

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL TICKET.

PRESIDENT. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

VICE PRESIDENT. SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL. Gen. JOHN F. HARTMAN, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL. Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, OF CAMBERIA COUNTY.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican vote of Northumberland county are respectfully requested to assemble in their respective election districts throughout the county on SATURDAY, the 27th day of JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 9 o'clock, P. M., and elect the usual number of Delegates from each district, to represent them in the County Convention, to be held in the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, on TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented to the voters of Northumberland county, at the ensuing election.

EMIL WILVERT, Chairman County Committee, R. M. FRICK, Secretary.

OUR NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

We observe that a number of papers in this district have recommended John B. Packer, Esq., of this place, as our next candidate for Congress. This is not surprising, and we think we are fully justified in saying that a large majority of the voters in this district are decidedly in favor of Mr. Packer's nomination. This was in reality the case two years ago, when the delegates of Dauphin and Northumberland counties were instructed for him. These two counties contain nearly two thirds of the population of the district, but were represented by only four delegates, while Union, Snyder and Juniata, with a much less population, had six delegates. But it must not be supposed that Mr. Packer is not popular in the last named counties. He has many warm friends in Union and Juniata, and we are inclined to think very nearly, if not quite a majority in Snyder. Juniata has already had the candidate and failed, and cannot complain. Union has had the member already two terms, and would not, of course, seriously act for a third, contrary to all rule. Snyder county has no candidate, and Dauphin is so well satisfied with Mr. Packer that he will have little or no opposition. Some of the leading Democrats of that county even go so far as to declare that they will present no candidate, if Mr. Packer should receive the nomination of his party.

That Northumberland county is fairly and justly entitled to the nomination, can hardly be questioned, and when she presents a candidate so entirely unexceptionable, or rather, we should say, acceptable, as Mr. Packer, we can scarcely doubt the result of his nomination.

GRANT AND COLFAX.—In another column will be found the letter of acceptance of Gen. Grant, and also that of Mr. Colfax. Gen. Grant's is short, explicit and to the point. He says very truly that the issues of to-day may be changed in a few years, and often are during a Presidential term. He says he will at all times carry out the will of the people, and that will be the principle of action that will govern his administration.

Mr. Colfax's letter is worthy of his character and reputation. Mr. Colfax is a model statesman, and the record of whose life is a guarantee that he will not disappoint those who elect him.

PROVISION has been made for the conversion by the Treasury Department of the seven-thirty-bonds falling due in June and July. The department is now prepared to receive seven-thirty Treasury notes falling due June 15 and July 15, 1868, and exchange them for bonds dated either July 1, 1867, or July 1, 1869, as parties may desire.

THE TERMS OF CONVERSION are sufficiently simple to be easily understood by all. The interest on both series of notes will be allowed up to July 1, and the bonds issued in exchange will bear interest from that date.

THE EXERCISE ORGANS.—These organs, made by the Brattleboro Company, contain all the valuable modern improvements, including the Patent Sewing Coupler, Sub Bass and Knoc Sewer, the Sox Humana Tremolo, with Hitchcock's Patent Motive Power, which is perfectly noiseless. They are the ideal instruments ever made, and will be delivered at Sunbury, at the manufacturer's prices, by H. B. Masseb, their agent.

PENNSYLVANIA ON THE RECORD.—The Republican delegation, at Chicago, from this State, adopted the following emphatic resolutions:

Resolved, That the faithful people of the nation have been bowed in the deepest humiliation by the recency of the seven Republican Senators who, in violation of their own solemn record in the enactment and maintenance of the law against the usurpations of the President, have voted to acquit him on the eleventh article of impeachment.

The friends of Mr. Pendleton are going to try and carry things with a rush and a great show at the coming New York Convention. To this end they propose to send five hundred delegates to Philadelphia, who will march up Broadway under the largest piece of bunting that can be manufactured. In the matter of hunting they propose to outdo the Keystone Guards of Buchanan's day. The Seward force had the shoulder-hitting Tom Hyer to do their championing, but Mr. Pendleton will be supported by the winner of the forthcoming championship fight, the giant McCoole of the athletic Club.

Six of the Senators who proved recalcitrant to the Presidential trial entered a caucus of the Republican Senators, the other evening, when several of the faithful Senators immediately withdrew, declining to have association with such suspicious characters.

SOME months ago the Pittsburg Post, one of the most respectable of the Democratic papers of Pennsylvania, contained a leader under the caption of "The Duty of the Democratic Party in a Certain Event," from which we excerpt the salient paragraphs without any further comment. They speak for themselves:

"Suppose that, contrary to the wish of some of the leading Radical Black Republicans, who want the office themselves, General Grant should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, what course ought the Democratic party to pursue? Ought we to nominate a man in opposition to General Grant? Ought we to charge him with being an enemy to his country, or in favor of unjust measures, merely because he may have received said nomination?"

"We are inclined to believe that more dependability is shown by the Republican party than by any other individual in the United States. We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far-sighted politicians who have been rolling the nation without bringing peace or economy to our legislation, and to all the people as a straight-forward man, and, so far as can be judged, a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of the Union."

"What better thing can we do in case of General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to VOTE FOR HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY? Our aim should be to strengthen his hands; to render him as much as possible independent of party, and to ELECT HIM AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE. If unanimously, so much the better."

"We solemnly believe that if the people generally of the United States can come together with real unanimity on General Grant, in regard to the Presidency, it will be the happiest thing for our country that could possibly occur. The future good effects of this course are almost incalculable. We earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully."

Address from the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

To the Voters of Pennsylvania:—The National Convention of the Republican Party, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, and endorsed by the Pennsylvania Convention, has nominated candidates for President and Vice President and announced the principles upon which they appeal to the people for support. As to the individuals selected no word of commendation is necessary. They decide for a part of the history of the country.

No matter who the candidates in opposition may be, they must represent an organization that was unfaithful to the country in the hour of its direst peril and false to liberty and the rights of man.

For four years the Republic shook with the tremor of armed men in a struggle to defend its Union, and its Constitution, and its public safety. Justly and publicly as we are to be judged, and that only by an enlargement of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained; and that it was even more safe to give the ballot to those who loved the Union than those who had sought ineffectually to destroy it. The assured success of this legislation is being written in the annals of history, and will be our triumphant vindication.

More clearly, too, than ever before, does the nation recognize that the greatest glory of a republic is, that it throws the shield of its protection over the humblest and the weakest of its people, and vindicates the rights of the poor and the perishes as faithfully as those of the rich and the powerful. I rejoice, too, in this connection, to find your platform frank and fearless avowal that naturalized citizens must be protected abroad at every hazard, as though they were native born.

Our whole people are foreigners, or descendants of foreigners. Our fathers established by arms their right to be called a nation. It remains for us to extend our right to welcome to our shores all who are willing, by oaths of allegiance, to become American citizens. Perpetual allegiance, as claimed abroad, is only another name for perpetual bondage, and would make all slaves to the soil where first they saw the light.

Our national cemeteries prove how faithfully these oaths of fidelity, to their adopted land, have been sealed in the life blood of thousands upon thousands. Should we not then be faithful to the dead if we did not protect their living brethren in the full enjoyment of that nationality for which they lay down their lives? Let our fathers of foreign birth aid down their lives. It was fitting, too, that the representatives of a party which had proved so true to national duty in time of war should speak so clearly in time of peace for the maintenance, unimpaired, of the national honor, national credit, and good faith as regards its own cost of our national existence. I do not need to extend this reply by further comment on a platform which has elicited such hearty approval throughout the land. The debt of gratitude it acknowledges to the brave men who saved the Union from destruction; the frank approval of amnesty based on repentance and loyal.

The demand for the most thorough economy and honesty in the Government, and the sympathy of the party of liberty, which they enjoy, and the recognition of the sublime principles of the Declaration of Independence, are worthy of the organization on whose banners they are to be written in the coming contest. Its past record cannot be blotted out or forgotten. If there had been no Republican party, slavery would today cast its baleful shadow over the Republic.

If there had been no Republican party, a free press and free speech would be as unknown from the Potomac to the Rio Grande as ten years ago. If the Republican party could have been stricken from existence, when the banner of Freedom was raised, and when the response of no coercion was heard at the North, we would have had no nation to-day. But for the Republican party, daring to risk the odium of tax and draft laws, our flag could not have been kept flying in the field till the long-hoped-for victory came.

Without a Republican party the Civil Rights Bill, the guarantee of equality under the law to the humble and the defenseless, as well as to the strong, would not be to-day upon our national state book. With inspirations from the past, and following the example of the founders of the Republic, who called the victorious General of the Revolution to preside over the trial of his triumphs had saved from its enemies, cannot doubt that our labors will be crowned with success, and it will be a success that shall bring restored hope, confidence, prosperity and progress South as well as North, West as well as East, and above all, the blessings under Providence of national concord and peace. Very truly yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX, Chairman State Cen. Rep. Com.

Only seven of the wounded by the Erie railroad accident still remain at Fort Jervis. The list of the dead now numbers twenty-eight. There is still further reason to believe that there are others unaccounted for. A little child, about five months old, was found at the wreck, and no one claiming it, the child was adopted by Mr. Charles Drew, of Fort Jervis.

The second annual session of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association was held at Pittsburgh on Saturday, Gov. Curtin presiding. Gen. Todd delivered the annual oration. Among the other pleasant features of the gathering was a fine banquet. The next annual session of the association is to be held at West Chester.

Gen. Grant's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1868.—To General Joseph H. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention.—I formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May instant, it seems proper that some statement of views, should be made to the office of President, should be presented. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and, I believe, express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials.

I endorse their resolutions, which I elected to the office of President of the United States. It will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least unwise, to improve to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years.

New political issues not foreseen are constantly arising, the views of the public in old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace, and universal prosperity its sequent, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace. With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1868.—Hon. J. R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention.—Dear Sir:—The platform adopted by the patriotic Convention over which you presided, and the resolutions which you so judiciously and so entirely agreed with me, to a national policy, that my thanks are due to the delegates as much for this clear and suspicious declaration of principles as for the nomination with which I have been honored, and which I gratefully accept.

The great rebellion which imperilled the national government, and laid overthrown, the duties of all others, devolving on those entrusted with the responsibilities of legislation, evidently was, to require that the revolted States should be admitted to participation in the government against which they had warred, only on such a basis as to increase and fortify, not to weaken or endanger the strength and power of the nation.

Certainly no one ought to have claimed that they should be readmitted under such a rule; that their organization as States could ever again be used, as at the opening of the war, to defy the national authority, to destroy the national unity. This principle has been the polar star of those who have inflexibly insisted on the Congressional policy your Convention so cordially indorsed.

Baffled by Executive opposition and persistent refusal to accept any plan of reconstruction proposed by Congress, just and public safety as it later appeared, that only by an enlargement of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained; and that it was even more safe to give the ballot to those who loved the Union than those who had sought ineffectually to destroy it. The assured success of this legislation is being written in the annals of history, and will be our triumphant vindication.

More clearly, too, than ever before, does the nation recognize that the greatest glory of a republic is, that it throws the shield of its protection over the humblest and the weakest of its people, and vindicates the rights of the poor and the perishes as faithfully as those of the rich and the powerful. I rejoice, too, in this connection, to find your platform frank and fearless avowal that naturalized citizens must be protected abroad at every hazard, as though they were native born.

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Death of Ex-President Buchanan.

Hon. James Buchanan, the 15th President of the United States, and one of the distinguished statesmen of a past age, died at his residence at Wheatland, near this city, at about half-past eight o'clock this morning. The immediate cause of his death was dropsy of the chest. About a fortnight ago, he had been very ill, but a conversation with his brother, Rev. Edw. Buchanan, who understood that he had so much improved as to be considered out of danger; and, indeed, such an announcement had been publicly made by friends who had visited him.

We had not heard of any unfavorable change in his condition, until the day that Mr. Buchanan was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of April, 1791, and had therefore entered upon the 77th year of his age. His father had emigrated from Ireland, but his mother was the daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer. The father, by uniting industry, was enabled to give his son a good education, and he graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1810, with the highest honors of his class. In the same year he commenced the study of law with James Hopkins, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1813, having been left free to execute the will of the people.

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Mr. Buchanan was a member of the State Legislature at the age of 23, and elected to Congress in the year 1820. In 1825 he was one of the Managers chosen to prosecute in the celebrated Peck impeachment case. At the close of his fifth term, in 1831, Mr. Buchanan was elected to Congress, but was soon after chosen, by President Jackson, as Minister to Russia. On his return from Russia, in 1833, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until appointed Secretary of State by President Polk. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life, where he remained until called to the Presidency by President Pierce, as Minister to England. He returned to the United States in April, 1856.—Most of our readers will recollect the enthusiastic reception given him by our citizens, at the locomotive works, where he embarked from the train. In June following he was elected to the Presidency by the people, as the Democratic candidate, against Mr. Fremont, and was elected, receiving 174 electoral votes from 19 States.

The political events which followed are still fresh in the minds of the people, and some of the bearings of political questions arising under his administration being still unsettled in the public mind, we deem it impartial to give him the place which he occupies as a public man. We commit these to the pen of impartial history.—Lancaster Express.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rejection of Stantbery.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Senate had an Executive session this afternoon, lasting over an hour, during which Mr. Stanton's nomination was thoroughly discussed, and the Democratic members of the Senate, as the Democrats are now called, were strongly in favor of his nomination, and were elected, receiving 174 electoral votes from 19 States.

The President of one of the Boston Savings Banks states that the deposits have been doubled during 1867, through extensive advertising in the newspapers. A notice of twenty million dollars of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, is completed, and the Commissioners have gone out to examine it. This finishes the track to the three hundred and eightieth mile post.

Wives are a drug in the Nova Scotia market. A man in Halifax sold his wife lately to a man named Norbury for \$6, Nova Scotia currency. One morning last week there were eighty thousand pounds of halibut about in the harbor of Gloucester, Mass., all of which was sold during the day, and boxed up ready for transportation the next morning, at six cents per pound.

The Pennsylvania delegates to the Protestant Episcopal General Convention are: Rev. Dr. Howe, Haver, Hare, Goodwin, the Rev. Messrs. E. N. Lightner and B. W. Morris, and Messrs. Wins, Welsh, Horace, Binney, Jr., Frederick Watts, John N. Conyngnam, Geo. L. Harrison, Chas. E. Lex and S. Austin Allison.

We are soon to have telegraphic communication with Santa Fe; at least a telegraph line is going there at the rate of eight miles per day. The resolution condemning Gen. Schofield as Secretary of War by the Senate, had a preamble to it declaring the removal of Mr. Stanton unconstitutional and unlawful. Trumbull voted for it, and Fessenden declined to vote at all. If the act was unconstitutional and unlawful, why was the President acquitted? The recent should be consistent, and not try to crawl back into the Republican party where their treachery is abhorred and themselves despised.

Mr. James Emmitt, an Ohio State Senator, has offered to give \$100,000 for the purpose of beautifying the State House grounds at Columbus, if the State will give \$90,000 for a park and a landing garden. "Old Grimes" was buried in effigy at West Liberty, Wisconsin, on Tuesday of last week. The effigy was planned, made and hung up by the ladies of the place.

Horace Greeley had but one son, a precocious child, who died many years ago. His two daughters, Gabrielle and Ida, aged respectively nine and eighteen, are said to inherit much of their father's intellect and their mother's strength of character. At the end of the year 1867, the total number of locomotives in Germany was 2,500. Of these 445 have been imported, the rest made at home. Borzsig, of Berlin, alone built 1667 of them.

A Chicago mother, who doted on her son, became convinced the other day that a dogging could be no longer dispensed with. To the infinite credit of her maternal tenderness, she had him placed under the instant supervision of a policeman before commencing the punishment.

A Louisville paper says that the girls of the Blue Grass region consider it a breach of hospitality to refuse an offer of marriage. It instances the case of a young lady who was engaged by fifty officers from second-lieutenant to brigadier, while Gilmore was in those parts, and was finally married to a major.

Frank Lyon was shot dead in the city of Reading, this State, about 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, by Julius Weaver, who at once gave himself up to the Mayor. He claims to have done it in self-defense, and his claim is supported by the fact that he was attacked by Lyon and another man with stones and was warned to desist or he would fire.

A little Flat-Foot, containing a young man, his wife, a boy, and a dog, arrived at Baton Rouge, La., a few days since, all the way from Venango, Pa. They were thirty weeks on the way. The distance is nearly one thousand miles.

"They made her a grave too good and damp for a soul so honest and true." If they had been wise the dire necessity of opening the grave for one so lately buried would have been averted. Plantation Bitters, if truly used, are sure to rescue the young and lovely, the middle-aged and the ailing, from confirmed sickness. Almost all diseases have their beginning in a slight difficulty of the stomach, which will eventually lead to Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Consumption, Death, &c. Plantation Bitters will prevent these precursive symptoms, and keep the blood pure and the health sound. They invigorate the system, they calm the mind.

Gen. Schofield in the War Office.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—General Schofield, now Secretary of War, received his commission from the President this A. M., and made his appearance at the War Office about one o'clock. General Townsend sought him out and formally turned over to him the keys of the rooms usually occupied by the Secretary of War, also the archives, books, papers and other property left with him by Mr. Stanton.

Gen. Schofield proceeded at once to his room, where he held a consultation with the chief officers of the department, with a view of learning the condition of the business and ascertaining what required his immediate attention. The day the new Secretary was called upon by the new clerks employed in the department. He received them all kindly and created a favorable impression among them.

Previous to his taking charge of the War Department, Gen. Schofield had a long interview with the President, in company with an interim Thomas. It is understood, to have related mostly to the business of the department; Thomas, who is Adjutant General, being present to impart information in regard to the condition of the department.

BREVITIES.

Congress will probably adjourn by the middle of July. Speaker Colfax will visit Denver, on the adjournment of Congress. General Grant intends to spend the summer on his farm near St. Louis, \$2,347,845 in specie was shipped to Europe from New York on Saturday. Brigham Young forbids the Mormons to eat pork.

There is a general demand for more labor in Minnesota. It is thought probable that the trial of Jeff Davis will be postponed until next October. A young woman in Indiana has been arrested for horse stealing. An important treaty between the United States and the Ojage Indians, was concluded and signed on the 27th ult.

Accounts from southeastern Virginia represent the negroes as working well. One-third less cotton is being planted than last season. A Southern paper thinks it won't do to prove General Grant a fool and a drunkard, as the Democrats are now called, were strongly in favor of his nomination, and were elected, receiving 174 electoral votes from 19 States.

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With the advent of the "month of roses" we are reminded of the fact, that such as seedling, planted and nurtured generally, the farmer is best engaged in securing their early and abundant harvest. The young folks seek recreation in the woods, or in fishing parties, or in boating excursions. This is also the season when early vegetables are thrown into the market, causing a general depression of the "national improvements" of mankind, and rendering medical aid a necessity. Just at this time the Great Zingari Bitters step in as an antidote for the various diseases arising from the too free use of vegetables, or the numerous ills which farmers are exposed during their arduous labor, or to which pleasure parties are subjected by their frequent sojourn in the country. A supply of the Bitters should be kept on hand for use on this particular period, when all are exposed to sickness.

See advertisement of Speer's Wine in another column. They are pure Juice wine and the most reliable for sickness—superior for communion purposes. Speer's Wine—Speer's Port Grape Wine is the only wine calculated to do good in disease of the system. It is a tonic, a general restorative, a dysentery, diarrhoea, incontinence of urine, and general debility. One bottle is sufficient to constitute the most essential of the great curative power contained in this wine. Sold by druggists.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. DANIEL WALZ, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1857, who has applied for Discharge from all his debts, and other claims proper under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their claims against said bankrupt, to appear on the 12th day of June, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., before J. M. Wiesting, Esq., Register, at his office in Sunbury, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further, Notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third sections of the Act of Congress, approved by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before said Register, at the same time and place.

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