SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1865. UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR CENERAL, GEN. JOHN P. HARTRANFP. Of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Of Cambria County UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Amemilia. Gen. C. C McCORMICK, of Milton. Treasurer.

JOHN B. LENKER, of Sunbury District Attorney, A. J. GUFFY, of McEwensville

Commissioner. ISAAC MARTZ, of Lower Augusta Coroner, Wm. KUTZNER, of Shamokin

Surveyor, DAVID ROCKEFELLER, of Sunbury. Auditor, Wm. H. MUENCH, of Shamokin twp.,

There is but little excitement caused by he pending campaign in this county. The ominations having been made, it now declives upon the qualified electors to do the oting, which, we trust, will be done this all with less regard to party and more for each to instice. The only trust that we are to induce then so directly the pending have been made as to induce them so directly the county to the county to the county that was to induce them so directly the county to the county t ght or justice. The only party that pro- as to induce them so blindly to rush upon erly represents the true principles of our overnment, is the present Union party. The resent democratic party is a mere sham, rganized and kept up by politicians, and ffice hunters, who have no fixed principles. ufficiently intelligent to understand the degus of these wire pullers, the party would pudiate the very principles upon which at party was founded by Jefferson and the thers of the democracy, then known as the epublican party in opposition to the Fede-

il party. The candidates of the Union party have ot been known as office seekers, who make olitics a trade. They are good men, who all the relations of life, have sustained a ood character. As a private citizen, Mr. harp, the so-called democratic candidate r Assembly, may be as good a man as Gen "Cormick. But is he as deserving? What is he done for his country? Has he ever couraged those who risked their lives in the sience of their country, by a smile of apoval during the struggle? If so, certainly at by abandoning his old principles and ting in concert with those who gave "nid ed comfort" to the Rebellion. We do not proach Mr. Tharp for having been, as al-

lged, one of the few original abolitionists the county. He has more to answer or in sinning against light and abandoning d and cherished principles, because they ere not those of the dominant party. If lor and good conduct, returns bome a igadier General. What better endorsee other candidates of the Union ticket, have already said, are no office seekers party politicians. They are, however, lustrious, and worthy citizens, and will, trust, receive the vote of every good 1 patriotic citizen.

rside entered the war a Democrat, but not been insensible to its teachings. In speech at the Wool Manufacturer's' Con-

'I think the only thing to do now is to to make our neighbors of the South and ry one else to feel that we ought to grant very freeman on this continent the right nelp rule the land. And, while we grant , let us ask Almighty God, who has as-ed us so long, to influence all those who f have the right to vote, to vote on the it side." [Great applause.]

to one can deny that this has the ring of domocracy about it, but it is not what alled "democracy" now a days. How-, it will do well to weigh the words of a true democrats as Gen. Burnside.

NORTH CAROLINA .- The N. Y. Tripublishes extracts from three North dina papers, all favoring the idea of

he question of negro suffrage is a troume one. That it will at some future be approved, if not forced upon all the s, we entertain no doubt. It will cory come, and we had us well begin to ourselves to circumstances and future ts over which we have no control.hink it would be the height of folly to t such a measure now. The negro

PROTECTION.

was his reply, "for we have now become so strong that we cannot again permit you the have protection. It cannot and will not be done." So far he was perfectly right, more than a dozen years of British free trade having themso far enfectled the nation at large, while strengthening British traders and their respective to hear it."

Again, and for the third time, protection was restored by the passage of the tariff act of 1842. Under it in less than five years, the production of iron rope from 200,000 to 300,000 tons; and so universal that congress the production of iron rope from 200,000 to 300,000 tons; and so universal was the increase. It done." So far he was perfectly right, more than a dozen years of British free trade hav-ing themso far enfeebled the nation of Pargo, white strengthening British traders and their southern allies, as to render it nearly if not quite impossible that any change in the direction of a fatforal system could ever again be obtained. Twice before, in 1928 and 1842, had such changes been effected, bringing with them universal prosperity; and yet, in neither case had they been paralited to be maintained for so much as even half a dozen of years. Now, in 1859, we had been for more than a decade in possession of the California mines, and during all that time had been pouring nearly their whole pro-into the laps of the two great manufactur-ing nations of Europe, France and England, whose annual sales to us of food in the forms of cloth and iron were counting by hundreds of millions of dollars, while annual purchase from us of wheat flour, corn, pork, hams, bacon and timber were then but little more than ten millions. This was but fifteen cents per head of a popula-tion that was thus being rapidly enriched, while our laborers and mechanics were be-

secession. Most fortunate was it for the nation at arge they should have risked the perpetration of that act of folly, followed as it was by the abdication of so many southern Senators as enabled the north to seize the reins and enter once again upon the direction, of xcept such as will best secure them the the machine of government. Forthwith, moluments of office. If all our voters were protection became once again the law of the and, and to the national system then established it is due that we have now again apgus of these wire pullers, the party would proached to something like a real independence on collapse by its own inherent weakness, is in vain to talk of democracy whilst you perty and life, for the freedom thus obtained; and yet, great as has been the apparent sacrifice at the north, and the real one at the south, the nation, as a whole, is richer than it had ever been before; while the numbers of our people, and thegeneral prosperity, are in-creasing at a rate such as until now has not has not been known. In the whole range of history there is no example of national freedom

having been so cheaply purchased.

To the system then established we have been indebted for the power successfully I to make the war that is just now closed-a war of proportions so gigantic as to have astonished the world at large. To it, if it shall continue to be maintained, we shall be indebte I for power to make among the nations the place of which the numbers of our people, their universal intelligence, and the wonderful amount of our maticular resources so well entitle us. Shall it be maintained? Shall protection be made so efficient as to free our farmers from dependence upon those distant markets in which for the two past years, as a consequence of their own productive harvests, food has been a drug, and broad has been supplied at prices lower than have been known within the memory of living man? | Can our farmers now at last be brought to see that protection nommaily granted to the minor of coal, the smelter of ore, and the weaver of cloth, is really protection to the producers of food of wool? To those questions there and ask what Gen. McCormick has done, could, as I think, be but one reply, and that precedent; and Grow- Growing national denoted only say that he volunteered as a in the affirmative, could they but be inivate soldier, and by his patriotism, his duced to study carefully the history of the pendence. give, as follows:

Fifty years since, the second war with nt or what better record can be required? Great Britain came to a close, leaving our rely such a record needs no comment. people well provided with mills and furnacos, all of which were actively engaged in making demand for labor and for raw ma-making demand for labor and for raw maabundant, and the public debt was trivial in

amount. Two years later we entered upon the British free trade system, and at once all was changed. Mills and furnaces were closed, labor ceased to be in demand, and our-GEN. BURNSIDE ON SUFFRAGE, -Gen. poorhouses were everywhere filled. Money becoming scarce and interest high, land doclined to a third of its previous price.— Banks stopped payment The sheriff every-where found full demand for all his time, said:
I think the only thing to do now is to the farmer and the mechanic, and all but the farmer and the mechanic, and all but the were ruined. Trivial as were then the expenses of the government, the trensury could not meet them. Such was he state of things that induced General Jackson to ask the question, "Where has the American farmer a market for his sur-plus produce?" The answer thereto, as by himself, is so applicable to the present that I give it here as proper to be rend, daily and weekly, by every farmer and planter throughout the whole range of these

"Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abread, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels of labor should be multiplied? Common sense at once points out the re-medy. Draw from agriculture the superadina papers, all favoring the idea of medy. Draw from agriculture the supera-untely giving the negro the right to bundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to a most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women, and child-ren, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time we should become a

Sco. 600 tons; and so universal was the prosperity that, large as was the increase, it was wholly insufficient to meet the great demand. Mines were everywhere being sunk. Mills were everywhere being built. Labor was in great demand and wages were high, as a consequence of which immigration speedly trebled in its amount. Money was abundant and cheap, and the sheriff found but little work to do. Public and private revenues were great beyond all previous precedent, and throughout the land there reigned a properity more universal than had, in the whole history of the world, ever bu fore been known. fore been known.
Once more, in 1846, however, did the

Once more, in 1846, however, did the Scrpent—properly represented on this occasion by British free traders—make his way into Paradise, and now a dozen years clapsed, in the course of which, notwithstanding the discovery of California mines, money demanded a rate of interest, higher.

What P as I believe, than had ever been known in the country for so long a period of time. British and cloth came in and gold went out, and with each successive day the de-pendence of our farmers on foreign markets became more comeplete. With 1857 came became more comeplete. With 1857 came the culmination of the system, merchants and manufaturers being rulned, banks being compelled to suspend payment, and the treasury being reduced to a condition of bankruptcy nearly approaching that which had existed at the close of the free trade periods, commencing in 1817 and 1831. In the three years that followed habor was everywhere in excess; wages were low; immigration fell below the point at which it had stood twenty years before; the home market for food diminished, and the foreign one proved so utterly worthless that the annual export to all the manufacturing nations of h tions of Europe, as I have already stated, amounted to little more than \$10,000,000.

The rebellion came, fluding our people unemployed, public and private revenues declining, the Treasury empty and the public credit greatly impaired. With it, however came the power once again, and for the fourth time, to obtain protection for the men who had food and labor for which they needed to obtain a market. That protection has now endured for but little more than four years, and yet, so marvellous have been its effects that while it has enabled as to give to the government nearly four thousand millions of dollars, it has so largely added to the value of hand and labor that, notwithstanding the destruction of property at the south, the nation, as a whole, is this day almost twice as rich as it ever was be-

The history of the half century that I have thus reviewed, may now more briefly hus be stated:

Protection as estab- British free trade, as lished in 1813,/1828, established in 1817, 1842, gave as that of 1834, 1846 and 1857, 1801 is ready to give, bequeather to its sucto its free trade sup- cessor : Labor by crycessor: Great de where sacking to be mend for labor: Wa- employed: Wages ges high and money low and money high cheap: Public and Public and private private revenues large: revenues small and immigration great steadily decreasing: and steadily increase Immigration deciming: Public and pri- ing: Public and private prosperity great vate bank ruptey beyond all previous nearly universal; and

Such is the history of the past. Let our farmers study it, and they will, as I think, understand the causes of the prosperity of the present. That done, let them determine for themselves whether to forward in the direction of individual and national independence, or in that of growing dependence, both national and individual.

Wishing you much success in your patriotic efforst, I remain, very truly, yours,

J. E. Williams, Esq., Secretary of the Cleaveland Association for the Protection of Domestic Industry.

Another Speech by General Shermun."

WHAT HE SAID, AND THE BRITISH CAPITAL. 1878,

At the banquet given to the English capitallsts at St. Louis, on Fraday, Major Gen. Sherman responded in behalf of a toast complimentary to General Grant and him-

He said : GENTLEMEN: I regret exceedingly that my commanding general will not respond to the sentiment. As a citizen of St. Louis, rather than as an officer in the army, I will thank these gentlemen for the kingly men-tion they have made of General Grant, the whole army, and myself. I believe it is sincere. I believe they appreciate and realize the fact that General Grant, as the representative of the army of the United States, has had, from the beginning to the end, but one single purpose in view. He has not sought to kill, slay and destroy, but resolved on the first day of the war that this country should live one and inseparable forever. He felt as we all should feel, pre pared for this very occasion, when honorable gentlemen may come from abroad, and not have occasion to blush that the sons of Englishmen permitted anarchy and downfall in the country entrasted to them. And notwithstanding the spirit of the press at one time in England, I believe, then and now, every true Auglo Saxon, every Irishman, and every Scottliman, reloiced and rejoice now, that we are men, and that we did not permit our country to break in two, or life. or into many sections. And, moreover, I believe every foreign nation, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia, have as much interest such a measure now. The negro iffret be qualified; he should be related and entire of the read and write, and own real estor a certain amount of other property, is the interest of the Southern person of should be the interest of the Southern person of should be related to the interest of the Southern person of shelling the sale requires by candidate for the first the qualified; he say it was the Southern people to insugarate rest to elevate their condition.

Mathe Election—Official Rections of the Southern of the project the farm that our markets searedly followed by the first through the farm that our markets searedly followed by the interest of their armore the farm that our markets searedly followed by the interest of their armore the farm that our markets searedly followed by the interest of the pasty that previously had easieted. Furnaces and mills were built; labor came interest of clanges in that of England; the state of the state.

Mathe Election—Official Rections of the project of the pasty that previously had easieted further that the condition.

Mathe Election—Official Rections of the project of the farm that our markets searedly followed by the interest of their armor. They have seen your lever of the farm that our markets searedly to in our national existence as we have our-selves; and now, that peace is once more at-

000,000. Six years ago, a lady in Norwich, Conn., planted three peach stones in a tiox. Only one of them came up, but now from the three branches of the tree she has gathered three different varieties of peaches.

din ing the belance and paying it out in the AUGISTA, MD., NEARLY suc- bank when called for. Therefore, gentle-A Few Exhaustive Facts—Interesting Letter from Henry C. Cary.

Philadelphia, August 1805.

Dear Sir!—Being in England shortly before the outbreak of the excession, I had a long conversation with an eminent ecosomist, in the course of which he was bid that in default of the catablishment of a commercial policy looking to the creation of a domestic market for the produce of our farms, we had nothing but utter rain to look for in the future. "I regret to hear it," was his reply, "for we have now become so

> You have seen the streets of the city and the form and manner of building, and the form and manner of building, and the character of the buildings, and you have seen where but a few years ago there was has been stated, forty years ago there was but a French village of 4,000 inhabitants, you find yourself in a palace—in a room which will compare favorably with any on earth. From these facts you can arrive at conclusions in regard to the future. Whether or viewed or not, it is for the future. Whether you have seen the material resources of the country. The people of the country have beard the kindly words which you have spoken, and I know we receive it in the plain British meaning. I therefore simply, gentlemen, beg to assure you of my respect gentlemen, beg to assure you of my respect
> —a respect which all educated officers in
> the army bear to England, and all nations
> who act firmly, manfully, and without con-

What Pennsylvania did to Crush Atebellion.

The Harrisburg Telegraph publishes statistics from which it appears that this State has furnished scarly a half million of men to and in crushing out the rebellion.

On inquiry in the office of the Adjutant General, A. L. Russell, for information relationships. ative to the full number of men furnished by the State of Pennsylvania, as recruits for the armies of the Republic, we were placed in possession of the folk wing letter, says the Telegraph:

WAR DEPARTMENT. PRO. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1865.

His Excellency, At G. Cartin, Gacernor of

Pennsylvania: Sin:—I have the honor to inform you that the number of men furnished by the State of Pennsylvania from April 17, 1861, to April 20, 1865, is three hundred and sixty one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, (351,939.) without reference to periods of service, which varied from three months

Please acknowledge receipt. I have the honor to be, sir, Very respt'ly, your ob't, servant.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.
The number of men credited to Penosyl-

vania, in the foregoing official account, tallies so closely with the records of the State Adjutant General's office that we are willing Adjutant General's office that we are willing to accept it as correct. But there are other official records besides those kept at Washington of men furnished by Pennaylyania, to aid in crushing the rebellion, which greatly swell the aggregate force we sent into the field. These records show, that for State defence and in response to the demand for studies consequence. for sudden emergencies, Peunsylvania put into the field at various times, a force of between 80 and 90,000 men. On saveral occasions we had a corden of bayonets stretched along the entire southern border of the State. Then again the number of men who were induced to leave the State for collections in other State. for collistment in other States, was very large. The border counties of New York along the entire border line, were paying heavy bountles before the counties in this State along the same line offered pecuniary inducements for enlistments. The same inducement were offered to citizens of Pennsylvania by other border States. An entire regiment was raised in the western counties of Pennsylvania for West Virginia. In New Jersey, for a time enlistments were largely discouraged by the copperhead leaders, so that loyal men in districts in that State, anxious to fill up their quotas, were compelled to find substitutes through the in fluence of heavy bounties offered to the peo-ple of Pennsylvania. Nor was it only the States immediately on our border that thus filled their quotas from among our citizens. States on the Pacific coast did the same; the fact that a full regiment was recruited in the city Philadelphia, for the State of California, a regiment after wards command ed by one of the California United States Senators. Carefully estimating the men thus raised and enlisted in various localities. we put down the aggregate number of troops thus fornished by Pennsylvania, as 25,000. Indeed, so great was this drain on our military resources that the Legislature passed a law forbiding the enlistment of men within the borders of the State for service in the organizations of other States, and districts emphatically declared that the families of those thus leaving the Common-wealth, should not receive the benefits of the relief offered to the families of soldiers in Pennsylvania organizations. Nor must we forget the large number of colored traops that were raised in Pennsylvania for other States, At least 2,500 colored troops went States. At least 2,500 colored troops went into service in other States, who were taken out of Pennsylvania. Taking these figures as fair estimates we have the following:

Reconstitution of Troops Farmshell by the State of Pennsylvania, to Aid in Restoring the National Authority in the Recolled States:

Number of men regularly furnished and accounted for by the Provest Marshals of the United States.

531,930

Number of men in the aggregate called at various times to meet one regularly arms.

various times to meet emergencies grow-ing out of the attempted invasion of the North by the rebel army of Northern Virginia. 25,000

enlist in other States.

Number of colored men who left Pennsylvania to collet in the various organizations, of other States, on account of there being no opportunits for colored troops to culist in this State.

Aggregate number of troops furnished by
the State of Pennsylvania to sustain the
National authority. 479,439
It will thus be seen that Pennsylvania furnished within a fraction of half a million fornished within a fraction of half a million of men to fill up the armire of the United States and sustain the National authority in the struggle to maintain Constitutional law. Nor must it be forgotten, in this connection, that while the fighting men of the Commonwealth were thus engaged in doing battle on the side of law and order, and hundreds of thousands were efficient. of thousands were rallying to the National cause, THE STATE AUTHORITIES WERE REDUCING HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOL-LARS OF THE STATE DEET. What other State in the Union is able to exhibit a like

record? THE NATIONAL TREASURY Is in lan casy condition. No further borrowing will be necessary. The receipts from internal revonue are very large, the expenses of the Government are daily on the decrease, and new sources of revenue are opening, that during the war were unavailable. The custom receipts are so large that the Secre-tary is at a loss to know what to do with the large amounts of gold which are daily poaring into the Treasury. The latest estimate of the amount of surplus gold is \$80,-

month of reading want you acquire to-day forte of the citizens could only confine its by simply running back, and forth by our destructed progress as the limits above city, and traversing it right and left in our mentioned. Every lawyer's office in the city. You have seen the streets of the city and and telegraph offices; all the dry goods,

been made.

BUROPE

Holders of the Rebel Bonds in Trouble about their Money.

New Your, Sept. 17 .- The steamer City Boston, from Liverpool, September 6th, via Queenstown, September 7th, arrived here

The Confederate bondholders held a neeting at London on the 4th of September and debated their prospects, and some of the speakers even contended that the Federal Government was responsible. A committee was appointed to make inquiries and

report at another meeting on October 18th.
The proceedings afforded so little ground for hope that the bonds declined one per cent.
The Liverpool Post points out that trade between the Mersey and Southern ports is resuming its old activity. Many slaps have sailed, and many more are on the berth for cotton ports.

Sic William Hamilton, astronomer royal for Ireland, is dead. The Emperor and Empress of France and the King and Queen of Spain were about to

exchange visits at San Sebastian and Biar-The cholern continued active at Marseiles, The price of corn is declining in the French markets, and rentes were quiet at

09f. 15c. Joseph Bonaparte, prince of Musignano, died at Rome. The new Portugeso ministry is constitu-ted as follows: President of Conneil, Senor

Agullar : Foreign Affairs, Count Castro. The reported secret treaty between Austria and Prussia is donted. There is a vague rumor that Austria is intriguing for the annexation of the Ionian Islands. The King of Pressia visits Victoria at Darmstadt on the 6th inst. The navigation treaty be-tween England and Prussia have been sign-

News from the Cape of Good Hope to July 28th has been received. The Bastus (*) war is proceeding vigorously, and is favor able to the Free State people.

A great fire at Stamboni (Constantinople) had destroyed 2,500 buildings and was still roging on the 6th inst. Five of the leaders in the recent Fenian lemonstration at Blackrock near Dundalk have been committed for trial at the Assizes without privelege of bail. The prosecution was instituted by order of the Dublin Castle

authorities.
The Mark Lane Espress fears that three-fourths of the English wheat grop will prove to be in bad condition. The cattle plague continued its ravages, and is stated to have made its appearance in Ireland in County Donogal. The Common Council of London had headed a subscription with \$1,000 to compensate persons who have pelled to kill diseased cattle,

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

FORT SMITH, Sept. 19. The difference between the loyal and disloyal Creeks lins been amicably adjusted, The rebel delegates of the various tribes re he Government, with the Government, with a monended &c. A committee was appointed to confer with the Choctaws and Chickasaws relative to the treaty for a recognition of the policy

of the Government.
The Southeran Cherokees submitted a re port stating that a committee had waited pon Northern Cherokees to arrange their differences, and ask them to recommend the Cherokee council to repeal their confisca-tion laws, who agreed to lay the matter before the council. The same delagation re-ported that about 6,000 Cherokees are in he Choctaw and Chickasaw natico, on Red River, in destitute circumstances, and asked

the council for relief.

The commission has refused to recognize John Ross as the chief of the Cherokee has tion, on account of duplicity and bad faith with the Government. A paper has been submitted by the loyal Cherokee delaga-tion, asking the Government to rescind their action.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 9. An investigation by a board of officers is soon to take place in this city, relative to a detachment sent by General Thomas to Alabama in search of stray Government cattle. While near Galesville, a squad, in command of Lieutenant Thompson, were attacked by the sheriff, with a posse of men, who claim-ed to be acting under orders from Governor Parsons, of Alabama. One Federal soldier was killed, and nineteen of the sheriff's party were captured by our force. The sheriff, and the man who killed the Federal soldier made their escape. A thorough investigation will be made by Gen. Thomas

and Governor Parsons.

The trial of Champ Ferguson closed today, and the decision was forwarded to
General Stoneman. Meanwhile Ferguson
remains in close confinement. Yesterday he attempted to make a statement of his case, which was supressed by counsel.

COL. CHARLES ANDERSON, Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, who now becomes acting Governor, by the death of Governor Brough, is a brother of General Robert Anderson, of

Fort Sumter fame.

JACOB STRAWN, the great land owner, died recently at his residence, in Jackson-ville, Illinois. He commenced with the capital of a allver half dollar, and died worth a million and a half of dollars, prin-cipally in land, of which he possessed some 35,000 acres, worth from \$40 to \$50 an acre. He could ride all day over his property, and not see the end of it. He was immensely stout, weighing 350 lbs. When he died, he gave \$16,000 to the State Sanitary Commis-

Shamokin Conl Trade. SHANOKIN, Sept. 18, 1865. Tour. Curt. ag Sept. 10th. 19,319 11 270,820 19 Sent for week ending Sept 16th. To same time last year. Increase, managed to the all

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!! SCRATCH ! SCRATCH ! SCRATCH !

To Drunkards,

Old Doctor Buchen's Drunkards' Cure permanent ly cradicates the taste for strong drink, and cures the Thousands of referenced in less than eight weeks.

Thousands of referenced industrates now live to bless the day they were fortunate enough to commence the use of this valuable remedy. Price Two Dollars and problems

a package
Mailed to any address on receipt of an order, by JAMES S DUTLER, 329 Broadway, New York.
Sole Agent for the United Flates

Entrod or Austroas,

DEAR Sin :-With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by re-turn mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full Breetlens for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same coft, clear, smooth and Benutiful.

I will also mail free to these having Baid Heads. or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than

thirty days.

These recipes are valuable to both old and young, and as they are mailed to all who need them free of charge, they are worthy the attention of all who prize a clear, pure Skin, or a healthy greeth of hair. All applications answered by return mail withou charge.

Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, Ang, 12, 1865.—61 831 Broadway, New York.

The Bridat Chamber, an Essay of Varning and Instruction for Young Mon-published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge a social envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia Pennsylvania. February 11, 1865 +ply

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility.
Promature Deday, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will be happy to furnish others with the means of cure, (free of charge). This remedy is simple, safe, and uncertain

For full particulars, by return mail, please address JOHN B. OGDEN,

an Naman Street, New York. June 10. 1865, -3m

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

Do you wish to be cared? If so, swallow two or three begheads of "Bucha," "Toole Bitters." Sarsopartile, "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., &c., ad alter you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of Old Doctor Buchan's English Specific Philismand be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely regetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the brokendown and shattered constitution. Old and young contake thom with advantage. Dr. Buchan's English Specific Pilis care in less than 30 days, the worst cases in Nervousness. Impotency, Premature Decay, Saminal Weakstess Insanty, and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Lent. pastpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address, No. 420 Broadway, New York, General Agent

No. 420 Broadway, New York, General Agent P. S.—A box sent to any address on the receipt of flow—which is One Bollace—post free. A descrip-ve Circular sent on application. July 22, 1855.—2m

BUYNETTES BELOW PAR .- Never since the days Have extress list.ow Par.—Never, since the days of Thian, has there been so grent a rage for golden hair. All shades o blonds locks, from light tow, drab golden brown, andurn, glittering yellow, and pale faxen. Once upon a time enougy skins of pearl, nelky white, the that of a life sup, and eyes of thus went together. Now the hair is the sole consideration. With gentlemen the case is different. So that they have rufficient good hate to array themselves in the suits made at the Brown Sione Clothing Haff of Rockhiff & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chostnut street, alove Sixth, the haff may be as dark as night drept, above Sixth, the hair may be as dark as night or as white assilver. WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or ohin, or hair on hald heads, in Six Works. Price, \$1,00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. February 18, 1865.—19

To Consumptives.

CUFFERERS with Consumption, Asthma, Bron-CUFFRIERS with Consumption, Ashimo, Brom-chitis, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, will be obserfully furnished, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which the Rey, Edward A. Wilson, of Williamsburgh, New, York, was com-pletely res'ored to health, after having suffered seve-al years with that dread disease. Consumption. To Consumptive sufferers, this remedy is worthy of an immediate trial. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration. Those desi-ring the same will please address Ray, EDWARD A. WILSON, 163 South Second Street, Williams-burgh, Kings County, New York.

Donfuess, Allmaness and Cutterth, Treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS Oculist and Aurist, (for merly of Le. den. Holland.) No. 519 Pipe street. Philadelphia. Testimanials from the unsat re inble sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes, inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.

July 22, 1863.— ty

PER VIII of Continues of the Continues SUNBURY MARKET, 2 to | Hatter, 100 Tullow, 1 00 | Tallow, Lard, 45 | Pork, 80 | Bacon, \$2 50 | Ham. \$7 00 | Shoulder, Cloverseed.

ADVERTISEMENTS PUMPS! PUMPS!

The subscriber having purchased the right of NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, for putting in HUNTER'S IMPROVEMENT N BORED WELLS AND WATER FOUNTS, will furnish them to all persons in the county who may desire these cheap and convenient pumps.

They can be sunk to a proper depth in two hours time, cost but one third the price of an ordinary pump, and for cheapness and convenience cannot be equalied.

Sanbury, September 21, 1835.

Lavieda Well a AT THE EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE.

WM. H. MILLER, HAS just arrived from New York and Philadel phia, with a choice stock of BOOTS AND SHOES

of the latest styles, and selected with great care, to suit all, and is determined to please all his customers great and small.

If you want the latest styles, FANCY, PLAIN, AND DURABLE, go to the Excelsion Shore Store, as no paper shoes are sold there, and its always cheaper to buy a good article at the same price than it is to buy a poor one, for He has Men's Calf Stitched Boots.

" Fudged "
" Pegged "
and all kinds of heavy Boots.
LADY'S FANCY AND PLAIN SHOES, high op of the latest fashion. Children's Fancy and Plain high topped boots of

constraints Fancy and Plain high topped solve every description.

BOY'S BOOTS of all kinds and styles, which will be sold as low as can be had enywhere. Call and examine his stock of Boots and Shoes before you buy altowhere. No charge made for showing them.

Will sell Wholesalo & Retail.

Remember the place, Market Square, Sanbury, Pa. September 23, 1865.

Positively the Last Notice. A LL persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned on flook account or otherwise, are lisreby notified to make settlement of the same on or before the lat day of October next, as no further noting will be given, and the accounts will then be sued.

Suppury, Sept 13, 1869.—31 TOHN WILVER.

Examination of Teachers The public examinations of Teachers for the Cominon Schools of Northamber and county will be held in the following order: Chilisquaque, Solom School House, Monday, Oct. 9. Turbus, Church Lane School House, Monday, Oct. 10. Delaware and McEwonsville, Sinking Springs, West-neslay, Oct. 11. Lewis and Tarbutville, Terbatville School House, Thursday, Oct. 12
Point, School House, No. 3, Saturday, Oct. 14
Lower Augusta, Zion Church School House, Wallnesday, Oct. 18
Shamokin, Elysburg School House, Thursday, Oct. 19
Rush and Gearbart, Hushtown School House, Friday,
Oct. 20. Oct. 20. Upper Augusta, Reed's School House, Saturday Oct. 21.

Oct. 21.

The examinations will commence, respectively, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Applicable first present at the commencements, "Heavy be admitted into the class."

No persons except actual applicants for schools of the respective district will be examined.

JACOB, ULP. Co. Supplementally, Sept. 22, 1505.—31. Latiniy'i

LADIES PANCY PURS!

OM JOHN PAREIRA'S TEOHOM PARTITA S

TEOHOM PARTITA

Fur Manufactory,

No. 718 Arch street

abova 7th PHILAD A. There now in store of my own Importation & Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections FANCY FURS. for Ladies' and Child rep's Wear, in the City

also a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gioves and Col I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Northumberland County, and vi-

718 Arch st., above 7th, south side.

718 Arch st., above 7th, south side.
PHILADELPHIA

I have so Pariner, nor connection with any other
n Philadelphia.
Sept. 23, 1865 — 4mw

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS. Cottage Organ.

A RE not only unequalited, but they are absolutely unequalited, by any other Read Instrument in the country. Designed expressly for Churches and Schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room. For sale only M. No. 18 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.

Lar Also Bradbury's Planos, and a complete assortment of the Perfect MELODEON.

Sept. 23, 1805.—1yw

GOLD. | 1865, 1866, 1867. | SILVER.

1 to 75000 !!

\$2 | \$2 || \$2 || ! TWO DOLLARS. Manufacturers' Agents! Our New Mode.

one of our Gold or Silver Watches, or Silver Tea Sets for \$2, as below stated.

One of our tea setts or one piece of our field or Silverwara is worth a bushel of the cheap dellar jewelry !! We have adopted the following mode of

DISTRIBUTION by sale of 75,600 articles of value ! Our New Mode!

The articles of goods are must bered from 1 to 75.

The articles of goods are must bered from 1 to 75.

Silver Watches, Sawing Machines, Too & Table Setts, Solid Silver ten and table Spoons and Forker etc., etc., etc., and the other 37,500 articles of vained ewelry, Work & Tollet Cases, Photograph Albums, Openings Silver Watches, and finey articles in great variety. 75,000 notices numbered from 1 to 75,000 are printed and put lists sended envelopes and well mixed and one of these is taken out and sent to the person sending to us 25 cents to cover expense of postage, corresponding with the number on the notice will be sent to the holder of the same immediately if he desires to purchase the article) on the receipt of two dollars. For instance; If the number on the notice sent to you should be 500, and a plane or diamond set to good watch should be numbered 500, it will be sent to you should be 500, and a plane or diamond set to gold watch should be numbered 500, it will be sent to you should be 500, and a plane or diamond set to gold watch should be numbered 500, it will be sent to you should be 500, and a plane or diamond set to gold watch should be numbered 500, it will be sent to you for \$2, and so on for every article in our list of 55,800 activities.

be sent to you for \$2, and so on for every article in our list of 75,000 articles.

(2) After receiving the article, if it does not please you, you can return it, and your money shall be re-funded.

25 cents must be sent to pay expense of postage, Correspondence etc., on one notice.

Remember: that whatever article corresponds with the number on your notice, you can have it by paying Two Dollars for it, whether it be worth \$100 or \$500. And it is for our interest to deal fairly, and send out our fine articles, as it gives confidence to the public, and thereby increases our sales.

TRY OUR NEW MODE IN Upon receipt of 25 ets., which pays for correspon-cion, postage etc., we send due notice. Upon receipt of \$1, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., wa send six notions.

Upon receipt of \$5 which pays for correspondence, pastage, etc., we will send almost does, and a line present valued at not less then \$15, as a rample of our

goods
Upon rescipt of Sis which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we wall send 100 petices, and a solid silver Watch, by return mail.

AGENTS WANTIED. Sand for a circular!
Agents allowed a large cosh commission, by which they can make \$25 weekly.
Address plainty REED & REOTHER, Satesroom Records.

Italierty street New York Cay, N. A. Sept. 23, 1855.—17

50 OR 100 MEN WANTED. Wanted immediately 59 or 100 men to work on Railroad contract, to whom \$1.75 per day will be paid. Apply to JAS. MALONE & SON, Contral Hotel, Sunbury, Pa.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the subscriber on or about the 25th on August last, a Etray Cow, about six years old, has white shoulders, red over the back, white hind legs, has a small bell on. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, hay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discussed of according to law. disposed of according to law.

CHARLES B. BOYER,

Cameron twp., Sept. 16, 1805.—2m

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned auditor having been appointed by the Orphaes Court of Northumberland county, an auditor to distribute the ballance in the hands of Elizabeth M. Cleaver, Administratrix of the estate of Kimber Cleaver, deceased, will meet all parties interested for this purpose, at the office of Ziegler & Kase, in the berough of Sunbary, on Monday the 23d day of October, A. D. 18ds, at 11 o clock A. M., of said day. of said day. G. W. ZIEGLER, Auditor-

DR. E. D. LUMLEY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON NORTHUMBERLAND, PA. DR. LUMLEY has opened an office in Northum berland, and offers his services to the people of the place and the adjoining townships. Office next dec-to Mr. Scott's Shoe Store, where he can found at al

Northumberland, August 19, 1865 .-The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organis, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$50 to \$500 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first promiums awarded them. Hillstrated Catalogues free. Address. MASON & HAMLIN, Bosron, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

KINGIS PORTABLE LEMONADE Is the only prepartion of the kind made from the fruit. As an article of economy, purity, and deliciousness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by physicians for invalida and family use. It will keep for years in any climate, while its condensed form residers it especially convenient for travelors. All who use igmons are requested to give it a trial. Entertainments at home, parties, and pienies should not be without it. For sale by all Druggists and first-class Grocers. Manufactured only by LOUIS J. METZGER.

No. 549 Peer! Street, NewYork bept 16, 1865—19