Congressional News.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

SENATE.

The joint resolutions approving the acts of the President were taken up.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, proceeded to speak at length in favor of the resolutions.—He said he was unwilling to let the Senate adjourn without saying something of the present state of affairs. On our return here we find ourselves in the midst of a civil war, which seems to be progressive, with not much hope of a speedy termination. It seemed to him that the Government had reached one of three periods which all governments must pass through; First, They have to pass through the ordeal of establishing their independence. This Government passed that in the war of the Revolution. Next, after having obtained their independence, and taken a position among nations, then they must maintain themselves against foreign Powers and foes.—The Government passed that ordeal in 1812. We are now in the midst of the third ordeal. The struggle now is whether the Government is capable of maintaining its existence against traitors to the Constitution of the country.—This is the problem now before our people.—He trusted, and had a perfect confidence that the Government would successfully pass this ordeal; but the time had arrived when the energies of the people must be put forth, and there must be unity and concert of action.—It had been argued that if we proceed we will be great danger of a Dictatarship, and that the character and genius of our Government would be wholly changed. It is argued that this is an attempt to change the nature and institutions of the Government. [He referred to Mr. Breckinridge's speech.] We agree in an effort to change the Government, but differ as to the parties trying to make the change. It is a struggle now whether the people shall rule, and have a Government based on the intelligence, integrity, and purity of the people. There is an effort being made, and it is the result of a long contemplated plan, to overthrow the institutions of this Government.

He referred again to Mr. Breckinridge's speech, when he said that Washington carried the country through the Revolution without the suspension of the habeas corpus; but President Lincoln could not carry on the Government three months without it. He cited a case during the Revolution, when forty citizens were taken and imprisoned eight months, and the soldiers refused to deliver them up on a writ of habeas corpus, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania indemnified the officers for the suspension of the writ. He referred to the case of General Jackson, at New Orleans, as a precident for establishing martial law in case of an emergency. Had Gen. Jackson refused to put the city under martial law, and thus lost the Government, he ought to have lost his head. The President was obliged to act as he did to save the Government, and this is a very unpropitious time to assail the Government, when armed bands of traitors are actually in the field trying to overthrow it. The increase of the army and navy was justified by the great plea of necessity. But how does the case stand now, when we are called on to suppoat the Government? Who will find fault with the President for doing just what Congress ought to do? Why not come forward and support the Government? No! The fact is too apparent that we had enemies to the Government here last winter, and in my opinion we have enemies to the Government here now—that we have got those here who make long pathetic speeches in favor of compromise. But the Senator from California, Mr. Latham, showed most conclusively that the thing the traitors most feared last year was compromise, and a great effort was made to get out of Congress before the compromise could be made.

The argument has been made that the Free States would get the power, and then amend the Constitution so as to destroy the institution of slavery; hence the South must not wait till the fatal hour came. Then eight States withdrew, and we reached a point where the Free States had the majority and the power to amend the Constitution so as to overthrow the institution of slavery. Now what was done then? Why, we passed an amendment to the Constitution that no amendment should be made to the Constitution that would give any power to legislate on the subject of slavery. Talk about compromise! How can we get any guarantee more binding than that? This was done when the Free States had the power, and it places slavery completely beyond the control of Congress. What more can be asked? Why don't the States who talk of compromise come forward and accept this offer? But no! instead of it, they pass ordinances to violate the Constitution and take the States out. What else did Congress do when the Free States had the power? They came forward and passed the territorial bills, and none of them had any slavery prohibition, and declared that no laws shall be passed by Territorial Legislatures impairing thee rights of private property. Can there be anything more conclusive? Now, take this amendment to the Constitution and the Territorial bills, and what else is left of the slavery question? Yet the Union must be broken up! Some are sincere in the compromise, but others come here simply to make it a pretext, in the hope that it will be refused; and then, on the refusal, these States will be declared out of the Union. A Senator from Georgia, once said: "When traitors become numerous enough, treason would be respectable." Perhaps it is so now; but, God being willing, let them be as many as they please, he commended a war against traitors and treason against the Government framed by our fathers, and we intend to continue it to the end. [Applause in the galleries.] Now we are in the midst of a civil war; blood has been spilled and life sacrificed. Who commenced it? Yet now we're told that we must come forward and separate the Union, and make peace with traitors and rebels! Let them ground their arms, obey the laws, and acknowledge the Constitution. Then, perhaps, we will talk about compromise. The best compromise is the Constitution of the United States.

He referred to Mr. Breckinridge's speech, that it is desired to change the Government, and quoted from Alabama papers that a monarchy was desirable, and from Mr. Russell's letter to the London *Times*. He also quoted the Richmond papers, that said, rather than submit to the United States, they would go under the rule of the amiable Queen of Great Britain. He quoted from a Memphis paper, which said if it be necessary let Harris be the king and the mayor of Memphis dictator. That state of things, under the law of terror, now reigns. Isham G. Harris king! King over the State of Tennessee, where lie the bones of the immortal Jackson! Isham G. Harris king! I know the component parts that form Isham G. Harris; and he to be my king—my master! Sir, he shall be my slave first. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Chair stated that on any repetition of this indecorum, the galleries should be instantly cleared.

Mr. Johnson continued, referring to the political rights of the South. In South Carolina a man must have five hundred acres and ten negroes to be eligible to be sent to the lower house of the State Legislature. That would be a poor place for him to get his rights. He was free to say, if there, he would not be eligible, and he doubted if even the Senator from Kentucky would be eligible. He quoted from various Southern documents, and contended that it was plain that the design was to change the character and nature of the Government, and erect a slave empire. The issue is now fairly made up, and all those who favor a free government must stand by the Constitution. The Senator from Kentucky is exceedingly sensitive on the violation of the of the Constitution, till it seems that the violation of the Constitution for the preservation of the Government is more horrible than the violation for its destruction. In all his argument against violations of the Constitution but one word has been said against those who trampled the Constitution and law under foot. The Senator enumerates various violations of the Constitution, and asks, why all this? The answer must be apparent to all. South Carolina seceded, and attacked our forts, and fired on Fort Sumter. This was a practical act of war, and it is the constitutional duty of the President to resist it; yet the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Polk) contends that the President made this war. Who struck the first blow? After Fort Sumter had been surrendered, a serenade was given to Jeff. Davis, at Montgomery, and his Secretary of State said that no one could tell when the war, this day commenced, would end. Then the so called President of the Southern Confederacy issued a proclamation for one hundred thousand men. And yet great complaints are made here about the President of the United States issuing a proclamation for seventy-five thousand men, and also great talk about a violation of law. Then this same Jefferson Davis issued letters of marque, in violation even of the pseudo-Government over which he presided—gave permission to freebooters everywhere. Then was the President of the United States perfectly justified in issuing his proclamation of blockade to protect the citizens of the United States. And this same Davis, who owed his education and everything else to the United States—who won all the honor he had under the Government—now with unsheathed sword, is in arms against it. If he should seize the capital he thought that he (Johnson) would not sleep quiet. What few nights he had yet remaining would be better protected if he were located in some distant position. But he believed there were others who feel very comfortable. In the last Psesidential campaign he had supported one of the distinguished sons of Kentucky because he thought that he was a Union man. Where is his eloquent voice now for the Union? Would to God he was as good a Union man to day as he (Johnson) thought he was when he supported him for the Presidency. He referred to the outrages committed on the Union men in East Tennessee, when the State was delivered over to secession in defiance of the people. The State Constitution and law is violated at every step secession takes. He demanded that the Government should protect the loyal men in Tennessee, and give them arms. The rebels had even stopped the passes in the mountains that Johnson should not go back to carry arms to the people of the State. He wanted to carry deliverance to this brave people, who were downtrodden and oppressed. It may be too late; we may be overcome; they may trample us under foot and change our mountains to sepulchres, but they shall never drive us from the Union; no, never! The people of the villages and towns love the Government, but they have no arms. All they ask is that the Government will give them the means: then they will defend themselves. And if finally conquered, we intend to take the flag of freedom and place it on the summit of the loftiest and most majestic mountain, to mark a spot where the Goddess of Liberty lingered and wept for the last time before she took leave of a people once prosperous, free, and happy.

But the cause of freedom must triumph. Can the American people give up the graves of Washington and Jackson, and let the flag of Disunion float over the graves of those patriots? No! The people will rise in their might and grandeur and prosecute the war; not for subjugation nor against any of the institutions of the South, but to maintain the supremacy of the Government and the Constitution. This Government cannot, must not fail. What though the flag was sullied the other day? If necessary, purify it. It will be bathed in a nation's blood. The nation must be redeemed, and the cause must triumph, on which rests the hope of freedom and a civilized world.

Mr. Johnson closed with an appeal to the Government to save them from the ruin of the most corrupt and direful conspiracy ever seen in the world.

New Advertisements.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!

THE Board of School Directors and Supervisors of Roads in townships where unseated Lands are situated, are hereby requested to furnish the Commissioners of Northumberland county, with the rate per cent for the years 1860—61, on School and Road Tax.

S. D. JORDAN, Clerk.

Commissioner's office, }
Sunbury, July 27, '61. }

MILITARY NOTICE.

BY order of the Commander in Chief, I am directed to collect all the MILITARY ARMS of Pennsylvania, of every kind, in this Brigade, such as muskets, rifles, ordinance, swords, pistols, &c., with the accoutrements, and deliver the same to the Arsenal at Harrisburg.

All persons in this Brigade having in their possession any arms or accoutrements, are hereby commanded to deliver the same to me or to my authorized agents, at once. The penalty of the Act of Assembly will be promptly and severely enforced upon any person neglecting or refusing so to do.

WILLIAM K MARTZ,
Brigade Inspector of Northumberland Brigade, P. V. M.

Sunbury, July 27, 1861.

The following persons are authorized by me to demand and receive the arms, &c:

Delaware and Lewis townships, Wm Savidge, Turbutville

Milton, Chillisquaque and Turbut townships, William H Frymire, Milton.

Northumberland and Point, John A. Taylor, Northumberland.

Shamokin, Coal and Mount Carmel, H. E Parker, Shamokin.

Upper Augusta, Lower Augusta and Rush, Michael Kiefer, Upper Augusta.

For the rest of the Brigade, Samuel Wert, Jackson.

Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County:

NOTICE is hereby given that appraisements of real and personal property have been made to the widows, respectively, of the following named decedents, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provide:

1 William Bartholomew, deceased.
2 Benjamin Haupt, "
3 William Kreichbaum, "
4 William R Kramer, "
5 John Kline, "
6 Michael Knap, "
7 Josiah Nagle, "
8 Casper St. Clair, "
9 H. J. Wolverton, "
10 James P Whitmer, "

And that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval, on Tuesday the 13th day of August, next, unless exceptions be filed thereto before said day.

J. B. MASSER, Clerk O. C.

Sunbury, July 27, 1861.

To the Voters of Northumberland County:

FELLOW Citizens:—From the encouragement I have already received from both ends of our county, I offer myself for the

LEGISLATURE.

Subject to the usages of the democratic party, and if nominated and elected, promise my best effort for her interests, as well as that of our good old Commonwealth.

WM. H. KASE.

Rushtown, July 27, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees, Creditors and other persons interested in the following estates, that the Executors, Administrators and Guardians of the same, have filed their accounts with the Register of Northumberland county and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county on Tuesday the 6th of August next, in the forenoon of that day, for confirmation, to wit:

1 Bird, Joseph F., deceased, settled by his administrator Josiah F Bird.
2 Cressinger, Mary, settled by her guardian, John Cressinger.
3 Doebler, Jacob, deceased, settled by his executors, Joseph Graven and Jacob Doebler.
4 Engel, Abraham, deceased, minor children of, settled by their guardian, Edward Baum.
5 Feester, Emely, settled by her guardian, James Reeder.
6 Geis, Jacob deceased, settled by his executor Henry Geis.
7 Hannabach, Daniel deceased, settled by his administratrix Hannah Hannabach.
8 Kramer, Wm R deceased, settled by his administrator I. E & J B Kremer.
9 Long, Magdalena deceased, minor children of, by their guardian John Spatz.
10 Masser, Henry deceased, settled by Peter B Masser, one of the executors.
11 Miller, Phillip deceased, settled by his administrator Jacob Spatz.
12 Mill, Aaron deceased, settled by his executor Abraham Schlegel.
13 Miller, Grace deceased, settled by her administrator Solomon Miller.
14 Reed, Mary E settled by her guardian Jesse Reed.
15 Rothermel, Elizabeth deceased, by he executor Isaac Rothermel.
16 Rothermel, Daniel deceased, by his executors Michael Lenker and Isaac Rothermel.
17 Rehbock, Conrad deceased, settled by his administrator Peter Ferster and Conrad Rehbock.
18 Schminky, John Dr. deceased, by his administrator John S Schminkey.
19 Schankweiler, Andrew deceased, settled by his administrator Solomon Schankweiler.
20 Snyder, Catharine (now C Mallick) settled by her guardian Wm L Dewart.
21 Transue, Edward, deceased, settled by his administrator Jacob Transue.
22 Wolverton Silas deceased, settled by his administrator Wm. Reed.
23. Jones, Wm P deceased, settled by his administrators W T Forsyth and C B Smith.
24 John Tchopp, dec'd., settled by his administrator I H. Ressler.

J. B. MASSER, Register.

Register's Office }
Sunbury, July 13th, 1861. }

Democratic Standing Committee.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee for Northumberland composed of the following persons, to wit:—

Charles J Bruner,	Joseph Hoover,
W P Withington,	L L Bevan,
William Griffith,	J H Kaufman,
Peter Borel,	Conrad Raker,
J Haas,	D Billman,
J F Lerch,	George Conrad,
J Leisenring,	I Eckleseth,
R M Cummings,	F Willeim,
Charles Hottenstein,	Jonas Wolf,
Jacob Hunsicker,	L Seibert,

William H. Kase,

will hereby take notice that a meeting of the Committee will take place at Sunbury, on Monday, August 5th, at 1 o'clock P M. All the members are requested to be in attendance, as business of importance will be brought before them. By order of the Chairman,

J. LEISENRING, Secretary.

Northumberland, July 8th, 1861.

To the Democratic Voters of Northumberland County.

THROUGH the encouragement of my friends, I have been induced again to offer myself as a candidate for the LEGISLATURE, subject to the rules of the democratic party.

JOHN B. NEWBAKER.

Trevorton, July 13, 1861.

THE LATEST STYLE OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
GARMENTS,
ARE CONSTANTLY MADE
at the
Fashionable Tailoring Establishment
of
JACOB O. BECK,
Market street, SUNBURY, Pa.

THE subscriber has just received and opened a rge assortment SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as

CLOTHS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & QUALITY.
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
of the latest styles. In addition to his stock he is constantly receiving new supplies from the city keeping a full assortment of the most substantial and latest style of Goods in the city markets.

He is prepared to make to order all kinds of Gentlemen's and *Boy's* wear, such as

DRESS-COATS, FROCK-COATS, BUSINESS-COATS, VESTS, PANTALOONS, &c. &c.

of the very latest style, and in the most substantial manner, at short notice.

Any Goods not on hand, will be furnished from Philadelphia, by giving two day's notice.

☞ Call and examine my stock, no charges made for showing.

JACOB O. BECK.

Sunbury, May 11, 1861.—

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING,

The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use. It is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to new and old Roofs of all kinds, and to Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, and it is twice as Durable.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,

For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and will not crack in cold or run in warm weather.

These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in their favor.

They are readily applied by or many laborers, at a trifling expense.

"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."

These materials are put up ready for use, and for shipping to all parts of the country, with full printed directions for application.

Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail or in person at our Principal Office and Warehouse, 78 WILLIAM STREET, (Corner of Liberty Street,) New York.

JOHNS & CROSLEY.

AGENTS WANTED!—Terms Cash!!
June 1, 1861.—1y

To the Voters of Northumberland County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—From the encouragement I received from different parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

subject to the usages of the democratic party, and if elected, will perform the duties justly and impartially to the best of my ability.

ABRAHAM SHIPMAN.

Lower Augusta township, June 29th, 1861.

BAREGES.—Rich Figured Bareges, 19, 25 and 31 cents, Barege Robes, $3 50, $4 00 and $5 00, Mozambique Robes at $5 00, Traveling Dress Goods, Shephard's Plaids, Mohair Plaids, Gingham's, Lawns, Prints, Challies, Grey Figured Goods.

COOPER & CONARD,
S E corner Ninth and Market, Philadelphia.

N B.—Best quality Hoop Skirts, 94 cents to $2 25.

May 18, 1861.

To the Democratic Voters of Northumberland County.

I HAVE been induced to permit my name to be used in connection with the nomination for the LEGISLATURE, at the ensuing Democratic primary election.

The solicitation of many warm personal friends in both ends of our county have prevailed with me in this matter—and should they see proper to nominate and elect me, it will be my pleasure, as well as a duty, to promote the interests and prosperity of my own constituents, as well as of the State and country at large.

J. WOODS BROWN.

Turbut township, July 6, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Ven. Exponas, Fieri Facias and Al. Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, Pa., to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough Sunbury, on Saturday the 3d day of August, A. D. 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain out-lot, situate in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, Pa, bounded on the south by Henry Houpt, on the east by Snydertown road, on the west by Cattawissa road on the north by Henry Weise, containing five acres and fifty-five perches, more or less.

Also: Another out lot, situate in same township, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by Peter B. Masser, on the west by Cattawissa road, on the south by Henry Weise, containing five acres more or less.

Also, another out lot, situate in same township county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by Mrs. Mary Markle, on the south by George Conrad, on the west by Cattawissa road, and on the east by Snydertown road, containing one acre and fifty-four perches, more or less.

Also, two other out-lots Nos 31 and 32 in same township, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by Edward Y Bright, on the west by land late of John Robins, on the east by Cattawissa road, and on the south by Centre Turnpike road, containing ten acres, more or less. Five acres of which said out lots Nos 31 and 32, bounded by the Centre Turnpike on the south have been set aside for the defendant under the $300 Laws. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Weise.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land, situate in Jackson township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands late of Robert Parrish, dec'd., on the east by the same and lands late of Jno Otto and Jacob Michael, on the south by lands of Joseph Trego and on the west by the river Susquehanna, containing about sixty (60) acres more or less; whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, a frame shanty and large barn.

[Being all of that certain tract of land containing 104 acres and 146 perches, which George Seiler and wife, by their deed dated January 18, 1853, granted and conveyed to George W. Beebe Wm. H Russell and James L Morris, trustees of the "Northumberland and Union Counties' Land Association," and which the said trustees, by their deed, dated 31st May, 1856, recorded in the office for recording of Deeds, &c., in and for said county of Northumberland, in Deed Book, M. M. page 313 granted and conveyed to The Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company, excepting and excluding therefrom that part thereof, containing forty-four acres sixty-two hundredths; embraced and inscribed in a mortgage given by said Company to Aquila G Stout, trustee, &c., dated June 2d, 1856, recorded in Northumberland county in mortgage book M. 6, page 359, &c., and which was conveyed by Wm C Pickengill and Oswald J Cammann, successors of the said Aquila J Stout as trustee in said mortgage, under proceedings had by virtue of and under the provisions of said mortgage, by their deed dated the 22d February 1861, recorded in the office for recording of deeds, &c., in and for said county of Northumberland in deed book R. R. pages 226, &c., as by reference thereto will more fully appear]. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of The Trevorton Coal and Rail Road Company.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot of ground, No 11, in block No 125, in Trevorton, Zerbe township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Shamokin street, south by an alley, east by lot No 12 and west by lot No 10, containing 25 feet in front and 125 feet in depth, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house with basement and stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lewis Lee.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain tract of land, situate in Shamokin township, county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands late of the heirs of Martin Weaver, dec'd., Isaac Triebly, John Unger, Solomon Fagely and others, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post in the centre turnpike, thence by land late of the heirs of Martin Weaver, dec'd., south one and one-half degrees west two hundred and sixty nine and nine tenths perches to a small sassafras; thence south 88½ west 9 perches to pine; thence S. 1½ west 42 perches to a chesnut oak; thence south 88½ east 51 perches to a pine; thence south 81½ east 43 two-tenth perches to a pine; thence north 62½ east 15 three-tenths perches to a post; thence north 1½ east 239 six tenths perches to a stone; thence north 88 west 24 perches, to a stone; thence north 1½ east 62 perches to a stone; thence north 88½ west — perches to the place of beginning, containing 209 acres and 113 perches more or less, whereon is erected a large two story frame dwelling house, with one and one-half story stone kitchen, stone spring house, wagon-shed and corn-cribs, and a large frame bank barn, a well of water and an orchard of choice fruit, &c.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. Fagely and Wm. Fagely.

ALSO:

At the same place, on Monday, the 5th day of August A. D. 1861, at one o'clock P. M.—

The defendant's interest in life estate in Lot No. 76 in the general plan of the borough of Northumberland, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the east by lot No. 75, on the south by Bose street, on the West by Front street, and on the north by Queen street: said lot containing 60 feet in width, and 200 feet in depth, on which is erected a two-story frame house a two-story brick house attached, a blacksmith shop, &c.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Alexander Colt.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot and a half lot of ground, situate in the town of Trevorton, Zerbe township, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the north by Shamokin street, on the south by alley, on the east by George Keiser, and on the west by Benjamin Kinouse, in Block No 117, containing in width 37½ feet, and in depth 150 feet, whereon is erected a one and a half story frame store room

Also—two other lots in the same town, township, county and State, bounded on the north by Market street, on the south by an alley, on the west by Henry Shrader, on the east by Eighth street, Nos. 12 and 13 in Block 87, containing in width 25 feet each, and in depth 125 feet, whereon is erected a small frame house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Keiser.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, two certain lots of ground situate in Shamokin, Northumberland county Pa., Nos. 67 and 68 in Block 153, containing in width 28½ feet each, and in depth 190 feet, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the west by Harman Snyder, east by —— street whereon are erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elias Eisenhart.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain track or piece of land situate in Lower Augusta township, adjoining lands on the east by John Foy, on the west by Andrew Gonsert, on the south by John Long, on the North by John Malick, containing 17 acres, more or less—whereon is erected a two story brick house, a one and a half story frame house, small barn, shed, orchard, &c.

Also—a tract or piece of land in Irish Valley in Shamokin township, adjoining lands on the south by Joseph Hope, east by William Cornell, west by James Reeder, and others containing 65 acres more or less, whereon is erected a one and a half story frame house, small barn, orchard, &c; sixty acres of which are cleared.

Also—a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Lower Augusta township, adjoining lands on the east by John Malick, on the west by John Long, stone church, and others, containing 18 acres, more or less, all of which is cleared.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dr. John Raker and Emanuel Kauffman.

Also—at the same time and place, two certain lots of ground, situate in the town of Trevorton, Zerbe township, Northumberland county, Pa., described as follows, to wit:—Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Block 123, adjoining Shamokin street on the north, an alley on the south, lot no. 3 on the east, and Fifth street on the west; whereon is created a two story frame house

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Harriet C. Griffith and William Griffith.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain tract or piece of land situate in Shamokin township, Northumberland county, bounded by hunks i the heirs of Moses Richie, deceased, on the north, on on the south and west by land of Abner Tharp, on the east by land of Samuel Sears, containing 2½ acres, more or less; whereon is erected a one and a half story log house, one small log stable, and one wagon shop; about five acres cleared.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Josiah Johnson.

DAVID WALDRON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Sunbury, July 13, 1861. }

WINDOW SHADES.—A very fine and cheap assortment, just received by Railroad from New York, at the Mammoth store of Friling & Grant. We have also for sale S. S. Pntnam & Co's celebrated Patent Pendulum Curtain Fixtures.

JURORS FOR AUGUST TERM, 1861.

GRAND JURORS.

Lower Augusta—Thos Snyder, John Campbell, George B Conrad.
Shamokin—Solomon Evert, Jos T John, Casper Adams, jr., Samuel Kelly.
Coal—Pemberton Bird.
Delaware—William Kirk, William Biggert.
Milton—Thomas S Stadden, John W Huether, Jos Angstadt.
Rush—Peter Haughawout, Oliver P Patton, Bonham R Kase.
Point—Benjamin B Hummel, James Beacham.
Lewis—William Fulkerson.
Sunbury—Solomon Stroh.
Jackson—George W Coble.
Chilisquaque—James Reed.
Upper Augusta—George W Brewer.
Turbut—John Dunkel.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Zerbe—Peter Reeder, Frederick Fisher.
Lower Mahonoy—Abraham Boyer, Jacob Heckert, David Seiler.
Little Mahonoy—Simon Dunkleberger.
Upper Mahonoy—Bernard Adam.
Jackson—George Lahr.
Shamokin—Samuel Epler, Franklin Klase, William G Kase, Elida John, Thomas D Huff James Vanhorn.
Chillisquaque—John Cole, Dennis McGee, William E Irwin.
Sunbury—James Boyd, Augustus Clement Samuel Gossler, Jonathan Bostian.
McEwensville—David Geld.
Turbut—John M Hausel, Martin Billmire, Henry C Haas.
Upper Augusta—Charles Eckman, Henry Gulick.
Northumberland—George Hymandinger.
Lewis—Stephen Glace, John Schuyler, Simon Cameron.
Milton—Benjamin Miller, Charles Walters John Peeler, John Divel, Baltzer Kreitzer.
Rush—Joseph Sharpless.
Cameron—Leonard Kerstetter, John H Cramer.
Coal—Benjamin Hoy, Henry A Shissler.
Point—John C Barnhart, Daniel Starner, Wm Vankirk.
Delaware—Robert Farr, Wayne Vandine.
Lower Augusta—Jos F Larich, Isaac Dewitt.

PETIT JURORS

Jordan—Jeremiah Wolf, Samuel Engel, Elias Kissinger.
Northumberland—John Dernham, Daniel Brautigam.
Delaware—Charles Faux, Wm B Bryson, Enoch Hilgart.
Milton—Henry Harris, Thos Frymire.
Mount Carmel—Jacob Rinehart.
Lower Augusta—John Starner, Dan'l Hileman, Robert Seers.
Lewis—James D Barr, Frederick Shitts, Peter Harman.
Washington—Samuel Bobb.
Turbut—Thomas Carl.
Upper Augusta—Martin R Gass.
Little Mahanoy—John Hensil.
Shamokin—Jacob E Muench, Geo Heckert, Isaac Boughner.
Lower Mahanoy—Andrew Gonsert, Isaac Boyer.
McEwensville—John F Derr.
Coal—John Conrad.
Upper Mahanoy—Daniel Strasser, Samuel Neiswender.
Rush—Jacob Weaver, Wilson Miller.
Chilisquaque—Norman Butler, Hugh Mc Glachlin.
Jackson—Abraham Zartman.
Zerbe—Dennis Buoy.

List of Causes for August Term 1861.

John P Summer vs John McReynolds.
Samuel S Barton vs Wm McKissick
Isaac Kupp vs Jerry & Jas B Pennypacker
David L Miller vs Dr Edmund Franciscus.
David L Miller vs D E Arwine and wife
Philip Heilgert dec'd adm'r vs David Eshbach
Gross & Kimble vs James Covert
William L Dewart vs Peter Kerlin
Lewis Dewart ex'r vs Peter Kerlin
Abraham Garman vs Jos Green & Fr Bowman
James Malone vs Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Railroad Co.
Henry Weise vs Wm L Dewart
Big Mountain Impr Co vs H D Hoffman, Samuel Bobb et al
Commonwealth of Penn'a et al vs James Vandyke and bail
Galen S Robins dec'd adm'r vs Mary Reese
same vs Spencer M and Wm H Kase
Nagle, Wingate & Co vs John B McMicken
William F Nagle vs John B McMicken
Michael Graham vs Ralph Bogle dec'd ex'r
same vs Goodman & Moode
Geo C McKee vs Joseph Long
John Keiter vs John Shissler
Gabriel Kline vs Geo C McKee
Jacob Frederick & Co vs Ralph Bogle dec'd ex'r.
John Keiter and wife vs Michael A Keefer and John Shissler
Josiah Keiter vs M A Keefer and John Shissler
Thomas Hafer vs John Fetzer
Dewart for Jacob Gass vs Henry Masser dec'd ex'r
Joseph Long vs George C McKee
J B Masser for Dewart vs Michael Mullen and Elizabeth Mullen
E Y Bright Sr vs Jonas, Michael & Abraham Bohner
Henry Tharp vs Northern Central Railway Co.
C H & Geo Abbott & Co vs Samuel G Wheeler
J V L Dewitt
Craig for use of Wm H Miller vs Miller & Brown
William Weidenhamer vs John McMathew
John Wagner vs Jacob Dresler
Jonathan Dunkleberger vs John Bumford,
James S Marsh & Co vs Jacob Westley
Abraham Dunkel vs John Hottenstein
Mary H Geland's heirs vs Northern Central Rail Road Company.

PROCLAMATION.

NOICE is hereby given that the several Courts of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the peace, and Orphans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in and for the county of Northumberland, to commence at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the fifth day of AUGUST, next, and will continue TWO WEEKS.

The coroner, Justices of the Peace and constables in and for the county of Northumberland, are requested to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things to their several offices appertaining to be done. And all witnesses prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any prisoner are also requested and commanded to be then and there attending in their proper persons to prosecute against him, as shall be just—and not to depart without leave at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, at the time appointed agreeable to their notices

Given under my hand at Sunbury, the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one—and the Independence of the United States of America the 85th.

God save the Commonwealth.

DAVID WALDRON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, }
July 6, 1861. }

To the Voters of Northumberland County

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself as a Union Candidate for the office of ASSOCIATE JUDGE, at the next election. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JOHN DUNHAM.

Northumberland, May 4, 1861.—te

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE subscriber offers himself to the Democratic Voters of Northumberland county, as candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, at the next primary election. Subject to the decision of the County Convention.

JOSEPH EVERETT.

Delaware twp, June 8, 1861.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

Subject to the Rules and Usages of the Democratic Party.

J. B. MASSER.

IMPORTANT TO LOVERS OF
GOOD TEA
BRIGHT & SON,
Invite attention to their Stock of Prime Green and Black Tea.

June 15, 1861.

FRESH

SUMMER GOODS!

AT PRICES

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

—o—

E. Y. BRIGHT & SON,

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK

OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

HANDSOME,

DURABLE

AND

CHEAP.

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

Splendid Inducements

TO

PURCHASERS

AT THE

ONE PRICE STORE,

OF

E. Y. BRIGHT & SON.

Sunbury, June 15, 1861.

SUNBURY STEAM FERRY
AND TOWING BOAT COMPANY.

TRAVELLERS and others are respectfully informed that the subscriber, in order to accommodate the public and facilitate travel, has reduced the rates of ferriage at his STEAM FERRY, over the Susquehanna, at Sunbury, and will carry Passengers, Horses, Carriages, and other vehicles, at the following rates, viz:

Foot Passengers, each	5 cents.
Horse and Rider,	15 "
Horse and Buggy,	25 "
Two-Horse Conveyance,	40 "

Farmers and others, wishing to transport Coal and Produce, can make arrangements at still lower rates.

A large, safe and commodious Steamboat will run regularly and promptly at all hours of the day, and to accommodate those who desire to attend the Churches at Sunbury and Selinsgrove, the Boat will run on Sunday.

The Steamboat will run from Market Street Warf, and promptly convey Passengers from both sides of the River, without delay.

The Steam Ferry now affords not only a safe and convenient transit over the Susquehanna, but also a pleasant and agreeable ride.

IRA T. CLEMENT Lessee and Proprietor.

Sunbury, May 25, 1861.

New Millinery Goods.

MISS M. L. GUSSLER,
Pawn Street, two doors south of the Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Rail Road,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of SUNBURY and vicinity, that she has just received from Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable and latest style of

BONNETS,

HATS, SHAKERS, TRIMMINGS, &c. which she is selling at the most reasonable prices

LADIES' DRESS CAPS,

To which she directs the attention of the ladies and invites all to call and see them.

Thankful for past patronage, she hopes by keeping to best assortment at reasonable prices to continue the same

Sunbury, April 13, 1861.—3m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. Corner Second and Chestnut sts.,
Philadelphia.

AGENCY for the PATENT EQUALIZING THIRTY DAY CLOCKS, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c.

Also, Manufacturer of FINE GOLD PENS.
Clocks repaired and warranted.
Clock Trimmings of every description.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1861.—3y

LIVE AND LEARN!

LET THE PEOPLE
STILL CONTINUE TO LIVE,
AND THEY WILL SOON
LEARN THAT
FRILING & GRANT,
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE,
ARE SELLING
GOODS CHEAPER
than can be purchased elsewhere.

A FRESH SUPPLY
Just received by Railroad this week.
REMEMBER THIS,
AND
PROFIT BY IT

Sunbury, December 15, 1860.

J. A. CRANDALL'S
PATENT SPRING HORSES
478 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Should be in every family, School, Gymnasium, Asylum, and Hospital in the land. Are not DANGEROUS, like the common Rocking Horse. Stands firm on its Pedestal, will not wear CARPETS, and has no Rockers to injure the Feet.

"Health and happiness in the same saddle."—N P. Willis

FROM THE "HOME JOURNAL."

"Of all the child-furnitures we have ever seen no article combines so much of those two important things—health and happiness—as the Adjustable Patent Steel Spring Saddle-Horse, invented by Jesse A. Crandall. It is not dangerous, like a common rocking-horse, to children's feet, cannot be upset, does not wear carpets, but stands firm on its base, and its action is so like the gallop of a live horse that the child never wearies of it. This latest of child-novelties is exceedingly elegant and artistic in design; and so adjustable, substantial, and durable, that it will last a lifetime. It is indispensable in every family where there are children. It should be in every primary