From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 2.

It has been reliably learned that a man, who was employed by the press as courier to carry messages to the Telegraph office from the battle-field, on a report being circulated in the rear of our army that the Rebel cavalry and artillery were [illegible] Centreville, telling the teamsters to fly for their lives, that the army was lost. He passed along the whole line, and succeeded in getting up a panic that cost us thousands of dollars. He reached Washington at an early hour, and told the most horrible stories, and afterwards boasted that Jeff. Davis would be in Washington in ten days. He will have a summary trial, and if found guilty, should receive his just deserts on six hours' notice.

The Pennsylvania Third passed up the Potomac to a camping ground about two miles above Georgetown, on the Maryland side. The Tenth remain in their camp near the city.

General Cameron left Washington for Lochiel, his home on the Susquehanna, this morning. The excessive labor that has fallen upon him since the firing on Fort Sumter has nearly exhausted him. The loss of his brother at Bull Run, and the infamous conduct of the Rebels in refusing to allow the bodies of our soldier heroes a Christain burial and leaving them upon the field where they fell in defence of their country's flag, has added much grief to the cares already upon him.

The War Department is now in café of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, and J. Lesley, Esq. Their knowledge of the wants of the Department are such that everything will go on with the vigor that the late disaster has inspired into the Department.

It is rumored that Beauregard left Manassas yesterday, for Charleston, South Carolina on a visit.

Jeff. Davis, it will be remembered, boasted that the provisions which he had captured would make thirty-seven million pounds, and that an immense number of horses and wagons would be required to haul the spoils away. I am informed by a quartermaster, that in reality only twenty wagons were captured. Jeff. Davis is evidently addicted to remarkable exaggerations.

At a late hour last evening, Lieutenant Harigen, of the Georgia Sixth Regiment, came into our lines near Bailey's Cross Roads, with a flag of truce. He brought despatches from General Johnston to General McDowell. He was taken to the tent of a general officer, and kept there while his message was conveyed to Gen. McClellan. This morning the despatches were laid before President Lincoln. Rumor says that their import is merely to ask an exchange of prisoners, coupled, however, with a threat that vengeance will be taken on our most prominent men now in their hands if we execute the law upon even one of the prisoners which have been made by the Federal forces.

Two ladies, who came in to-day from Manassas, confirm the reports of the heavy loss of the Rebels, and say that the traitors tell the most exaggerated stories of their capture of the Federal artillery, which did such terrific execution wherever we had a fair sweep at them.

Dr. McGuire, of Winchester, wrote home that the loss of the Rebels was six thousand, killed and wounded.

The report from Jefferson county confirms our previous statement after the battle. Sixty two bodies were taken to Winchester, twelve to Martinsburg, and ten to Charlestown and the surrounding towns and counties. They did not take off their dead, and the whole country is in mourning.

The new Treasury Notes are being prepared for issue. A portion of the low denominations are made payable to the bearer in coin, at places designated on their face. All the Treasury Notes may be exchanged for twenty years bonds, bearing six per cent interest. The evidences that have already been exhibited make it plain that the issues will be eagerly sought by the country in all sections, as a circulating medium.

WASHINGTON, August 5 1861.

We learn that a cipher has been arranged for the use of the Government by Mr. J. A. Talcott, of the American Telegraph Company. It will enable them to send important information and orders over the wires, so that none but those furnished with the key can understand—not even the operator knows the meaning of what he is sending, and if any connection be made by the enemy, and they catch what is passing over the, it will not avail them anything. It is believed, now, that every message that passed over the wires to and from Patterson's column, was taken off and communicated to the enemy.

It now appears certain that the Rebels have only fifteen cannon belonging to our army.

Several nights ago the Rebels were greatly alarmed, fearing an attack was to be made upon them in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House. Accordingly, about fifteen hundred men were sent to that vicinity. Strong parties of their cavalry are continually crossing the country this side of Fairfax Court House. It is not known what number of Rebel troops there are there, but they are making preparations by means of the railroad, to reinforce Vienna, Centreville and the Court House whenever they may deem it necessary. Late events have emboldened them in their operations.

The idea prevails that the Rebels will not receive flags of truce. This is a mistake. They sent in a flag last night, stating that the body of Colonel Cameron had been found, was preserved, and would be sent here as soon as a request to that effect should be sent for it, properly addressed. A letter addressed to General Beauregard, commander of the forces at Manassas, was returned unopened. They claim that their officers must be addressed as commanding the troops of the Confederate States, at such and such a place. The reason why it has not been heretofore done is because, in the opinion of the Administration, such an address would imply, on the part of our Government a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The following is a correct list of all the confirmations that have been made by the Senate up to this time:—For Major-Generals; George B. McClellan of Pennsylvania; Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts; John C Fremont and John A. Dix, of New York. For Brigadier-General, Philip Kenney and Peter McCall, of Pennsylvania; Mansfield, of District of Columbia; Meigs, McDowell, Buell, Hooker, Curtis, of Iowa; Sherman, Reynolds, Lander, Kelly, Pope, of Illinois; Heintzleman, Porter, Stone, Hunter, of Illinois; Franklin any Rosencranz Richardson and McClernand have not yet been confirmed, and Lewis Wallace has not yet been appointed.

The Pennsylvania regiments will be placed under command of General Cadwalader and General McCall. They will amount to fifty thousand men; and attached to the various regiments will be eight batteries of artillery, of six guns each, making forty-eight pieces of cannon in all. Most of them are brass rifled twelve pounders. There is one battery of thirty two pounders. One of the regiments will be cavalry. With such an immense force in the field, Pennsylvania is entitled to a Major-General.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

The rumor of a skirmish at Berlin, near Harper's Ferry, on Sunday night, proves to be correct. I am informed that a party of Rebel troops on the Virginia side of the river, attached to one of the brigades of Johnson's army, had for some days past, been very troublesome and offensive, firing across at our pickets, and taunting them by insulting allusions to the Battle at Bull Run. The conduct became at last quite insufferable, and two companies, attached to one of the regiments quartered at Berlin, crossed the river just after dark very quietly, and surprised a company of Rebel cavalry. The latter took to their heels without waiting to mount their horses. (They were dismounted at the time.) Our men pursued, firing. The horses scampered off, several were killed and several. Some of them took to the water, and were secured by our troops on this side. Others were captured by the companies engaged, and rode into camp. We secured, in all, twenty-three horses.

I learn from an officer of high rank, that there are now in Illinois, ready to take the field, forty-four full regiments of troops. The proper officers are here, urging their acceptance, and making arrangements for arms wherewith to supply them.

The Navy Department has received full and minute accounts of all the submarine batteries sunk in the channels leading to Southern ports, by that arch-traitor, Lieut. Maury. Their position and degree of effectiveness is thus accurately known. If there are spies in our city here, who give information to the Rebels, there are spies also in the Southern camps. The bogus submarine batteries which were picked up, and about which so much fuss and parade was made, were made in that way on purpose, and intentionally abandoned, in order that we might pick them up and think they could make no better ones. That those made and sunk by Lieut Maury in places where they are intended to do the work for which they are designed, it is now ascertained are terribly effective.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug., 5.

The representatives of the newspaper press at Washington recently held a consultation with Major-General McClellan, at his special invitation, when a committee was unanimously directed to be appointed in view of the suggestions from him on that occasion, and to transmit them to the editors of all the newspapers in the loyal States and the District of Columbia.

First. That all such editors be requested to refrain from publishing, either as editorial, or as correspondence of any description, or from any point, any matter that may furnish aid or comfort to the enemy.

Second. That they also be requested and earnestly solicited to signify to their correspondents, here and elsewhere, their approval of the foregoing suggestion, and to comply with it in spirit and in letter.

The Committee resolved that the Government be respectfully requested to afford the representatives of the press facilities for obtaining and immediately transmitting all information suitable for publication, particularly touching engagements with the enemy.

General McClellan has signed his approval.

A bill which has passed both Houses, providing for the punishment of crimes against the United States, visits with imprisonment and fine any one who enlists persons, white or black, to aid the rebellion, as well as those enlisted; while another kindred bill debars the owner of a slave, who employs him in a similar service, from any claim for his recovery, thus freeing the slave from his disloyal master.

Through the efforts of General Sickles, an important provision has been adopted by Congress. All volunteers accepted by the President and mustered into service for one, two or three years, or for during the war, are to be paid from that time, without waiting until they reach the rendezvous.

The increased pay of four dollars per month to the volunteers involves an additional yearly expenditure from the Treasury of about twenty millions. This provision has been embodies in the form of law.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

The House met at eleven, A. M. There was barely a quorum present. The only business consumated was passing the bill appropriating twenty thousand dollars to repair the Long Bridge, the Supreme Court bill and the Senate bill raising the pay of the volunteers four dollars a month. To every motion made by members, Vallandigram or Johnson (of Pa.) "objected." This was done merely to prevent business being transacted. The bill to raise the soldiers pay would have been lost had not a member said that, if the House adjourned without passing that, it would only cause an extra session. It was then passed with a rush.

A firm here has a contract for interring the dead from the camps and hospitals about the city, for which they receive eight dollars. A New York firm are here, who want the contract for six dollars—and to-day a letter was received from a party who wanted to make shrouds at a very low figure.

Under the Land Distribution act of 1841, the sum of $41,000 was due to Virginia. The State has hitherto refused to receive it; but it was paid over a few days since to Governor Pierpont.

Jeff. Davis refuses to receive the application for the release of Harris and Magraw, who are now held by him. He states that he intends to hold them until the close of the war.

The advices received by the Treasury Department with references to the National loan are very encouraging. It will be taken readily.

The Government have been making arrangements for the regular admission to Divine service of the Rebel prisoners now confined here. The full enjoyment of their religious sentiments will be maintained. They are much gratified with the kindness of the Government.

Positive assurances have been received at the War Department that three-fourths of the three months men will re-enlist. They are already weary of a life of inaction.

OPERATIONS OF OUR NAVY AMONG THE PRIVATEERS.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from Commander Goldsboro, of the United States steamer Union, dated Hampton Roads, yesterday, in which he says, the brig ashore near Cape Hatteras, about which there was so much speculation, proved to be the B. T. Martin of Boston, which had been in possession of the Rebels Commander Goldsboro adds, that the men were unloading her when he sent out a party, who, after shelling the place, set fire to the vessel and effectually destroyed her cargo.

It appears from other official advices from the Gulf Squadron, that on the 4th of July, off Galveston, the United States steamer South Carolina, captured six schooners; on the 5th two, and ran one ashore on the 6th; and on the 7th one, making in all eleven sail destroyed or captured. The names of the captured vessels are the Shark, Venus, Ann Ryan, McCaulfield, Louisa, Dart, Coral, Falcon, George Baker, and Sam Houston. A portion of them had cargoes, chiefly of lumber. Among other things captured were thirteen mail bags containing express matter.

On the 5th of July, off St. Mark's, Florida, the Mohawk captured the George B. Sout, attempting to run the blockade. There were as passengers on board, the wife, three children and servants of Adjutant General Holland, of Florida. Mrs. Holland claimed the Secession flag to be her private property, and secured it to her person. As the captain could not obtain possession of it without using violence to a lady who was in a delicate situation, he desisted from taking the prize.

The Navy Department will at once issue proposals in connection with the construction of twelve side wheel steamers, and one or more of the iron clad vessels recently authorized by Congress.

BOSTON, August 6.—Great activity prevails at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The Cumberland will sail to-morrow. The Cambridge has been taken out of dock, and the barque Gemsbok hauled in. Both will shortly be equiped for service.

BY THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS THE REBELS WERE BEATAN.

When it was stated a day or two after the disaster at Manassas, that the Rebels were on the point of retreating just as the panic so unaccountable broke out upon our side, the statement was regarded as a well-meant but unfounded effort to break the terrible force of the blow we had received. But as the curtain which for so many days shrouded that ill-starred field begins to lift, we see that the rumor then so promptly rejected as without foundation was substantially true, and that the rebels were reduced to the most desperate straits. This is becoming clear now, not by additional testimony on our own side, but by the accounts of the Southern press who correspond[illegible] were on the field. Let us present a few examples.

We begin with the Secession Correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, "Se Da Kay." After describing Beauregard's discovery that Tyler's attack on the centre of the Rebel position was only a feint, he says the troops were marched at double quick to that part of the field "from which we had been driven "back some two miles. Now came the tug "of war. The fortunes of the day were evi"dently against us. Some of our best officers "were slain, and the power of our army lay "strewn on the field, ghastly in death or "mangled with wounds. At noon the cannonading is described as terrific. It was an "incessant roar for more than two hours, the "havoc and devastation at this time being "fearful. McDowell was just in the act of "*possessing himself of the railway to Richmond.* Then all would have been lost. "But most opportunely, I may say providentially, at this juncture, General Johnston, "with the remnant of his division, reappeared "and made one other desperate struggle to "obtain the vantage ground. Now hope again dawned upon us," &c.

Then came the strange retreat and panic on our side.

Next in order, we select (from a special despatch to the Charleston *Mercury*) the account of the death of General Bee, who was in command of the South Carolinians at the point above described by the Louisville correspondent. "The brunt of the morning's "battle was sustained by his (Bee's) command "until past twelve o'clock. Overwhelmed "by superior numbers, and compelled to yield "before a fire that swept everything before it, "General Bee rode up and down his lines, "encouraging his troops, by everything that "was dear to them, to stand up and repel the "tide wich threatened them with destruction. "At last—his own brigade dwindled to a mere "handful, with every field officer killed or "disabled—he rode up to General Jackson "and said: 'General, *they are beating us "back!*" Here follows a description of Gen. Bee's last charge and death, which not bearing on the point we desire to develope, is omitted.

One more extract, we think, will be sufficient. This is from the fierce Richmond *Despatch*. "Between two and three o'clock," says this authority, writing from Manassas, "large numbers of men were leaving the field, "some of them wounded, others exhausted by "the long struggle, who gave us gloomy "reports; but as the fire on both sides continued steadily, we felt sure that our brave "Southerners had not been conquered by the "overwhelming hordes of the North. It is, "however, due to the truth to say, that the "result at this hour hung trembling on the "balance. We had lost numbers of our most "distinguished officers. Generals Bartow "and Bee had been stricken down, Colonel "Johnston, of the Hampton Legion, had "been killed, and Colonel Hampton had been "wounded. Your correspondent heard General Johnston say to General Cocke, just *at "this critical moment—'Oh for four regiments!'* His wish was answered, for in the "distance our reinforcements appeared. The "tide of battle turned in our favor, by the "arrival of General Kirby Smith, from Winchester, with four thousand of General Johnston's division.

Such are the accounts of the battle of Manassas, written from the battle-field to Louisville, to Richmond and to Charleston, by the Rebels themselves. A fair study of them, as narrated by those Southern witnesses, inspire our soldiers with confidence, and have a cheering effect upon the Union cause.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

New Advertisements.

For Associate Judge.

WE earnestly recommend THOMAS S. MACKEY, Esq., of Milton, as a suitable person for ASSOCIATE JUDGE, at the ensuing election.

Mr. Mackey is a good scholar in both English and German. He is also an UNCOMPROMISING Union man, and as such we present him to the voters of the county.

Aug. 3d, 1861. FOR THE UNION.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between J. C. Morgan & Co., has this (19th of July, 1861,) day been dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Morgan going out of the firm. The books and papers will be left in his hands for settlement and collection. All persons indebted or having accounts with the same are requested to call and make settlement.

J. C. MORGAN,
C. G. MORGAN.

Sunbury, August 3, 1861.

Legislature.

I hereby offer myself as a Union Candidate for the Office of Legislature for Northumberland County, soliciting the votes of all persons favorable to enforcing the Laws and the Constitution, and sustaining the present General Administration so long as its actions are in accordance therewith; pledging myself if elected to perform every duty incumbent upon the position to the best of my ability, discarding all party differences.

JESSE YOCUM.

Northumberland, Aug. 3, 1861.—

A Good Chance for an Enterprising Man.

THE subscriber wants a partner in the Marble business, a sober perservering man who can speak both the English and German languages, to one that will suit, no cash capital required. For particulars inquire of

JOHN A. TAYLOR.

Northumberland, Aug. 3, 1861.—3m

To the Voters of Northumberland County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Having been urged by many citizens of both ends of our county, I offer myself as a candidate for

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Subject to the rules and usages of the democratic party, and if nominated and elected, I will fulfill the duties of the office impartially and to the best of my ability. CASPER SCHOLL.

Shamokin, July 27, 1861.

For Associate Judge.

Subject to the Rules and Usages of the Democratic Party.

JESSE C. HORTON.

Point township, July 13, 1861

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED, JUST PUBLISHED IN A SEALED ENVELOPE:

A LECTURE on the Nature, treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, producing Impotency, Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CTLVERWELL, M D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devises, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office box 4,586.

Agust 10, 1861.—1y pl

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 demand arms, 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 A MARTZ,
Brigade Inspector of Northumberland Brigade, D. M.

Sunbury, July 27, 1861.

The following personsare authorized by me to demand and receive th arms, &c:

Delaware and Lewis townships, Wm Savidge, Turbutville

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

Northumberland and Pint, 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 Bigade, 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 provided:

1 William Bartholmew, 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 aproval, 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 alresdy received from both ends of our county, I offer myself for the

LEGISLATURE.

Subject to the usager 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.

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 large 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 preseving 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 direct ons 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.

BARGES.—Rich Figured Barege, 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.

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 Heether, Jos Angstadt.
Rush—Peter Haughawout, Oliver P Paxton, Benham R Kase.
Point—Benjamin B Hummel, Jas Beaver.
Lewis—William Fulmer.
Sunbury—Solon W Cable.
Jackson—James Reed.
Chilisquaque—George W Brewer.
Upper Augusta—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 Gold.
Turbut—John M Hausel, Martin Billmire, Henry C Hass.
Upper Augusta—Charles Eckman, Henry Gulick.
Northumberland—George Hymandinger.
Lewis—Stephen Glaze, 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 Boy, 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 Shirts, 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 R 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 & Moodie
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 Musser 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 eigh 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.—ie

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.

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 arrengements 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,

Fawn 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 10, 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-furniture 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 school and gymnasium in the country, as it can be made large and strong enough to sustain grown persons. As a pedestal for photographic pictures, nothing is more beautiful.

"Every Orphan Asylum and Institution where children are congregated, should be furnished with a number of these beautiful articles. They are fitted with side-saddles when required."

DIRECTIONS FOR ADJUSTING.—Open the after part of the base sufficiently to allow the axle to go in its place; then raise or lower the Horse to suit you. Screw the bolts in the sides very tight.

☞ These Horses are WARRAFTED one year.

March 16, 1861.—tf

SUNBURY ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER TERM of the Sunbury Academy will commence on the 8th of April.

The course of instruction embraces every department of education taught in our best Academies, prepares students one either for a profession or to enter any class College.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Common School Branches,	$1 00
Higher English Branches,	5 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	7 00

Tuition to be paid before the middle of the term.

Board can be had in private families at from $1 75 $2 25 per week.

S. P. WOLVERTON, Principal

Sunbury, March 30, 1860.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

Bellingham's Celebrated STIMULATING ONGUENT *For the Whiskers and Hair.*

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

The Stimulating Onguent.

is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

Whiskers or Moustache,

in from three to six weeks. The article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxurient hair. Supplied to the roots it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place the little spots a fine growth of hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or rosy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensible article to every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use it would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, mailed, direct, securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1,18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William St., New York.

For sale at this office.

March 30, 1861.

SO