund of Rush Township, North'd County. Isaac Hill, collector of the additional County Tax, assessed and levied under special Act of the Legislature, approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1866.

To amount of Duplicate, \$1,110 76. By receipt of Treas., J. C. Boyd, \$978 23. " Exonerations, 15 39. " Cash on hand, 116 16. Receipts, 68 98. \$1,110 76—1,110 76.

I. H. Torrence, Josiah Reed, J. C. Boyd and Charles Keas, Committee to recd. Records. J. C. Boyd, Treasurer. To amount received of Collector, Hill, \$1,020 31. " Cash on hand, 70 19. " On account of Joseph Hummer, 13 76. \$1,103 77—1,103 77.

Due on settlement of April 9, '67, \$847 41. Interest on Peter Baid's Note, 120 25. Making out Bounty Tax Duplicate, 17 00. Balance on hand, 120 25. Expenses of Committee, 84 00. \$1,103 77—1,103 77.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868.—General:—You will take charge of the War Department and the books, and papers, archives and public property belonging to the same, subject to the disposal and direction of the President.

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ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in the Borough of SUNBURY, PA., on SATURDAY, the 4th day of JUNE, 1868, a certain Lot of Ground situated in the Borough of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, numbered and designated in the general plan or draft of said Borough, as lot number one hundred and twenty-eight (128); bounded on the north by an alley on a line with lot number one hundred and twenty-seven (127); on the south by Dewberry or Arch street; and on the east by Alby or Arch street, sixty feet; and on the west by Dewberry or Arch street, sixty feet; and in depth two hundred and thirty feet, with appurtenances. Late the property of Clarinda Grant, deceased. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, when the terms and conditions will be made known by BENJ. HENDRICKS, Executor. Sunbury, May 16, 1868.

THOMAS G. NOTT, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET SQUARE, SUNBURY, PA. HAS just received a large and well-selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS consisting of the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS ever brought to Sunbury, and which he promises to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Having the services of the Best Tailors in the City, he is enabled to give instances—inferior to any outside of the city. Everything from my establishment will be guaranteed as represented. THOMAS G. NOTT. Sunbury, May 9th, 1868.—4f

Agents Wanted for THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results. BY HON. ALEXANDER B. STEPHENS. A Book for all Sections and all Parties. This great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War, published, and gives the interior lights and shadows of the great conflict known to those high officers who watched the Army's relations from its fountain springs, and which were accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the War Department.

To a public that has been fortified with approximately similar productions, we promise a change of fare, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has at last found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand. The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, compels us, make it the best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Eastern Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days. One in Memphis, Tenn., 106 subscribers in four days. One in Boston, Mass., 100 subscribers in five days. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work, with Press notices of advance sheets. Address: NORTON PUBLISHING CO., 26 South Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. May 9, 1868.—4f

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

S. BERRYLY. THE popular Photograph has fitted up, in the Old Post Office building, three doors west of the railroad, Market Square, one of the very best Sky-light pictures to be found in any place prepared to take pictures of any kind, in all kinds of weather, early and late. Children taken almost instantly. Bring along the babies—we are now ready for them.

COME ONE! COME ALL! both great and small, see our new rooms, and examine specimens. FRAMES AND FRAMING material constantly on hand and made to order. Bring along your pictures and have them framed and mounted any where you please. Come and see for yourselves. Anything in the picture line constantly on hand or ordered. Copying done in all the styles and on any paper desired. Both out and indoor views taken at short notice and on reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed, as our motto is to please. All orders are carefully preserved. Remember the place—ask for S. BERRYLY, Market Square, Sunbury, Pa. May 25, 1868.—4f

IF you have a picture you want framed, go to BERRYLY's and get it done cheaper than any where else in town. He has moldings of all kinds constantly on hand.

WALL PAPERS. PAPER HANGING. AN IMMENSE STOCK OF WALL PAPERS, NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES FOR PARLORS, HALLS, ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CORNER OF FOURTH & BOURBON STS., PHILADELPHIA. March 28, '68.—3m.

IRON. IRON.—A large assortment of the best manufacture of England, viz:—Round, Square and Round Iron, Nail Rods, Cast Steel, Mill Steels, Drill Steels, Horse Shoes, Horse Nail Anvils, Hammers, Axes, Hammers, Sledges, Raps and Files, at CONLEY & CO'S.

QUEENSWARE. STONE CHINA WARE, &c. W. M. CAIRNS, Market Street, 6 doors west of Fourth St., south side, SUNBURY, PENN. A. RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury, and Merchants and dealers in this and adjoining counties, that he has just opened a large assortment of QUEENSWARE and STONE CHINA WARE of every variety, from the best manufacturers in the country, which will be sold at WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Dealers are invited to examine his stock before purchasing in the city, as they can save money by doing so. Sunbury, May 16, 1868.—6m

W. A. BENNETT, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, Market Square, SUNBURY, Pa. Has just opened a fresh and full assortment of Drugs and Medicines, unsurpassed in purity and freshness, and kept constantly on hand. My stock will always be found complete in every article of merit in Medicine. Physicians and Customers may rely upon promptness and attention to orders.