Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL TICKET.

PRESIDENT:

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

VICE PRESIDENT:

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE.

G. Morrison Coates, of Philadelphia.
Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg.

District.		District.	
1.	W. H. Barnes,	13.	Samuel Knorr,
2.	W. J. Pollock,	14.	B. F. Wagonseller,
3.	Richard Wildey,	15.	Charles H. Mullin,
4.	G. W. Hill,	16.	John Stewart,
5.	Watson P. Magill,	17.	George W Elder,
6.	J. H. Bringhurst,	18.	Jacob Grafius,
7.	Frank C. Hooton,	19.	James Sill,
8.	Isaac Eckert,	20.	H. C. Johnson,
9.	Marie Hoopes,	21.	J. K. Ewing,
10.	David M. Rank,	22.	William Frew,
11.	William Davis,	23.	A. W. Crawford,
12.	W. W. Ketchum,	24.	J. S. Rutan.

THE following is the official vote for Congress of this (the Fourteenth,) Congressional District, viz:

	PACKER.	KNIPE.	
Union,	2125	1278	
Snyder,	1901	1316	
Juniata,	1548	1789	
Northumberland,	3868	3980	
Dauphin,	6156	4544	
			2696

John B. Packer's majority, 2,696.

The above figures show that Mr. Packer has not only received much the largest vote ever polled in the district, but that he has run 652 votes ahead of the Republican State ticket. Gen. Hartranft's majority in this Congressional district is 2,044. Mr. Packer's majority for Congress, 2,696. We think this vote of Mr. Packer's is without a parallel in the State. Had not the party lines been drawn so tightly in anticipation of the Presidential election, Mr. Packer would have lead the State ticket 1,000 votes. But as it is the compliment to our worthy member elect is of the highest character, and for which he feels truly grateful to his friends.

THE London *Times*, always in favor of the rebels, gives up the election of Seymour & Blair, and adds, that the South may safely confide in the justice and magnanimity which Gen. Grant has always shown in all his actions and military operations. No higher compliment could be paid to our distinguished candidate. We have often expressed surprise that intelligent Southern men had not seen this even through party blindness, though we knew that most of them had the highest regard, not only for his military talents, but his firmness, magnanimity and unselfish patriotism.

THE official Republican majority in Pennsylvania is 10,020. When we reflect that some 5,000 fraudulent votes were polled in Philadelphia, besides the numerous frauds elsewhere, and most extraordinary efforts were made throughout the State by our opponents, we can readily count on a majority of 30,000 for Grant and Colfax, at the November election.

WHEN James Buchanan became President, he found the national debt but $30,000,000. When he left the Presidential chair it was $90,000,000. The debt increased during his administration, in a time of profound peace, $60,000,000, or $15,000,000 per year!—This is a good illustration of Democratic economy!

JOHN B. PACKER'S MAJORITY.

By reference to our telegraphic columns it will be seen that the official majority for John B. Packer in this Congressional district is two thousand six hundred and ninety-six. In the five counties constituting the district—Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Juniata—the majority for the Republican State ticket is two thousand and thirty-four. It will thus be seen that Mr. Packer runs six hundred and sixty-two ahead of his ticket. This tribute to our able representative in Congress elect is one which he fully deserves. We are not invidious in drawing this comparison between Mr. Packer and General Hartranft. We desire simply to point out what the Republicans of this Congressional district can and have done when the choice of their hearts is placed in nomination and they are not controlled by clique politicians. We congratulate Mr. Packer on his handsome majority.—*Harrisburg State Guard.*

THE ELECTION IN OHIO.—The result in Ohio is decidedly favorable to the Republicans. Their majority is between 17,000 and 18,000. No Legislature or State officer was chosen at this election. The Democrats gain four members of Congress over the present delegation elected two years ago, to wit: in the First, Ninth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Districts. General Schenck is elected over Valiandigham, by 525 majority.—Altogether the Republicans elect 13 members of Congress, and the Democrats 6.

THE ELECTION IN INDIANA.—The election in this State was contested with great energy and confidence in success by both parties. The Democrats seemed as sure of it as that the sun should rise on election day. But they were doomed to disappointment as in the other three States voting on the same day. Hendricks, who is a United States Senator, and a very strong man, is beaten by Baker, Republican, by about 700 or 800 majority. The Legislature is Republican in both branches, with a majority of 30 on joint ballot, which will secure a Republican United States Senator in the place of Hendricks, and which will quite make up for the loss of the Congressmen, as in this State.

THE ELECTION IN NEBRASKA.—We have only partial returns from the election in the new State of Nebraska, but they show a Republican gain throughout the State, and an aggregate majority of about 2,000, equivalent to about 100,000 in Pennsylvania. Mr. Taffe, the Republican candidate for Congress, is chosen, together with a large majority of the Legislature, in both branches.

REPUBLICANS, do not relax your energies because you were victorious on Tuesday. Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel and aid in making the majority for Grant and Colfax unprecedented.

Among the taxes levied in York, Penn., is one known as the "Rebel Loan Tax." When Early made his incursion into Pennsylvania in 1864, he levied a contribution in gold on Chambersburg and York. Chambersburg did not pay and was destroyed; but York "shelled out" the $50,000 in gold, demanded as the price of her exemption, and the citizens have ever since been liquidating the same by instalments.

Democracy is Revolution, Alike in Victory and Defeat.

It would seem that whether the Democracy succeed or not, they intend to enter on a revolution to upturn and again attempt the destruction of the Government. For instance, in a recent speech made in Washington city, Tom Ewing, a noted rebel sympathizer of the Frank Blair School, uttered the following ominous language:

"On the 3d of November next the American people will endeavor to restore those States to their constitutional rights. Should this by a possibility fail, the white population of those States may succeed in placing themselves in possession of their governments; OTHERWISE AS SURE AS THE ANGLO-SAXON BLOOD RUNS IN THE VEINS OF SOUTHERN MEN, THERE WILL BE AN UPHEAVEL OF CIVIL WAR, *and then, should Congress sustain the blacks, ashes will cover the whole Republic.*"

This is a threat repeatedly indulged in by Southern men, to resist the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box.—Ewing declares emphatically that the Southern people are prepared for another war to resist the election of a Republican President, just as they did in 1861. For this we must wait and watch.

On the other tack, the New York *World* boasts of what the Democracy will do in case of their success. There is something charming in the bravado of the *World*. Hear it:

"When the Democratic party has elected the next President, it will be manifest to everybody that a negro government cannot be permanent. *If the Senate and the Southern negroes shall then yield to the will of the country* we shall have immediate tranquility. But if they choose to make a factious opposition THE SOUTHERN WHITES WILL PROBABLY CUT THE GORDIAN KNOT WITHOUT WAITING FOR A CHANGE IN THE SENATE TO HAVE IT UNITED."

One cannot resist the conviction, after reading these counter declarations, that Democratic orators and organs have gone mad—become stark crazy. They are for war, bloodshed, anarchy, the total destruction of all grand national affairs, the obliteration of all the laws deemed necessary to safe reconstruction, and the organization of a condition of affairs all over the country such as now exists in Texas, where life and property are at the mercy of ruffianism. We leave the intelligent voter to consider the language on the subject, uttered and printed by Democratic orators and organs.

Not to be Trusted.

"The war is the burden of Radical speech. Talk of Congressional usurpation, and they answer, 'We will not entrust the Government to rebels.'"—*National Intelligencer.*

WELL, is not that *right?* Should the Government be "entrusted to the rebels," or to the Copperheads who aided them and sympathized with them? Is the Government not safer in the hands of its friends than in the keeping of its enemies? Is it a common thing for a man to select as his agent the individual who set fire to his house and tried to assassinate him?

One of the *Intelligencer* kind of Democrats, Jesse D. Bright, now residing in Kentucky, but formerly a Senator from Indiana, was called upon the other day to preside over the Democratic State Convention of that State. Of course he made a speech on the questions of the day. From that speech we copy the following "specimen bricks" of pure and undiluted Democratic doctrine. Among other things, he said:

"He was opposed to the war from the beginning to the end. In Congress he denied the power of the Government to declare war against a sovereign State. [Applause.] He also denied the power of the Federal Government to issue paper money to cut the throats of the Southern States." [Cheers.]

No one will dispute the orthodoxy of that utterance. Every Copperhead in the land will say amen to it. Every rebel, of course, endorses it. But that referred to the past. Let us see as to the future. In regard to the public debt, he said:

"He never intended to vote to pay a dollar of the principal of the debt. [Cheers.] He was opposed to paying a dollar of the national debt in coin. He would, if Democrats so thought, vote to pay the debt in paper, and then let the paper take care of itself." [Cheers.]

That is the idea exactly. That is precisely what Pendleton, Hendricks, Thurman, Eden, Brick Pomeroy, Doolittle, Vallandigham, the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Milwaukee *News*, Detroit *Free Press*, Springfield *Register*, and all the rest of the Northern Copperheads, are driving at.

Bright went a step further, and declared that—

"He thought that in the end every dollar's worth of property destroyed during the war in Kentucky and Maryland would be paid."

That is what every rebel expects will be done if the Democracy get into power; and it is to provide for the payment of four or five thousand millions of damages, which they claim to have suffered during their rebellion, that they inserted in their platform the plank demanding "equal taxation on all kinds of property at its full value." It will take tremendous taxation to reimburse the Democracy, and they have provided for it in their platform.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Picture for the Contemplation of Irishmen.

We place in parallel columns for convenience of comparison, Colfax's letter to the Fenien Committee, and Blair's speech before the Fenian meeting in St. Louis, in September, 1866:

COLFAX'S LETTER.

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1864.

DEAR SIR—From the time that I saw the gallant and lamented Corcoran—so brave in battle, so heroic in captivity—I have felt a warm interest in it, though was the head of your organization, I have felt that I hope to see the cause of old Ireland flourish and prosper, knowing nothing, of course, but that independence will be the watchword of every patriotic and hopeful heart, as you raise the green in and destruction, I send your undertaking, May you, in response to your request, the enclosed $20, which would be larger but for many other demands on me. Respectfully yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

BLAIR'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN—I am with you heart and soul, and heartily say, "God bless the Fenians." [A voice—"Fenians, Gentlemen—I know what I am talking about, and I say so here in captivity—*Finnegans.* [Laughter and confusion.] and I say that I hope to see the warm interest in it, though cause flourish and prosper, knowing nothing, of course, but that independence will be the watchword of every patriotic and hopeful heart, as you raise the green throughout the world for emblem over the stars and stripes, while your stream—that so many loyal Irishmen, under full head-way, men have enrolled themselves in the army of the East, I will say, *Good Union*, to save their adopted country, God bless you, and may you be successful in undertaking. May your hopeful will stand on the most elevated vated bluff of the coast, and patriotic endeavor and, as you raise the green throughout the world for emblem over the stars and nationality, and rejoicing stripes, while your stream—that so many loyal Irishmen, under full headway, men have enrolled themselves in the army of the East, I will say, *Good Union*, to save their adopted *home*, God bless you, and ed country from anarchy may you be successful in and destruction, I send your undertaking. May you, in response to your request, lift the British Lion out of his boots, and which would be larger, wrest from his grasp the but for many other demands on me. Respectfully yours, emerald gem of the sea; but whether or not you shall succeed in this endeavor, may each and all of you remain in Ireland or elsewhere, and never again set foot on these shores! You are wanted there, and we can get along without you here.

Mrs. Lincoln, the late President's widow has sailed from Baltimore for Europe, accompanied only by her son Thaddeus, for the purpose of placing him (her youngest son) at a school in Germany, after which she will probably spend the winter in the south of France. Her departure was known only to a few personal friends.

THE board of examination in the case of Brevet Major General Hooker having found him incapacitated from active service by reason of injuries received when in command of the Army of the Potomac, A. D. 1863, and from sickness partially resulting therefrem, the President has directed that he be retired with the full rank of major general.

Eleven thousand acres of land were taken up in Washington Territory during the month of June.

ARE THEY FORGERIES?

The New York *World* says: "The radical newspapers have forged speeches, and put them in the mouths of Southern Democrats, by whom they were never uttered."

Is it a forgery that Frank P. Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, wrote to Col. James O. Broadhead of the 30th of June:

"There is but one way to restore the Government to the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts [of reconstruction] null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to recognize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives?"

Is it a forgery that Wade Hampton said at a Democratic ratification meeting in New York:

"And I want you all to register an oath that when they ('the white people of the South' without regard to the exceptions of the reconstruction acts) do vote, that these votes shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes, that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them?"

Is it a forgery that Wade Hampton said at his reception in Charleston, that he proposed in the Committee on the Platform in the Democratic Convention to insert the words, "And we declare that the reconstruction acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void?" and that he added:

"When I proposed that, every single member of the committee—and the warmest men in it were the men of the North—came forward and said *they would carry it out to the end?*"

Is it a forgery that Mr. C. C. Langdon, delegate to the Democratic Convention, said in a published letter before the fourth of July, that the reconstruction measures are "unconstitutional, and, of course, absolutely void," that this would be the chief plank in the Democratic platform; that the Supreme Court, probably at its next term, would so decide; and that he added:

"Then all we want is a President whose views are in accordance with that decision, and who has the will and the nerve to do his duty. It will be his duty to enforce the decree of the Court, if need be, at the point of the bayonet?"

Is it a forgery that Johns Forsyth said in the Mobile *Register*, speaking of reconstruction:

"And here we may as well say that the people of the South do not intend to submit to that permanent rule, result as the Presidential election may?"

Is it a forgery that Raphael Semmes said at Mobile:

"I have come to declare that I have given in my allegiance, heart and soul, to the old flag, *provided* we can restore the old flag again to be the representative of the principles of the Constitution, which we will be able to effect by the election of Seymour and Blair?"

Is it a forgery that the Charleston *Mercury* said:

"Peace was made by General Sherman in the spring of 1865, in his terms of capitulation with General Johnston. That was peace, and nothing else ever will be peace?"

Is it a forgery that Albert Pike said:

"The South is our land; the North is a foreign and hostile realm.....If the old Union cannot be restored, we will hope to see the South independent before we die?"

Is it forgery that General Battle, of the late rebel army, said at the Democratic meeting in Mobile:

"The Democratic party endorses principles for which you battled?"

Is it forgery that the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"The next Democratic House of Representatives, in case of contest, will recognize, and only recognize, such members as come there under legal constitutions, and that have been adopted by the free consent of the white people of the State?"

Is it a forgery that the Richmond *Whig*, speaking of the Blair letter, said:

"He declared without any hesitancy, and in terms too clear and decided to be misunderstood, that, were he President, the whole Executive power should be employed to blot out every vestige of radical reconstruction?"

Is it a forgery that Wade Hampton said:

"Try to convince the negro that we are his real friends; but if he will not be convinced, and is still joined to his idols, convince him at least that he must look to these idols, whom he serves as his gods, to feed and clothe him. Agree among yourselves, and act firmly on this belief, that you will not employ any one who votes the Radical ticket?"

Is it a forgery that Albert Pike, as President of a Democratic club, officially said of Democratic cards of recommendation for colored men:

"We hope that hereafter, when any Democrat desire to employ a colored man in any capacity, he will ask to see his card, and if none is produced will refuse to employ him?"

Is it a forgery that the New York *World* said of such speeches of Wade Hampton as we have quoted:

"We have found them to be the candid and persuasive utterances of an honest and courageous man?"

And if these are all forgeries, why is it that the Charleston *Mercury* said:

"Private advices from our most strenuous friends at the North request that we should protest against the imprudent expressions that have escaped some Southern speakers since the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention * * It is questionable whether at this time anything is to be gained by too much reference to things that jar on people's nerves. What we want just now is to win?"

If these are not forgeries they show distinctly that the policy of the Democratic party, should it succeed at the polls, will be the forcible overthrow of the governments of the Southern States. That will necessarily produce civil war.

How the Copperheads Propose to Pay the Farmers.

The New York Democratic Convention announced that upon the elevation of their party to power, they will "*tax equally*" every species of property, including "national bonds," according to its value.

The value of the taxable property of every kind in the United States in 1870, will not fall short of $35,000,000,000. Of this sum three-eighths or $13,000,000,000, are invested in farm lands, and $3,000,000,000 in live stock, farm improvements, machinery and implements.

The national bonds amount to about $2,100,000,000.

Neither the lands, live stock, machinery nor implements of the farmers, nor the bonds are taxed by the United States.

The Democratic party propose, in order to equalize taxation, to collect an equal tax for every species of property, including Government bonds, according to its value. The annual wants of the United States for revenue, including interest and pensions, will be $350,000,000, or *one per cent.* upon all the taxable property in the United States.

The practical operation of the Democratic system of taxation will be that the Government bonds will yield annually a tax of $21,000,000, and that the farm lands, fences, horses, hogs, sheep, chickens, cows, wagons, machinery and implements of the farmers will yield $160,000,000 annually. That is the plan of equal taxation proposed by the Democratic platform. In order to reach the $3,160,000 of bonds with a tax, in defiance of the contract, the Democratic party propose to put a tax of $160,000,000 on the farmers.

Missouri for Grant.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Oct. 8, says:

"Conversation with prominent radicals from every part of the State, who are here attending the Fair, warrants us in saying that Missouri is as safe for Grant as Massachusetts or Iowa. We shall carry the First Congressional district by 500, the Second by 7,000, the Third by a small majority, the Fourth by 5,000, the Fifth by 4,000, the Seventh by 8,000; total, 24,500. The Eighth is close, and in any event will not give a large majority to either party, but we hope to carry it. The Sixth and Ninth are doubtful; both Colonel Van Horn and Colonel Dyer have fair prospects and strong hopes of success. But those two districts alone must overcome twenty-five thousand majority before the Democrats can hope to carry Missouri!

"From every part of the State we have the same tidings—the radicals are gaining rapidly. Hundreds of men who have never before voted any other than a democratic ticket are sick of the obstinate rebelism of that party, sick of its persistent hostility to law and disposition to resist law, sick of its turbulent and revolutionary tendency, sick of its pig-headed adherence the dead ideas and 'furled banners,' sick of its narrow prejudices and unworthy appeals to the meanest passions, and will vote for Grant and peace. Counties which gave considerable democratic majorities in 1866 are reported to us as safe for radical majorities.

"Again, the immigration to the state has been enormous, and in many counties it swells the radical vote remarkably. We have memoranda of many counties in which the registered radical vote has trebled since 1866, and many more in which it has doubled. These facts are not met by any counteracting democratic gains, except in a few counties where a large rebel vote has been registered, and these counties we have included in our estimate of districts. There is no part of the state where the radical voters of 1866 in any number have changed to democracy; the changes are almost wholly the other way. And we see no reason to doubt that the state will give over twenty and perhaps over thirty thousand majority, if the radicals in counties and districts where they are strong, take pains to poll their full vote."

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

A prominent Southern man, "who was an efficient Major General in the rebel army," writing on business matters to a manufacturing firm at Zanesville, added some very pointed observations, as follows:

"I would have dealt more largely with you this fall, but was restrained on account of the condition of the country.

"I am an old slave holder; was not an original secessionist; was opposed to the war; finally went in and staid in until the Confederate flag went down; was a rebel, good and true. I have no interest anywhere but here, where my home is, where my lands lie. With these antecedents, let me say to you that unless Grant and Colfax are elected, this country will finally be robbed of all hope of coming prosperity. These people will take the election of Seymour and Blair as an acknowledgment on the part of the North that the war was wrongfully fought by the North. In other words, as an endorsement of secession, and SECEDE THEY WILL AS SURE AS HEAVEN, before Seymour's time expires. This will ruin all hope. The man of property will be destroyed. All will be lost, and lost, alas, forever.

"My confidence in Grant's election induces this small order. If elected we will talk more about things." * *

Forty Miles of Snow Sheds

The Pacific Railroad Company are now engaged in erecting sheds over the cutting and other exposed points. They are of heavy timber framed work, with pointed gable roofs, and look as if they could withstand almost any pressure of snow. Nearly forty miles of the track will have to be thus covered, and the quantity of timber required will be enormous. Not less than twenty two saw-mills, most of them worked by steam, are run night and day, employing nearly two thousand men; and yet they do not work up to the needs of the Company. It is estimated that it will require no less than eight hundred thousand feet of lumber to construct a mile of sheds. So great is the demand that the country on both sides of the track is being rapidly denuded of its forests.

JUST LIKE HIM.

Gen. Grant has issued fewer proclamations and manifestoes than any other American who ever filled so large a space in the public eye; yet each casual revelation of his character increases the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He never volunteered any advice to his countrymen with regard to their political duties and perils; and we owe mainly to the fact that a Committee of Congress summoned him before it as a witness and sharply catechised him our knowledge that his comprehension of the whole subject of Reconstruction was clearer and his grasp of the whole matter firmer and stronger than that of any of our vaunted statesmen. He could not have known beforehand what questions would be asked him; for his answer to one question often suggested the next; and, if the former were asked by a Republican, the latter often emanated from a Democrat; and the two querists certainly had no mutual understanding as to the drift of their several inquiries. We doubt whether there is another man in the country whose ideas as to the proper treatment of the late Rebel communities would command such wide acceptance—now, that the passions evoked by the War have measurably cooled—as would those casually developed, manifestly without premeditation, by U. S. Grant.

The Evening Bulletin (Philadelphia) gives the following characteristic anecdote of the great Union Soldier:

At one of the Cabinet meetings (while Grant was Secretary of War), Mr. Johnson was indulging in some of his characteristic self-glorifications over the "sacrifices" which he had made for the country, and one or more of his Cabinet joined in the same strain of self-praise. Gen. Grant said: "Well, gentlemen, so far as *I* am concerned, I have never made any sacrifices for the country. The country has always done more for me than I have done for it. I suppose I would be ready to make sacrifices, but I have never had the opportunity; and I think that, as a general rule, our public men get more from the country than they give to it."

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE ON THE RESULT.—Intimate friends of Chief Justice Chase say that he has recently spoken very freely in regard to the pending election. He thinks that Grant will carry all the States, with the exception of six or eight, and that after he becomes President the country will surely prosper. In his opinion Grant will make a prudent and honest officer; will assume no powers that do not belong to him; will call good and trustworthy men around him, and will, by his management of the affairs of the country, make a re-election in 1872, an easy matter. He will be the means of uniting the Republican party and keeping it on the offensive. Mr. Chase adds that the present political campaign clearly demonstrates the fact that the Democratic party of the North cannot remain united with the Democratic party of the South and hope for success. The leaders might agree, but the masses never.

A singular fatality exists among horses at Bloomington, Illinois. They swell up as if from colic, and die within a few hours after the first attack. Three died in this manner last Saturday afternoon.

MARCH OF THE K. K. K.

More Depredations in the South.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 18.—B. F. Randolph, a negro preacher from the North, and a member of the South Carolina State Senate, was murdered at Cokesburg, in Albemarle county, in this State, on Friday last. He had been on an electioneering tour, and on Thursday delivered a speech at Abbeville Court House. On Friday he took the cars for Anderson, and on arriving at Cokesburg, put his baggage in the ladies' car and went on the platform. Three white men then rode up, dismounted, and fired on him, wounding him mortally, and, although it was broad daylight, the murderers were not recognized and escaped. Randolph's body has been taken to Columbia.

The Ku Klux in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The sheriff and parish judge of St. Mary's parish were assassinated at Franklin, La., last night by parties who escaped without being recognized. The sheriff was killed in his hotel, and the parish judge's body was found in the street by the patrol, which was organized immediately after the discovery of the sheriff's assassination. The coroner's inquest is progressing, but nothing has been elicited towards discovering the perpetrators. Several men were engaged in the transaction, who were mounted on horses and escaped in the darkness.

Murder in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 17.—W. G. Kirkman, the Indian Bureau Agent, who was murdered in his office by a mob at Boston, Bowie county, was a brother of Lieutenant Kirkman, of the 17th United States Infantry.

Rebel Murders—A Deputy Sheriff Tied to a Negro.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The *Democrat* has a special from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, dated yesterday, which says William J. Dollar, deputy sheriff of Krew county, an old and worthy citizen, while out serving subpoenas, was tied to a negro last night, and with him was shot dead by the Ku Klux.

Frank Blair, Jr., Struck from the Rolls on the Ground of Disloyalty.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—General Blair's name has been struck from the registration list here, on the ground of disloyalty. The General has been notified to appear here and disprove the charge, but he has engagements in Illinois and cannot return. He will therefore be unable to vote.

The Register, Charles Leff, was instrumental in having Blair rejected. Blair's friends have made threats of assassinating him.

Colonel Armstrong, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has been before the Board of Review and expected to be rejected, but was finally put on. He declared his vote was dearer to him than his life. There is some trouble in Wayne county, owing to the registration books having been stolen. This will disfranchise the entire county unless they are produced before the election. It is rumored that the books were taken from the residence of one of the registers by his two associates without his knowledge. Wayne is Democratic by a small majority.

SEE BUNCH OF GRAPES on Standard in another column. SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspeptics on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

PROGRESS.—Columbus sailed to the American coast in a four hundred ton ship, and first landed upon the island of St. Domingo. Last week a vessel from St. Domingo unloaded in New York over four hundred tons of St. Croix Rum for P. H. Drake & Co., of that city. This is but a few weeks' supply of this article, which these gentlemen use in the manufacture of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS. We are informed by an exchange that Messrs. Drake & Co. have not advertised a dollar for a year, but that the sales of this article continue at the former enormous figure. In 1864 the receipts of the PLANTATION BITTERS were equal to those of the New York & New Haven Railroad.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE.—It has long been a desire to have a tonic for invalids which is both pleasant and agreeable to the taste, which we have in the "Standard Wine Bitters" of Mr. Alfred Speer. Their effect upon the system is mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific and tonic; beneficial in affections of the Kidneys, Chronic diseases, with general debility of the constitution.
Sold by druggists.

THE *New Era*, Atlanta, Ga., one of the leading papers of the South, thus endorses HOOFLAND'S BITTERS:—"Hoofland's German Bitters is well known to the invalid. For many years it has been in use, and its reputation is unimpaired. It is not claimed for it that it is competent to perform miracles, but there are many diseases and disabilities which it can reach more readily than any other known remedy, and in all such cases it is an excellent remedy—Dyspepsia, and diseases resulting from a disordered liver, or a derangement of the digestive faculties, come within its scope, and persons suffering from such diseases have found great relief from a fair trial of this celebrated Bitters. This remedy is not alcoholic, contains no rum or whiskey, and cannot make drunkards. Its reputation is backed up by testimonials from many eminent clergymen and others.

HOOFLAND'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 Alcoholic Stimulant is necessary. It is a preparation of rare medicinal value, and most agreeable to the palate.

Principal office, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Sold everywhere by Druggists and others.

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Call and see the well selected Stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS, &c

Just received at

JOHN E. SMICK'S

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

Fourth Street, below Eyster's Store, SUNBURY

WINTER CLOTHING

of the most approved styles is made up to order a reasonable rates.

He has also a fine assortment of Cassimere Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Overhauls, Blouses, Neckties, Cotton and Woolen Hose, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and a general variety of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Give him a call, which you will find to be to your advantage.

Sunbury, Oct. 24, 1868.

FALL AND WINTER

Millinery Goods,

Miss M. L. Gossler, begs leave to announce to the Ladies of Sunbury and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and varied stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

The latest New York and Philadelphia styles of

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS.

WOOLEN GOODS, &C.

Also, an excellent assortment of Fashionable Embroideries, Edgings, Laces, Woolen Caps, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, and all kinds of Fancy Notions, Stamped Muslins, Corsets, Perfumeries, Soaps, Lilly White, Enamel of America, Stationery, &c., &c.

Call and examine for yourselves. No trouble to show goods

Sunbury, Oct. 24, 1868.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER my Farm for Sale, in Upper Augusta township, adjoining the Borough of Sunbury, (called the old Grant Farm.) Terms reasonable. Apply to PETER BALDY,

October 10th, 1868.—3t. of Danville.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscribers having purchased the stock and fixtures of Mr. Charles Bacon's Livery Stable, in Sunbury, would respectfully announce to the public, that they intend furnishing it with first-class Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Spring-Wagons suitable for the business, and will endeavor to make it a Livery second to none in this section of the State.

Orders left at the Central Hotel, at any hour of the day or night, will receive prompt attention.

McGAW & FARNSWORTH.

Sunbury, October 17, 1868.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on and after the 1st of December, the price of lots in the town of Helfenstein will be advanced $50 on each lot.

October 10th, 1868.—3t.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

AT

Miss Louisa Shissler's,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ladies' and Misses' HATS and BONNETS,

in immense variety.

Millinery Goods and Trimmings.

French and American Ribbons, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, and a general assortment of Ladies' Millinery Goods, which have been selected with great care.

WOOLEN GOODS, FURS, &c.

Gents Collars, Neckties Gloves, &c.

Every variety will be found to select from, at MODERATE PRICES.

Sunbury, Oct. 17, 1868.

CHOICE FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL

TREES.

BENJ. BOHNER,

Dealer in Fruit and Ornamental Trees, will furnish from the most responsible Nurseries in this and other States, first class TREES of all kinds. Also, Shrubbery, Vines and Plants. Garden Seeds of all kinds.

SEED POTATOES.

New White Peach Blows, Early Goodrich, Chile and Harrison Potatoes, in large and small quantities, are offered for sale.

Orders are respectfully solicited.

Address BENJ. BOHNER,
Paxinos, North'd. Co.

☞ N. B.—Insurances taken in several of the most responsible Fire Insurance and Horse Detective Companies in the State.

Oct. 17, 1868.—y

SOMETHING NEW IN SUNBURY.

THE NEW DRUG STORE

OF

J. G. MARKLE & CO.,

On Market street, East of the Railroad, nearly opposite the Hardware Store of Conley & Co.,

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

WE would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity to our entire new Stock of

Pure Fresh Drugs and Medicines.
" " Paints, Oils and Varnishes.
" " Glass, Putty and Dye Stuffs.
" " Perfumeries, Combs and Brushes.
" " Patent Medicines of all kinds.

LIQUORS by the Bottle, Gallon, Quart and Pint.
SCOTCH ALE, LONDON PORTER and CONGRESS WATER.

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

Looking-Glass Plates cut to suit Frames.

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, &c.

We have selected our stock with care and can warrant it fresh, and of the best material in the market. Having had several years' experience in the business we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. Special attention given to compounding Physicians' Prescriptions at all hours of the day or night and on Sundays. Give us a call.

J. G. MARKLE & CO.

Sunbury, Oct. 17, 1867.

NEW DRY GOODS

AND

Fresh Groceries!

On Third St., one door below the Lutheran Church,

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

HENRY PETERS

Has just opened a large assortment of

DRY GOODS, such as Calicoes, Muslins, &c., which are sold cheaper than ever. Also, a variety of Notions, Undershirts, Drawers, Hats and Caps.

LADIES' WOOLEN GOODS, &c.

GROCERIES

and

PROVISIONS

of all kinds, such as

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES, COAL OIL, Molasses, Syrups, Mackerel, Lard, Hams, Nuts, Dried and Canned Fruits, Prunes, Raisins, Cheese, and Crackers, and in fact everything usually kept in the Grocery line.

Hams, Fish, Coal Oil, Crockery-ware, Queensware, Glass-ware, Willow-ware, &c.

The best FLOUR and MEAL in the Market.

Tobacco, Cigars, and a variety of NOTIONS.

Also: All kinds of Canned Fruit, at the lowest prices.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Call and examine my Stock, and satisfy yourselves.

HENRY PETERS.

Sunbury, Oct. 10, 1868.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of S. B. Boyer, of Sunbury, 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 such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, 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 choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden in the Borough of Sunbury, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, before J. M. Wiestling, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

T. D. GREENAWALT,
Deputy United States Marshal. (as Messenger.)
Western District of Pennsylvania.

October 31, 1868.—4t

GRAND OPENING

of

FALL AND WINTER

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

at

THOMAS G. NOTT'S

MERCHANT TAILOR STORE,

MARKET SQUARE, SUNBURY, PA.,

Consisting of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CASSIMERES,
ENGLISH MELTONS OF ALL COLORS,

which have been selected from the largest and best establishments in New York and Philadelphia.

A general assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

embracing,

Neckties, Collars, Cravats, of the latest styles.

Fine Lamb's Wool Roller Jackets.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, a large assortment of the best quality.

A large variety of GLOVES of every style and quality, from the Ball Room down to the laboring man's, and many other articles for Gentlemen's wear.

Fine French Yoke Shirts made to Order.

Having procured the services of the best workmen in the cities, garments will be made up to order which cannot be excelled in any city in fits, or quality of goods.

Gentlemen are particularly requested to call and see the goods and work before purchasing elsewhere.

Sunbury, Oct. 3, '68. THOMAS G. NOTT.

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 Railroads, 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 reasonable rates.

This property is offered for sale for the reason that I intend giving up business in Sunbury. For further particulars, apply to J. M. CADWALLADER,

Sept. 19, '68.—3m Sunbury, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of OCTOBER, 1868, at one o'clock P. M., the following property, to wit:

A certain two-story brick house containing in front twenty-two feet, and in depth fifty feet, and the lot or piece of ground on which the same is erected, with the curtilage appurtenant thereto, situate in the Borough of Northumberland and county aforesaid, on lot number two hundred and fifty-six, in the general plan of said Borough, bounded on the north-west by Third street; on the north-east by Hanover street; on the south-east by lot No. 2, and west by an alley.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of William B. Koons,