SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. NATIONAL TICKET. PRESIDENT: Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS. VICE PRESIDENT : CHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. AT LARGE G. Morrison Costes, of Philadelphia. omas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg.

of Pittsburg.

District.

13. Samuel Knorr,

14. B. F. Wagonseller,

15. Charles H. Mullin,

16. John Stewart,

17. George W. Elder,

18. A. Olmstead,

19. James Sill,

20. H. C. Johnson,

21. J. K. Ewing,

22. William Frew,

23. A. W. Crawford,

24. J. S. Rutan. W. H. Barras, W. J. Pollock, Richard Widely, G. A. Hill, Watson P. M'Gill, J. H. Bringhurst, Frank C. Heaton, Isane Eckert, Maris Hoopes, Jacob M. Rand,

STATE TICKET. AUDITOR GENERAL : Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT. OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY. SURVEYOR GENERAL : Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. DISTRICT TICKET. CONGRESS, JOHN B. PACKER, Esq.,

COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

ALFRED R. FISKE, of Shamokin. WM. A. SOBER, Esq., of Sunbury COUNTY COMMISSIONER. JOSEPH M. NESBIT, of Chillisquaque

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1868. When I was in Philadelphia a few months since, there seemed to be an apathy in regard to political matters, that was discour. aging to some of our over-sanguine Republican friends. Since then there has been a wonderful change, and the result is, the Re. publicans intend to carry the elections here as they did in 1864, by a majority that will quiet their opponents for years to come. Outside of the cities, where there is not a floating population, subject to every wind and tide, there has been no change against the Republican party since 1864, when the election of Lincoln left the Democratic expenditure of ninety-seven millions a year. party in such a condition that there were strong doubts whether the party would ever given to it by Andy Johnson, who was the war, fondled and flattered by the leaders of the defunct party, as long as he had official patronage to distribute among the hungry the moment they saw that power and pa- unworthy of public confidence. JUSTICE. tronage had departed from him. A short time since "Sunset" Cox, of Ohio, who is one of the leaders of the Ohio Democracy, made a speech in this city, in which he declared that the laboring man and mechanic were not fit persons for such high offices as the Presidency. This was strictly in accordance with the doctrines of Senator Hammond and other leaders of the rebel Democracy, who say that the laboring men are the "mudsills of society," and yet we find demagogues who are trying to dupe the laboring men into the support of a party who are not only opposed to a tariff that will foster and encourage our manufactures, but whose

The principles now advocated by the Democratic party are so inconsistent, and so utterly at variance with the doctrines of Jefferson, the father of the Democratic, or rather of the Republican party, that but few intelligent men long remain in the organization, unless seeking after office or influence by other considerations than the public good.

leaders hold labor in contempt, and only fit

A prominent Democrat last evening introduced me to a gentleman of intelligence and position from Alabama. He complained very much of the state of affairs in the South, and denied the charges of misrole and violence urged against them. He declared what was, no doubt, true of most the Southern States, that a majority of the people were opposed to secession, but the delegates were bribed and forced into the measure. When I stated that the Republicans had no desire whatever to withhold from them a single right or privilege, and that I was the New York Convention, promises : confident that Gen. Grant was in reality a more sincere and reliable friend of true Southern men than Horatio Seymour, and when in power would do more to pacify the South and restore order, than Seymour would be able to accomplish if it were possible to elect him. There is one thing to be said in favor of Southern men, whether Union or rebel Democrats, which should real value, as Seymour and Blair contend make the cheeks of Northern doughfaces mantle with shame. You seldom hear a Southern gentleman traducing the character of Gen. Grant, whom they respect, not only for his great military achievements, but for his magnanimity and bearing as a gentleman. Even Frank Blair, himself, only a at once. It must be done ten days before short time since, denounced these vile slau, the election or you lose your vote. Let no derers, and spoke in the most exalted terms Republican have it to say that by his neglicampaign which ended by its capture.

MASS MEETING POSTPONED. -The Mass Meeting announced last week, to be held at this place on the 8th of October, has been postponed on account of not being able to procure speakers, who will be engaged in other parts of the State on that day. The meeting will be held sometime in October, when due notice will be given.

When you hear a Democratic prator declaim against the public debt or the taxes, if you would close his mouth in shame, just tell him that this debt was contracted to suppress a rebellion raised by his own party friends at the South—the very men he is endeavoring to restore to power! A SLANDER NAILED

The Boston Pilot, the influential organ of Irish Catholicism in New England, thus nails the Democratic slander, which the Pittsburg Past has so often repeated, against Schuvler Colfax as formerly a Know-Nothing. The Pilot says:

"A correspondent of ours at South Bend Indiana, Thomas McElrath, who is not politician, says that the charge advanced against Schuyler Colfax of having been sworn into a Know-Nothing organization in 1854, is not true. He further encloses to us an extract from a speech of Mr. Colfax, at South Bend, July 30, 1868, relative to this very charge, to which the Speaker responds thus: You know it is a faisehood; you know that never in my public life, from the commencement to the close, in any year, month or day, have I held any other doc-trines than that principles and character, not birth place and creed, were the truest test for official promotion. Men who may resort to forgery may sign my name with their felonious fingers, for a forgery is felony. You here know that there has not been an election for the past twelve years that I have not gone to the polls, not with a bal-lot, but an open one, and voted for men of foreign birth, and who worshipped at a different altar from what I did myself. Here is the only place where I will answer that calumny; let it be buried in the tomb, where are buried calumnies and forgeries like it, in the graves of the past."

We must wait a long time before Blair could be as handsomely and completely vindicated from the same accusation. His Know-Nothing oath, word by word as subscribed by him at St. Louis in 1854, was printed by few days since, and the record stands uncontradicted.

The Truth-In Black and White. Mr. Jerry Black, as presiding officer of a other charges against the Republican party, made use of the following language:

"Before the war our current expenses were less than seventy-five millions; now they are nearly four hundred millions, be sides the interest on the national debt and without counting what is stolen in transitu.

From June 1, 1865, to June 1, 1868, the whole amount of money collec-ted from all sources is twelve hundred and eighty seven millions, twelve thousand three bundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-four cents, as per Official Records at Washington.

From which deduct, omitting frac-Interest paid on debt. 420,000,000 For back pay, bounties, pensions and prize money in army and navy 140,000,000 New bounties to soldiers, 49,000,000 To States for war expenses Property lost in war Paid on principal of debt, 100,000,000

\$995,000.000 Which deducted shows a balance of \$291,612,333 44 This divided into three years makes an

This sum covered expenses of civil list, recover sufficiently, even to make an attempt | vers and Harbors, Freedmen's Bureau, sus. | that General Grant will be elected, if at all, at reorganization. In that condition it tenance of Indians, National Cemetery and would now be dead, but for the little vitality other extraordinary items growing out of

he said, or, having constant recourse to the records at Washington, did he assert this cormorants who control that organization, knowing it to be false? Let him take either but who, true to their instincts, left him horn of the dilemma and he proves himself

GOLD DOWN ! BONDS UP !- Every Union Gold Down! Bonds Ur!-Every Union through the State documents, the purport of me, and the evidence my removal would man remembers that whenever the Union of which is that the United States bond-afford that I was not thought equal to it, I soldiers gained a victory during the late rebellion, gold would go down and United States securities go up. Such are the consequences now. Before the Vermont elec-Since the Maine election capped the climax on Monday last, gold receded below \$1 44, and the United States bonds have increased in value accordingly. In other words, the favor of the working man. Whenever gold goes down the produce consumed by the laborer must fall correspondingly.

Every person remembers that during the dark days of M'Clellan's unfortunate campaign, the Government was scarcely able to borrow money enough to purchase provisions for the army in the field, and the brave soldiers was compelled to do without his pay for months. The bonds were sold much below par, and even during the last days of Buchanan's administration TWELVE PER CENT. INTEREST WAS PAID by the Secretary of the Treasury for the necessary funds to pay the current expenses of the Government. nay, Joseph Bailey, of Pennsylvania, and These facts ought to be remembered by Thomas E. Noell, of Missouri, both of whom every voter on the second Tuesdy of October. Every man who has a dollar in his possession is interested in the success of the election of Gen. Grant. With his election specie payments will be resumed by the National Government, and the necessities of life can then be purchased at former prices.

ATTENTION, FARMERS !- In regard to taxation, the Democratic platform, adopted by "Equal taxation of every species of property.

according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities." That is to say, land must be taxed, as well as other property. Elect Seymour and Blair and every acre of your farms will be taxed. and the opposite policy adopted. But they And the taxes will be laid, not according to went solid, for the gold interest, and it prethe county assessments-say one fourth or

One would suppose that very few farmers could be induced to vote the Democratic too late now to exchange it-after the conticket this fall. We shall see how it will be. tract has been made,

ARE YOU ASSESSED ?- If not, attend to it of the military character of Gen. Grant, un- gence he lost his vote and there by endanger. der whom he held a command during the ed the success of his party candidates. Sec long siege at Vicksburg and the splendid to it yourself. You may have a Democratic Assessor, who don't care to have you assesed and would much rather not see you vote.

MARRIAGE OF SPEAKER COLFAX .- A dis atch dated Chicago, September 14th, says menial altar one of Obio's most lovely and Wade, of Andover, Ohio, niece of Hon. B. F. Wade. She accompanied the Colfax party to the Rocky Mountains. This matrimonial contract has been entered into after a mutual acquaintance of two years, and is highly gratifying to all parties concerned. The nuptials will be celebrated after a brief

The Pittsburg Post and The New York World, both Leading Dem ocratic Papers, so Advise Them— Opposition to Him Utterly Useless—They say he is Able, Discreet and Worthy of the Support of the People—The Duty of Dem

ocrats. [From the Pittsburg Post, a Leading Democratic Paper, of June 28, 1867.] THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN

CERTAIN EVENT. 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 op position 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 nominations ?

We are inclined to believe that more de pends upon General Grant now, than upon 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 ruling the nation without bring-ing peace or economy to our legislation.— He is known to all the people as A STRAIGHTFORWARD MAN, and so far as can be judged a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of nominated by the Democratic party, we would advocate his election in the hope that his election would conduce to the public. The question is, then, if he is nominated by the Republican party, whether we shall as a party oppose his election?

In the first place, if the people generally believe Gen. Grant to be the man we think Democratic meeting in York, Pa., amongst he is, no individual in the United States could command a corporal's guard of votes against him-ON ANY PLEA WHAT-EVER. In the second place, it would be unjust and very injurious action for our are engaged in speculating off the misfor-Democratic leaders to attempt to place the tunes of their country, and really aiding the the world representing them as enemies or opponents of Gen. Grant,

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 bands; to render him as much as possible independent of party and and to ELECT HIM AS PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE. If unanimously, so much

We solemnly believe that if the people Generally of the United States can come together with real unanimity on General Grant, n 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 I arrived here must inevitably have resulted earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully.

[From the New York World] As Washington was elected and re elected on the strength of his character and services, Interior, Navy, War, Engineer Bureau, Ri- without pledges asked or given, we trust in the same way and with the same generous confidence, Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civic to the highest military Now was Judge Black ignorant of what fame by restoring long lost cordiality of

"ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL." Democracy Responsible for Our Not Having It.

The Democracy are scattering broadcast holder gets the interest on his bond in gold. Hon, Edward McPherson, Clerk of House of Representatives, has taken the trouble to examine the record to ascertain by whose votes in Congress the policy of tion was held, gold was up to \$1.48 a 49. paying the interest in gold was established The result of his examination be gives in the Gettysburg Star and Sentinel, as fol-

February 6, 1862, the House of Representatives, at Washington, passed a bill authorresult of a Republican victory is always in izing \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes, and making them a "legal tender" for all debts saleries, &c., due from the United States, and for all debts, public and private, within the United States. This bill passed-yeas 93, nays 59. But six Democrats voted aye, the rest nay. Had the bill became a law in that shape, there would have been but one

currency for all. The bill went to the Senate, where it was amended so as to make these notes a legal tender for all demands due to and from the United States, "except for interest upon bonds ul notes which shall be paid in coin.

February 20, the House voted on concuring in this amendment making interest payable in coin, and it was concurred in yeas 88, nays 55. But two Democrats voted were war men. Every other Democrat present oted to concur in the Senate's amendment, and make the interest in coin. (See House Journal, 2d sess, 37th Cong. page 332.)

The Pennsylvania Democrats who so voted were, Ancona of Berks, Biddle of Philadelphia, Johnson of Northampton, Lehman of

Philadelphia, and Wright of Luzerne. Among the Democrats of other States who voted to make the interest payable in oin, were English, of Connecticut ; Holman, Law and Voorhees, of Indiana; Cox, Noble, Nugen Pendleton and Vallandigham, of Ohio; and Knapp and Robinson, of Illinois.

There were 35 affirmative Democratic and 43 Republican votes. There were 55 Repubnegative votes. The majority was but 33. Had the Democracy divided or nearly so, the proposition would have been defeated, vailed.

Now, their party is raising a cry about its one-fifth of the value-but according to the injustice, after their Congressmen cast their decisive votes, by which it was adopted !!

Could dishonesty further go? Hold them to this record. Whatever of unfairness exists, is their fault. But it is

Congress in Session.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 21.-The Senate was called to order at 120'clock. The Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain, in the course his prayer, invoked the wisdom and grace needful to support the members in their public duties, so that whatever course they pursued, it may meet the divine approval

and sanction of the whole nation. The clerk commenced reading the Jour-

of October, 1868, and that they then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, furthe adjourn their respective Houses until the loch day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon and that the then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjoin their respective House until the first Monday in December, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.

On motion of Sherman there was a call of

DEMOCRATS SHOULD VOTE the Senate, when thirty-four members answered to their names—exactly a quorum. swered to their names—exactly a quorum.

Mr. Anthony stated that his colleague

was not present, owing to sickness.

The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution which was agreed to-yeas, 33; nays, 1-Mr. Buckalew. On motion of Mr. Anthony, at 12.15 the Senate took a recess for half an hour.

LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT. The following letter has been placed in our hands by a gentleman who furnishes it from a collection of autographs. It was written by Major-Gen. Grant, to his fatherfrom Milliken's Bend, La., during the Vicksburg campaign. We print it just as it is, word for word. We have no hesitation in saying that a more remarkable document, and one that reflects more credit upon the illustrious writer, has not before been given

to the American people. MILLIKEN'S BEND, La., April 21, 1863. DEAR FATHER: Your letter of the 7th of April has just this day reached me. I hasten to answer your interrogations. When I left Memphis, with my past experience, I prohibited trade below Helens. Trade to that point had previously been opened by the Treasury Department, I give no permits to buy cotton, and if I find any one engaged in the business I send them out of the Department and seize their cotton for the Government. I have given a few families permission to leave the country and to take with them so far as Memphis their cotton. the Union. Certainly if such a man were In doing this I have been deceived by unprincipled speculatiors, who have successfully smuggled themselves along with the army in spite of orders prohibiting them, and have been compelled to suspend this favor to persons anxious to get out of Dixie.

I understand that Government has adopted some plan to regulate getting the cotton out of the country. I do not know what plan they have adopted, but am satisfied that any that can be adopted, except for Government to take the cotton themselves, and rule out speculators altogether, will be a bad one. I feel all army followers, who Democratic party in a false position before enemy more than they possibly could do by open treason, should be drafted at once and put in the first forlorn hope.

I move my headquarters to New-Car thage to morrow. This whole country is under water, except strips of land behind the levees, along the river and bayous, and makes operations almost impossible. I struck upon a plan which I thought would give me a footbold on the east bank of the Mississippi before the enemy could offer any great resistence. But the difficulty of the last one and a half miles next to Carthage makes it so tedious that the enemy cannot fail to discover my plans. I am doing my best, and am full of hope for complete suc cess. Time has been consumed, but it was absolutely impossible to avoid it. An at tack upon the Rebel works at any time since in the loss of a large portion of my army, if not in an entire defeat. There were but two points of land, Haines Bluff and Vicks burg itself, out of water at any place from which troops could march. These are thoroughly fortified, and it would be folly to attack them as long as there is a propect of turning their position. I never expect to have an army under my command whipped unless it is very badly whipped and can't help it, but I have no idea of being driven to do a desperate or fooling act by the howlings of the press. It is painful to me, as a matter of course, to see the course pursued by some of the papers. But there is no one less disturbed by them than my-

self. I have never sought a large command and have no ambitious ends to accomplish. Were it not for the very natural desire of proving myself equal to anything expected would gladly accept a less responsible position. I have no desire to be an object of envy or jealousy nor to have this war continue. I want, and will do my part toward it to put down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, without expecting or desiring

any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course. I beg that you will destroy this letter; at least, do not show it.

Julia and the children are here, but will go up by the first good boat. I sent for her to come down and get instructions about some business I want attended to, and see

Reported Riot.

no immediate prospect of attending to my-

CLYSSES.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 21 .- A fearful riot is reported to have occurred at Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell county, Georgia, last Saturday. The following are all the particulars received, which were telegraphed from Bainbridge, which is twenty-nine miles from the scene of the reported riot. It states that Mr. Pierce, the Republican candidate for Congress, and Mr. Murphy, an ex-bureau agent, with about three hundred negroes armed and equipped, started on Friday for Camilla, with three weeks' rations, and boxes of new arms and accoutrements, their intention being, it is said, to overawe the citizens and kill the leading Democrats of the town and vicinity.

Before they started a friendly negro exposed their plans, and a negro courier was dispatched to Camilla to inform the citizens of what was going on. A deputation of three prominent citizens met the mob at Clusia Church, five miles from the town. The Governor's proclamation disarming and forbidding armed organizations wa read. The mob, paid no attention, and determined to march on the town and kill such as they chose. Twice more the deputation remonstrated, entreating the negroes to come in without arms and they should not be molested. Their efforts were fruitless to dissuade the negroes, and the mob marched into town with banners flying and drums beating. They numbered nearly four hundred, having been joined by others on the

The mob halted and clamored for the blood of a man named Johns, Johns, in company with Dr. Twelty, presented himself, when a hundred guns were presented at them. The former being intoxicated fired, and the riot commenced, the firing at every one they could see. The citizens, white and colored, railied, gathering about fifty stand of arms. The mob was vigorously attacked and driven back, beating a hasty retreat, which spread into a panic. The negroes were pursued five miles, losing thirty-five killed and many more wounded, the total loss, as far as ascertained, being from seventy five to one hundred in killed and wounded. Owing to the panic among the mob only five whites were severely wounded. The colored citizens of Camilla are reported to have rallied promptly with the whites

The cotton crop of Alabama this year estimated to be worth \$40,000,000. Nes every bale of it was raised by negro labor, while the "men who had been concerned in rebellion" were talking about "extirpating" the Union "scallawags," and driving the "lazy blacks" from the polls.

SEE BUNCH OF GRAPES ON Standard in another | P. H. MOORE. column. SPRER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS I highly recommended by physicians for Dyspeptic on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and sts delicious flavor.

WHEN the PLANTATION BITTERS were first made known to the American people, some seven years ago, it was supposed they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. So far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Bitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas, ters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as any old planter, merchant or sac captain doing business with the West Indies will tell you. It is distinctly within my recollection that on the return of my father, (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the tropics,) he would invariably have the Bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For any sickness, it matters not how severe or triding, the decanter of these Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted to as a sovereign remedy.

MAGNOLIA WATER. - Superior to the best im ported German Cologne, and sold at half the price EXTENSIVELY USED.—The almost universal adoption of Speer's Wine, by the Medical Faculty, in preference to all other wines, is the best guarantee which the public can have of its purity and beneficial effects upon the human system. The "Standard Wine Bitters" is made of his pure wine as a base, with Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Wild Cherry Bark, Snake Root, and such other Herbs and Roots as will give vigor and tone to the system. For sale by Druggists.

[From the Chronicle, Pittsburg, Pa.] HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS .- There is proba-HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—There is proba-bly no disease to which "human flesh is heir," that is more distressing in its effects than that of Dyspep-sia, and kindred diseases arising from disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, and it is this fact, probably, which has caused the preparation of the American remedies now before the public. Among these remedies are Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, which has been prominently before the public for years, and which has received the highest testimo-nials from thousands of our silvers. years, and which has received the highest testimo-nials from thousands of our citizens, who have tested its efficiency in diseases of the character referred to. It has also received the highest commendation from Physicians who have used it in their practice, with complete success. The Hoofland's Bitters is a strictly nedicinal preparation, and contains no alc

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN TONIC IS a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where an Alco-holic Stimulant is necessary. It is a preparation of rare medicinal value, and most agreeable to the

pulate.
Principal office, 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold everywhere by Druggists and others.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Audit.

Estate of SAMUEL WIEST, deceased. The undersigned, appointed Auditor to pass upon exceptions filed to the account of John and Jacob Wiest, administrators of the estate of Samuel Wiest, late of Jordan township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Sunbury, on Monday, October 19th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all interested are hereby notified to attend.

JOHN KAY CLEMENT, Auditor. September 26th, 1868.—3t

Notice to Taxpayers.

PERSONS in the Borough of Sunbury, who are in arrears for Taxes, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, at his residence on Market street. By giving this your attention you GEORGE WEISER, Collector. Sunbury, Sept. 26, 1868.—3t

Sheriff's Sales. BY virtue of sundry writs of Lavari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northum-perland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, on SATURDAY, October 17, 1868, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following property to

o'clock in the afternoon, the following property to wit:

All that certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Sunbary, bounded on the north by an alley, on the south by Shamokin street, on the cast by lot of ground in the possession of James Beard, and on the west by Fawn street, being lot number (42) forty-two, as marked in the general plan of said Borough, containing sixty feet in front and two hundred and thirty in depth, whereon is creeted a two-story frame dwelling house, a law office and a two-story brick dwelling house, being the same lot of ground which Elizabeth Bright, by deed or conveyance which Elizabeth Bright, by deed or conveyance dated the first day of April, 1854, sold to Horatio J. Wolverton, party thereto, and by article of agree-ment dated the 18th day of May, A. D. 1857, sold to said Solomen B. Boyer; excepting therefrom the part thereof released by deed of Mary G. Wolverton unto Wun. Mussleman, dated the —day of Septem-ber, A. D. 1864, being sixty feet square of ground at the northern end of said lot, and containing sixty feet in front on Fawn street by sixty feet in depth along said alley, and whereon is erected the afore-said brick dwelling house; together with the here-

disaments and appurtenance thereunto belonging.
Seized and taken into execution and to be sold as
the property of Solomon B. Boyer.
Also, at the same time and place, all the undivided molecy, or half part of a certain tractor parcel of land, situate in Coal township, in the county of Northumberland State of Pennsylvania, being part of a tract of land taken up in the name of Samuel Mark (and known by the name of Boyd's Stone Coal Juarry) on which the town of Shamokin is principal is laid out, beginning in the centre of Spurtzheim sirect, on the line between John C. Boyd and David McNight, and thence eastward along the middle of Menight, and thence eastward along the middle of said Spurtzheim street to the centre or intersection of said Spurtzheim and Rock streets, thence southward along the middle of said Rock and Webter streets, thence eastward along the middle of said Webter streets, thence eastward along the middle of said Webter street to the original line between the Samuel Clark and Samuel Wetherall surveys, which is near the Danville and Pottsville Railroad, thence south along said original line to a heap of stores in south along said original line to a heap of stones in the line between Samuel Clark and Wm. Green's surveys, thence west along the said line seventy-one perches to a post in the first mentioned line, and hence north along said line to the middle of said Spurtzheim street, the place of beginning, containing about eighty acres of land, he the same more or less, being the same premises which the said David Mc-Night and Elizabeth II., his wife, by indenture, bearing even date herewith and executed imme-diately before these presents for the consideration therin mentioned, and which is hereby secured did grant and convey unto the said Richard Richardson in fee (as by said receipted indenture deference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear) together with the privilege of using the branch rail-road now made to the saw mill on the preperty, with he moiety of all the materials with which it is conthe moiety of all the materials with which it is constructed and the right of any way at any and all times to make and repair and remoddle said railroad and together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, streets, lanes, alleys, passages, ways waters and water courses, rights, liberties, privileges hereditaments thereunto belonging.

Soized and taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Richard Richardson.

DANIEL BECKLEY, Sheriff.

Sunbury Sept. 26, 1808.

Valuable Property at Private Sale. THE undersigned offers his valuable lot, 55 feet front by 210 deep, on the south-west corner of the Shamokin Valley and Northern Central Rail-roads, on Third street, on which is erected a FRAME WAREHOUSE, 20 by 40 feet The Warehouse is a new one, having been built about two years since, and is a splendid stand for any one wishing to go into the flour and grain business. The fixtures of the concern will also be offered for sale, at reasona-

This property is offered for sale for the reason that I intend giving up business in Sutbury For further particulars, apply to J. M. CADWALLADER, Sept. 19, '68.—3m. Sunbury, Pa.

T. S. SHANNON. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Corner of Third Street and Market Square, in Mil-

ler's Stone Building, SUNBURY, PA., WATCHEES,

of the most celebrated makers, consisting of the Howard, Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Bartlett, W. Ellery, and all grades of the Elgin Ill's make. Also, sole Agent for the celebrated, PAUL BRI-TON Watch, in Gold and Silver Case, at low prices. cilver Ware for Wedding Presents, of entirely new designs. Solid Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Fruit and Cake Baskets, Syrup-

GOLD PENS. CLOCKS.

A full assortment of 8 day and 30 hour Clocks, at low prices.

Also Sole Agent for the coleorated Perfected Spec-tacles,—warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and war-All orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. Sunbury, Sept. 5, 1868.

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We are now opening a large varied assortment o FALL AND WINTER GOODS. which we offer at the lowest CASH Prices, in Haupt's New Iron Front. MARKET STREET, SUNBURY, PENN'A

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By strict attention to the wants of our customers

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COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest price be paid. Sunbury, Sept. 19, '68. MOORE & DISSINGER.

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A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM, situated in Perry township, Snyder county, Pa. adjoining lands of George Gelnett, Abner Hornberger, Aaron Shaffer and others, containing 145 ACRES and 60 PERCHES. About 96 arers of the land are cleared, and the balance is choice timber. The improvements consist of a large two-story Log Dwelling House. Log Barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, and an Orchard of 6 acres, containing choice fruit. A spring of water is near the door, and a nice stream runs through the farm, near the house. This property is conveniently located, and is within a mile of stores and mills, and is within a quarter of a mile of a saw-mill. quarter of a mile of a saw-mill

For terms, call on George Geinett, whose property adjoins the land, or on the undersigned, at New Berlin, Union county, Pa.

G. W. RATHFON.



THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. WASHINGTON, D. C.

by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

Cash Capital 1,000,000. BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of nsuring life yet presented to the public. The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holders.

This Company, National in its character, offers,

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the Income-Producing Policy and Return Premium Policy. In the former the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agrees to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.

The attention of persons contemplating insuring

their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they alreay have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company. in Philadelphia, or to its General Agents.

GENERAL AGENTS For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C., For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia and West Virginia. September 5, 1868.—19 Children's Carriages.

ELECTRIC

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These ports have a foreign commerce of \$500,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radi from these points, through its canada and may eniber. The cable being land, this Campany proposes are The cable being lant, this Company proposes executed land lines, and establishing a speedy and thoseworthy means of communication, which must common there, we everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of secul life, especially in China. So has no postal system, maller only means new or communicating information is by conference land, and by democratical managements.

ers on water.
The Western World knows that China as a very large emutiy, in the man "censele peopled") but few yet reads that she contains more than a flurd of the luminar race.—
The latest returns usade to her central nuther their for tax FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS, and thus is more likely to be moler than over the metan aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over two vertices, not only can bet de resid and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her internate is an extensive as that of Europe. Chima is a land of teachers and tradeer, and the inter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every profilered facility for precuring early information. It is observed in Colifornia that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph though it there trainmits messages in European and the color of the telegraph that the finites of feel strainers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them explicately for the trainmission of early intelligence. It the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great scaports, were mown constance, it to believed that its husiness would pay the east within the first two years of its secretal operation, and would steadily increase fiberalies. An enterprise committed steel is in a general degree remandarity to capitalists, and it out whole people. It is of a vast autimal importance commercially, politically, and evangelicelically.

DREXEL & CO.. 34 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA. Stares can be obtained in Sunbury by application to S J. PACKER, Banker, who is nuthorized to receive so scriptions, and can give all necessary information on the

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AND CORSETS. CORSETS.

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The largest assortment, and best quality and styles in the American Market Every lady should styles in the American Market. Every lady should try them, as they recommend themselves by wear-ing longer, retaing their shape much better, lighter and more elastic than all others—warranted in every respect, and sold at very low prices. Ask for Hep-kins' "Champion" Skirt. Superior Hand-made Whale-Bone Corsets in Fif-teen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and Thompson & Langdon's "Glove Fitting Corsets, ranging in prices from SI cents to \$5.50; togsiber with Joseph Beokel's Celebrated French Woven Corsets, superior shapes and condity. To different Corsets, superior shapes and quality. Ten different Grades, from \$1 10 to \$5 50. They are the finest and

best goods for the prices, ever imported. The Trade supplied with Hoop Skirts and Corsets at the Lewest Rates. Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all com-

February 29, 1868 -10mos

E. W. CLARK & Co., BANKERS.

No. 35 S. Third St., Philadelphia, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

National Life Insurance COMPANY OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a Cash Capital of One Million Dollars. and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who

B. W. CLARK & CO. No. 35 South Third Street. Philadelphia, Pa. August 15, 1868.-1y.

Estate of Abigail 1. Greenough, Deceased. ETTERS testamentary on the above estate, hay ing been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to the same, will make payment to and those having claims or demands, make known the same without delay to E. GREENOUGH SCOTT, Executor.

Pottaville, Schuylkill county, Pa

Circulars, Pamphiets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in Philadelphia, or to its General Agents.

Decal Agents are Wanted in every City and Town; and applications from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable endorsement, should be addressed to the Company's General Agents only, their executive distributions for Central and Western Pennsylvania to be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, Towands, Pa. in defeating the mob, whose stores and nal, but on motion of Mr. Edmonds, the furon application to the Branch Office of the Company Mugs. Butter Dishes, and everything in the Silverware line at low munitions were captured. At last reports ther reading was dispened with. Camilla was quiet.

The news of this riot has caused some Mr. Anthony offered the following resolu-The intelligence will be received with great JEWELRY. Town; and applications from competent parties for excitement. It is known that the negroes pleasure by the whole people of the United States that Hon. Schuyler Colfax, our warm-hearted, genial and talented candidate for Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House A fine stock of 18 k Rings. Also a fine selection of Gold and Jut Jowelry of all descriptions. Gold such agencies, with suitable endorsement, should be are armed throughout the State, but the addressed to the Company's General Agents only, whites have no serious fears of disturbance, in their respective districts. if the negroes are not precipitated into riots Vice President, is about to lead to the hyof Representatives adjourn their respective House until 12 o'clock noon of the 16th day through violent appeals to their passions .- [From the Rebel Agent of the Associated Press Fine Gold Pens in Gold, Silver and Rubber Cases, of the celebrated make by Huffman and Stewart. E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelpqia, accomplished daughters, Miss Nellie M.

W E would call the attention of those wanting a Child's Carriage, to our new and large assortment comprising new and beautiful style.

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