

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL TICKET.

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

VICE PRESIDENT. SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET. AUDITOR GENERAL. Gen. JOHN P. HARRISETT, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

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

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Northumberland county are respectfully requested to assemble in their county seat on SATURDAY, the 27th day of JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M., and to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held in the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, on TUESDAY, July 20, 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.

EM. L. WILBERT, Chairman County Committee. R. M. FRICK, Secretary.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We are sorry to learn that J. B. Packer, Esq., in reply to the request of a number of prominent Republicans, who waited upon him for the purpose of obtaining his consent to be a candidate for Congress, in this district, re-assessed his previous determination not to be a candidate.

While he felt grateful to his friends, for their preference and kind manifestations towards him, he was constrained to adhere to a resolution, formed long since, not to offer himself as a candidate for the position and honors which his friends so generously desired to confer upon him.

We were well aware of Mr. Packer's objections to being a candidate, but we were also aware that the people of this county were largely in favor of his nomination, and that the same might be said of a large majority in the district, and therefore had hoped that public considerations might induce him to make the necessary sacrifices for the party, who feel that his nomination, at this time, is a matter of more importance than he may be inclined to believe.

The unanimity with which our friends, in all parts of the county, have presented his name, shows at the same time the high estimation in which he is held by the masses of the people, and the disappointment, that will be felt on learning his declination of the honor they intended to confer upon him.

This Independent man charges the senior editor of this paper with being "known the world over as one of the shrewdest and far-seeing men on the continent." We have only to say to our neighbor, that neither the world, or any one in it, will ever make such a charge against him.

COMPLIMENTARY TO GRANT.—The New York Commercial Advertiser vouches for the following, to which we cordially assent: "General Grant now leads a host immensely larger than the armies he has commanded. It is a great volunteer army, whose weapon is the ballot, and which is to move in solid and united column upon the enemy's works."

Under such a leadership it will be invincible, for it has the energy and will to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." It is four years since these remarkable words were flashed along the wires, and gave new heart and courage to the country. The people felt they had a leader who had not taken the sword for the weapon, and who would not contentedly sit down after a battle, to rest, while the enemy recruited its spent forces.

These words, so inspiring when first uttered, are the motto of cheer and hope for the Republican party in the coming contest, and in that sign it may go forth to a final and conclusive victory.

ARKANSAS ADMITTED.—The bill for the admission of this State has just passed after a united opposition on the part of those who professed to be the friends of the South. It will now go to the President for his approval or rejection. The following is the text of the bill for the admission of Arkansas, viz:

WHEREAS, The people of Arkansas, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed and adopted a Constitution of State government which is republican in form, and the Legislature of said State has daily ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental condition: That the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens in the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided, That any alteration of said Constitution prospective in its effect may be made in regard to time and place of residence of voters.

Both parties, in making nominations for the Assembly, should be careful to select men who, when elected, cannot be brought after they get into the Legislature to do what their constituents don't want them to do. We now warn the people of Pennsylvania in time, when they have the power in their hands, to send none but honest, none but men of well established character for profit to the Legislature. The plans for a gigantic act of corruption are being laid the money to buy the election of a United States Senator is in bank, and if the demagogues succeed, who are at the head of the game now conducting, political election and official favors and legislative acts will only be attainable in return by the use of money.

The people of Pennsylvania do not get the government that they sold them, but a government that has been made in regard to time and place of residence of voters.

Gen. Grant's Statesmanship.

Some of our cotemporaries are in a painful state of patriotic apprehension and alarm lest Gen. Grant's Abilities as a statesman should not prove equal to the duties of the Presidential office. "Old Presidents," they say, "have, in their messages to Congress, taken the initiative in legislation by proposing and recommending measures; but Gen. Grant begins by declaring that he has no policy." This is a mistake. Gen. Grant has not declared that he will have no policy, or that he will not perform his constitutional duty of recommending to Congress such measures as he shall deem proper for their consideration. He has declared, on the contrary, that he has a policy, and that his policy is not to enforce any policy against the will of the people.

We cordially endorse the declaration of a sound view of the functions of a President under our Constitution. We further commend it as true statesmanship to the hands of our President to have a servant who will not allow no man to invest and labor and reap the fruits of their capital and industry, are boons which through more than half the area of our country have never been enjoyed.

General Grant, in signing these to the South, will do the hands of our President to have a servant who will not allow no man to invest and labor and reap the fruits of their capital and industry, are boons which through more than half the area of our country have never been enjoyed.

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Gen. Grant and the Old Soldier.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. During the year 1865, an old soldier named Lemuel Owens, was discharged from the Arsenal in this city, owing to some abrupt reply he gave to a self-appointed committee who were sounding him upon his politics. As Owens had served twenty-six years in the regular army, and had won under his term of service on the Peninsula, up to McClellan, he would allow no man to invest and labor and reap the fruits of their capital and industry, are boons which through more than half the area of our country have never been enjoyed.

He told the committee he would go and see General Grant himself about the matter. They jokingly replied, "Do so, old fellow; he'll make it all right." General Grant was temporarily living at Twentieth and Chestnut streets, in this city, and the veteran soldier trudged up with his story to the General's house. He stepped up, rang the bell, and was admitted by a servant. When the servant appeared, and saw an old, sun-burned, poorly dressed man, he very promptly asked, "What do you want?"

"I want to see General Grant," was the prompt reply. "The General's engaged and cannot be seen," was the answer. "I have a card," said the old man. "Just at this moment a little girl appeared, and old Owens said to her, 'Sit, run up stairs and tell your pop an old Fourth Infantry man wants to see him.'"

A message soon came down for the old soldier to come in, when he was ushered into the presence of General Grant. He shook him by the hand, and said, "General, don't you know me?" The General replied that he had seen so many people late that it was hard to remember them all. Owens told him when he served under him, and that he had been discharged from his work, and that he had lost his eldest son from the war, and that he had nothing to depend upon but his labor. Grant patiently listened to the old soldier's story, and picking up his pen, wrote a few lines to the effect that Owens should have work as long as he wanted it.

The old man was not long in reaching his former field of labor, armed with the formidable order, and when he presented it, with the signature of the Commander in Chief attached, it created much surprise, and the veteran soldier was graciously acknowledged as entitled, thenceforth, to a respectful consideration.

Grant's Eloquent Gratitude. The magnificent order of Gen. Grant to his troops, after their great triumphs at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, is perhaps the most eloquent of all his military writings. We repeat it not only for its own sake, but because it is so full of the noblest of the South who will understand how they will be cared for when he is elected to the Presidency in despite of the efforts of the same traitors who have been restored by Andrew Johnson to rights which they have shamefully abused.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. IN THE FIELD, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. December 10, 1863. The General commanding takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks and congratulations to the brave armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and their comrades on the Potomac, for the recent splendid and decisive successes achieved over the enemy. In a short time you have recovered from the control of the Tennessee river from Bridgeport to Knoxville. You dislodged him from his great stronghold upon the mountains, and drove him from Chattanooga Valley, wrested from him his repeated assaults upon Knoxville, forcing him to raise the siege there, driving him at all points, utterly routed and discomfited, beyond the limits of the State. By your noble heroism and determined courage, you have most effectually defeated the plans of the enemy for gaining possession of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

You have secured positions from which no rebellious power can drive or dislodge you. For all this, the General commanding thanks you collectively and individually. The loyal people of the United States thank and bless you. Their hopes and prayers for your success against this unholily rebellion are with you daily. Their faith in you will not be in vain. Their hopes will not be disappointed. Their prayers will be answered. You will go to other fields of strife; and with the invincible bravery and unflinching loyalty to justice and right which have characterized you in the past, you will prove that no enemy can withstand you, and that no defenses, however formidable, can check your onward march.

By order of U. S. GRANT, Major General. The Copperhead press have for months represented that immense numbers of white men were disfranchised in the South, some of them asserting that in several States a majority of that class were denied the right of voting. According to figures recently sent to Congress by Gen. Grant, we are told that in Virginia the whole number of whites registered is 120,111, and of whose number only 10,000 are disfranchised. The reports of that and other data, is 16,333, making the total white male population of voting age 136,454. There is nothing to show with certainty the number disfranchised, but it must fall considerably short of the number falling to register. Yet assuming that every white man registered who is under the laws, less than twelve per cent of those who did not register are disfranchised, or 12,258, then less than nine per cent of the whole are disfranchised. This is probably very near the exact figure. In North Carolina 129,200 of whom 11,686 are disfranchised, or a little more than nine per cent. In South Carolina the figures are: Whole number of whites, 57,873; disfranchised, 8,248, or a little more than fourteen per cent. Georgia: Whole number of whites, 118,336; disfranchised, 10,000, or a little less than nine per cent. The reports of the other Rebel States do not show the number disfranchised. We are told that in Florida but few are disfranchised, and nearly all were registered and have voted. It is altogether probable that the proportion disfranchised in the other States is not greater than in the four States above mentioned. It is viewed as a powerful rebuke to the Democratic Legislature, who honored him with only two votes last winter when he was again running for the United States Senatorship. This was because of his vote favoring the reconstruction act, for which the Democrats and the Maryland Democracy would never forgive, but had determined to throw him overboard.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The following is the substance of the resolution which General Logan proposed to offer for the removal of the capital: The preamble sets forth that a disloyal element exists in the city of Washington; that a large number of said citizens have determined to set the laws of Congress at defiance, and to shield and defend conspirators and assassins; that a great portion of the citizens at Washington are at present engaged in revolutionary movement to overthrow the legally constituted authorities, such proceedings are calculated to produce a riot and bloodshed, thus rendering the city an unsafe place for Congress to meet; that it is important that the capital of the nation and the archives of the government should be in a place wholly secure from foreign invasion; that the seat of government should be easily accessible to all by railroads, and should be located in a populous and healthy city, and that the capital should be so situated as to be accessible to the people of the nation, and that the seat of government should be in a place wholly secure from foreign invasion; that the seat of government should be easily accessible to all by railroads, and should be located in a populous and healthy city, and that the capital should be so situated as to be accessible to the people of the nation.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speakers to inquire into the propriety and expediency of removing the seat of the General Government from said city of Washington to a point nearer to the geographical centre of the Republic, and that said committee be authorized at any time to report by bill or otherwise.

Delegations of distillers from Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana are here urging the Ways and Means Committee to reduce the tax on whisky to fifty cents per gallon. They state that the revenue from the tax on whisky is reduced, the Government would receive, from these States alone, more revenue in three months than it has thus far received from the whole United States. At this price they say it would be impossible for illicit distillers to do their business, and that the Government would realize some \$40,000,000 on whisky now held back from market by themselves and other large distillers, who cannot compete now with illicit distillers, who defraud the government of the tax and sell whisky at low prices. The committee are clearly of the opinion that the present whisky tax should be reduced, but they have not settled upon any figures to be incorporated in the bill now before the House.

A large amount of evidence has been adduced before the committee relative to the operations of the whisky ring, and it has been shown to the satisfaction of the committee that there is better chance of frauds at the tax of \$2 than one of 50 or 60 cents per gallon.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A r. m.—The examination of witnesses by the Managers of the investigation is nearly finished. The committee, through Gen. Butler, will make a report to the House during the present week, which will narrate the evidence obtained during the investigation.

No evidence has been obtained which will show conclusively that any Senator have actually received money for their vote in opposition to impeachment to assist in requesting the President; but enough facts have been brought together by the committee to satisfy the country at large that, through the deep laid schemes of those known as the whisky ring, impediment was defeated.

The Congressional Committee have entered upon the work of preparing a separate bill as instructed by the House yesterday. The impression prevails that this bill, which will only embrace whisky and tobacco, can be drawn up and presented to the House in a few days.

The intention of the committee is to embrace in the new bill all the leading features of these sections in the general bill relating to whisky and tobacco. These alone cover about one hundred and five closely printed pages, and go into the entire revenue system of collecting the tax on these two articles.

The new bill ordered by the House will probably cover one hundred and twenty closely printed pages. In view of this fact, it is improbable that the bill will be reported to the House before the beginning of next week, and in the opinion of many members it will be discussed nearly two weeks before it can be passed.

From present indications Congress will be prepared to adjourn before the 10th or 20th of July. The House Committee on Elections held a meeting this afternoon, and made an important decision in the Kentucky contested case of McKee vs. Young. Several days ago this case, which had been reported to the House adversely to McKee, was recommended to the committee.

At the meeting this forenoon every Republican member in the House voted that McKee was entitled to the contested seat. This was done in view of a principle which was settled in the case of Delano, and which applied also to McKee's case. But little doubt now remains that McKee will be awarded his seat.

From Canada. OTTAWA, June 15.—Two young men, working in a mill, were killed by some wheels, when one of them named Ayles, seized and hurled a drawing knife at the other, named Kyle, inflicting a fearful gash below the ribs, causing the lung to protrude therefrom, and he is not expected to survive.

DELAWARE, June 15.—The jury have returned a verdict in the case of the late Gen. Thomas Jones and his daughter Elizabeth. The jury found in favor of the defendant, and the law, less than twelve per cent of those who did not register are disfranchised, or 12,258, then less than nine per cent of the whole are disfranchised. This is probably very near the exact figure. In North Carolina 129,200 of whom 11,686 are disfranchised, or a little more than nine per cent. In South Carolina the figures are: Whole number of whites, 57,873; disfranchised, 8,248, or a little more than fourteen per cent. Georgia: Whole number of whites, 118,336; disfranchised, 10,000, or a little less than nine per cent. The reports of the other Rebel States do not show the number disfranchised. We are told that in Florida but few are disfranchised, and nearly all were registered and have voted. It is altogether probable that the proportion disfranchised in the other States is not greater than in the four States above mentioned. It is viewed as a powerful rebuke to the Democratic Legislature, who honored him with only two votes last winter when he was again running for the United States Senatorship. This was because of his vote favoring the reconstruction act, for which the Democrats and the Maryland Democracy would never forgive, but had determined to throw him overboard.

Volunteers have never been so perfectly organized as at present. Of the brigades formed, jointly of regulars and volunteers, the one in Toronto will be commanded by Col. Radcliff, commandant of the garrison, and will consist of one entire regiment of the line, with a detachment of cavalry, and volunteer and regular artillery and several companies of volunteer infantry. In Hamilton the force will be commanded by Major-General Col. Jennings, C. B. In London, Col. Anderson, C. B. will command the reserves.

A large quota of volunteers will be drafted in the cities named, as a service battalion, to take the field when required, while other portions of the force will be organized as expeditionary corps. Complete provision has been made for a sudden attempt on the telegraph or to destroy bridges, and full instructions forwarded to volunteer field officers how to act in case of emergency.

A large quantity of ammunition, camp and baggage, and other supplies have been sent to different points, and orders have been issued for several battalions of volunteers to assemble forthwith at headquarters of their stations for a week's drill. City battalions are only required to drill one or two afternoons each week.

MONTREAL, June 18.—The Herald, commenting on the Globe's article respecting Fenianism, cautions the public against placing too much reliance on the exciting rumors, as it believes the United States authorities will not permit anything serious, and points to the fact that information from the Eastern frontier is entirely untrue. O'Neil's movement there seems to have no significance, and he has neither stores nor men.

The name of President Andrew Johnson was stricken from the roll of membership of the New York Union League on Thursday evening. The Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, has been ordered to supply the Government with 500,000 lbs. of iron. It is at this establishment all the heavy ordnance for the Government is cast.

MEXICO.

HAVANA, June 16.—By the arrival of a French steamer from Vera Cruz, on June 12, advices from the city of Mexico to June 12 have been received. A revolution at Mexico. Lerdo de Tejada was compelled on the 6th inst., to resign, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, by order of the Supreme Court. The press, with but few exceptions, clamors for an entire change of Ministry.

Martinez de Castro had voluntarily resigned the office of Minister of Justice. The people demand only that Vallarta should remain in the ministry. Porfirio Diaz was mentioned as the successor of Tejada, who retains his position as Judge of the Supreme Court. Searce and Peto are spoken of as Treasury Department at the head of the revolution. A revolution at Mexico. Lerdo de Tejada was compelled on the 6th inst., to resign, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, by order of the Supreme Court.

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Longfellow is in the north of England. It is said silver weddings never take place in Canada. Large numbers of cattle are being driven from Canada to the United States. Gipsies are stealing chickens and trailing horses in Daviess county, Indiana.

A large amount of well executed counterfeit fifty cent notes are in circulation. Alexander H. Stephens, ex-rebel Vice President, predicts the defeat of Grant. A daily mail has been established between Seaside and Milltown.

There are fourteen authors engaged each on a life of Grant. A Virginia lady has been paralyzed by excessive use of hair dye which contained sugar of lead. A Democrat of Pittsburg declares the only questions before that party are, First—Greenbacks; Second—Niggers.

Counterfeit \$20's on the First National Bank of Boston, altered from \$2's, are in circulation. The Superior Gazette says the harbor there was still obstructed by ice on the 30th of May.

An Ohio Democrat wants to know why President Johnson has given a post office to Nasby. There are at least a dozen candidates for the nomination as Colfax's successor in the South Bend, Indiana, District.

The preparations for pleasure and fishing parties on the Niagara river were never so complete as at the present season. David Crockett, a son of the celebrated Colonel, is lecturing on temperance in Philadelphia.

Millions of grass hoppers are said to find a timely grave in the waters of the Mississippi river, which they attempt in vain to fly across. Green corn is a drug in the New Orleans market.

The tax of one cent per box on matches netted the Government a million and a half dollars last year. The King of Siam has eighty-one heirs to his throne, all his own children. Without doubt, he has a quiver full of them.

Fifty tons of rhubarb are sold daily in Boston, and it retails at two cents per pound, which amounts to over \$2,000 per day. Kirk Carson was a Virginian; he was born in Norfolk, and was of more credit to that State than many another with a more high-sounding name.

A young couple were divorced in Chicago last week, who had been married five years. The husband was only twenty-one and the wife only twenty-two years of age. A three millionaire in Chicago was worth \$800 fifteen years ago.

The first lightning rod put up in this country by Dr. Ben Franklin was in No. 52 Canal street; Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and it is still in use. Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy were formally presented to the President on Friday last.

The trial of Jeff Davis has again been postponed. It is now announced that it will take place in October, but we doubt it. Chicago has recently completed another immense grain elevator, and now boasts of sixteen, with a total capacity of over nine millions of bushels.

Senator Saulsbury is on his bad behavior again. He daily enters the Senate in a condition of beastly drunkenness, and disturbs the proceedings of that body with his unedifying remarks. There is again talk of expelling him. Three miles of Pacific Railroad track were laid on Tuesday. The road is now forty miles beyond Laramie City, the present terminus. A new town is building at the North Platte crossing, where the terminus will be fixed shortly.

The grain and grass could not be more promising than they are in this vicinity. The only complaint we hear of the wheat is that it is too rank. Because the Brown University faculty omitted to replace a stolen rope and bucket attached to a well on the ground, the students marched through Providence on Thursday with a banner labeled "Water," and bearing all sorts of utensils to receive it. Three leaders in the affair have been expelled.

A WALKING MATCH BY WESTON. Edward Park, Weston began a walking match at Riverside Park, Mass., Wednesday, for one hundred miles in twenty-three consecutive hours, for a wager of \$2,500. A large number of spectators were present. The first mile was made in fifteen minutes the last half of it backward, and the quickest part of the afternoon was made in ten minutes and sixteen seconds. Accommodation for two thousand troops is being prepared at St. John's Quebec. Active preparations are being made to have ready a large supply of reserve ammunition for the various battalions in garrison, in case of emergency, in Canada.

TROOPS OF JOHNSON LOUISIANIANS ARE IN

Washington urging the President to remove the incumbent Federal officers in New Orleans, for the reason that Col. Kellogg, the Collector of the port, and Gen. Herron, the Marshal, attended the Chicago Convention. The Republicans of Pennsylvania will be able to represent on the stump during the canvass for President. From what we can confidently state that ex-Gov. Curtin, William D. Kelly, John W. Forney, Wayne McVeigh, Morton McMichael, El. Bucher Swope, Benjamin H. Brewster, Glen W. Schofield, Thomas H. Williams, J. W. Hall, George Land, Prof. Wickersham, Frank Jordan, A. K. McClure, John Cessa and other able speakers will thoroughly canvass the State. All that is necessary is organization to make Pennsylvania give Grant fifty thousand majority.

See advertisement of Speer's Wine in another column. They are pure juice wines and the most useful for sickness—superior for communion purposes. "Spring, it is cheery, Winter, it is dreary, Green leaves last, but the brown must fly, When the snow is thick, and the cold is keen, Lone and forsaken, What can an old man do but die?"

Why, then, I thank God, to be sure, and with them a new lease of life. The old man made young again, the middle-aged rejoiced, and the young became doubly brilliant by using this splendid Tonic. Pains in the head, "Crick in the Back," and all symptoms of Stomach Derangement, yield at once to the healthful influence of Speer's Wine. They add strength to the system and buoyancy to the mind.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and all half price. WARM WEATHER AND ITS EFFECTS.—Many people, especially ladies, complain at this season of the year of indigestion and headache. The use of Speer's Port Wine prevents this. The wine is said to have a most wonderful effect in giving strength to the system, and in restoring the system to its normal condition. It is extensively used by ladies nursing or about to nurse infants.

Parties from London and Paris order it, appreciating its above French wines. It is used to be unsurpassed for summer complaints and for weakly persons. Our druggists have obtained some direct from France. The wine is in bottles of one gallon each, and every family should have a bottle in the house.—Philadelphia Press.

A NOBLE ARTICLE.—The testimony of intelligent men and women, in favor of any given thing, cannot be thrown aside and regarded as trifling. Dr. HOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS have received the endorsement and cordial approval of the medical profession, and of the most eminent of the human system very often need. To strengthen it, and to aid in the performance of its functions when it becomes debilitated. The German Bitters does this, and possesses the additional advantage of being non-intoxicating. For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all ailments of the stomach, it is unsurpassed. It is a sufficient guarantee of its surpassing excellence.

HOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS contains no liquor of any description. HOPLAND'S TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, and lemon, in preparation of the Tonic. It is a most valuable and useful remedy for all ailments of the stomach, and for all ailments of the human system very often need. To strengthen it, and to aid in the performance of its functions when it becomes debilitated. The German Bitters does this, and possesses the additional advantage of being non-intoxicating. For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all ailments of the stomach, it is unsurpassed. It is a sufficient guarantee of its surpassing excellence.

With the advent of the "month of roses" we have been once more thrown into the season of lay-making, pic-nics and pleasure excursions generally. The PLOWS, already engaged in the manufacture of early hay crops, in order that this branch of the husbandman's labor may be completed before the ground is covered with snow, and in being excursions. This is also the season when early vegetables are thrown into the market, causing a general decrease of the price of the same. It is a necessity, just at this time the Great Quaker Bitter is a most valuable and useful remedy for all ailments of the stomach, and for all ailments of the human system very often need. To strengthen it, and to aid in the performance of its functions when it becomes debilitated. The German Bitters does this, and possesses the additional advantage of being non-intoxicating. For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all ailments of the stomach, it is unsurpassed. It is a sufficient guarantee of its surpassing excellence.

Notice to Trespassers. NOTICE is hereby given, that no person or party is allowed to trespass on the property of the undersigned in Lower Mahony township, Northumberland county, for the purpose of picking berries, fruit, etc., or to enter into any enclosure without permission as the law will be enforced against all offenders. ISAAC H. RESSLER, Lower Mahony Twp., June 20, 1868.—4m

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. THIS is to give notice, that on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Jacob Snyder, Jr., of Lower Mahony township, in the county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to the said bankrupt, by him or his assignee, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to select a Receiver, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Sunbury, Northumberland county, and State of Pennsylvania, before J. M. Westling, Register, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M. T. D. GREENAWALT, Deputy United States Marshal, (as Messenger,) June 20, 1868.—4t Western District of Penn'a

OUR NEW CHART FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. IS READY, giving the best Likenesses of GRANT AND COLFAX. Sketches of their Lives, the Platform, Letters of Acceptance, Portraits of all the Presidents, and much valuable matter relating to previous Presidential Elections. A Good Agent wanted in this county. Address H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers, 21 John Street, New York June 20, 1868.—4t

LOST. Between West Branch Hotel, Milton, and the cars running east, (Eleven o'clock train at night), and Exchange Hotel, Northumberland, the following papers, viz: Patent Book of Shiloh's Machine, patented by South Head & McKisick. Also, two Blank Books, all enclosed in an envelope, with the name of John G. Yeager, written on them. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with JOHN G. YEAGER, Millersburg, Danville, Pa., or giving information where it can be had. June 20th, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. THIS is to give notice, that on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Jacob Snyder, Jr., of Lower Mahony township, in the county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to the said bankrupt, by him or his assignee, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to select a Receiver, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Sunbury, Northumberland county, and State of Pennsylvania, before J. M. Westling, Register, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M. T. D. GREENAWALT, Deputy United States Marshal, (as Messenger,) June 20, 1868.—4t Western District of Penn'a

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. THIS is to give notice, that on the 15th day of June, A. D. 18