SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR, Con. JOHN W. GEARY, Of Cumberland County.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Under this title Mr. William Swinton has issued from the press of Mr. C. B. Richardson, of New York, a royal octavo volume of 640 pages. A cotemporary, in a notice of this work, says:

To the performance of this task Mr. Swinton brought several important advantages. He shared the vicissitudes of the Army of the Potomac from the beginning to the end of the war. As an army correspondent to the public journals he demonstrated the possession of rare capacity for delineating army movements, and the still higher ability of forming an accurate judgment of plans of compaign and the execution thereof.

The judgment pronounced by Mr. Swinton upon Gen. McClellan does not war rant the passionate admiration of his vehement partisans. That judgement is that his military capacities and aptitudes, considerable in extent and value, are much better suited to the cabinet than the field-

So far Mr. Swinton confirms the opinions of the radicals, in Congress and out. But our author is careful to sustain his con. clusions by proof. Take an illustration. It will be remembered that when General McClellan lay with his army in front of Washington during a large part of 1861-2 he insisted he was outnumbered largely by the enemy opposed to him; and that the rebel forces were much superior to his own in equipment and discipline. It is now his disposal for active operation, while the forces opposed to him never exceeded 62,-000, and sank as low as 44,000; and these opposing forces were suffering under a laxity of discipline, a demoralization of tem- road.' per, inferiority in arms, equipment and transportation, which made it impossible for them to do anything but retreat if McClel lan had made an advance.

So at Yorktown, When General Mc-Ciellan began that useless siege he had a magnificent army of 80,000 men. General Magruder had only 11,000; and of these, ford county, and the Venango Bank of he was able to bring to the point of opera.

The Petroleum Bank at Thus Bank of ford county, and the Venango Bank of Frank'in, Venango county, had deposited tions, no more than 5,000. Yet there Gen. McClellan remained in the mud, a full month, digging trenches, until the forces against him rose to 36,000. When Gen-McClellan made the assault, the enemy was partment for cancellation such securities

Thus is it demonstrated that the charge against Gen. McClellan by the radicals did not proceed from jealously of his fame, but from undubitable facts, proving his utter incapacity for the position he held.

Of Generals Burnside, Pope, Hooker and differ from that of most intelligent civilians throughout the country.

In respect to General Grant, large abatements are made from the popular estimate. General Sienker assumed a fearful responsi-He gives the Lieutenant General credit for | bility, when he thus permitted irresponsible | to the Senate of the United States, in which great tenacity of purpose in the pursuit of the main object, but detracts from his abilities to carry from the Auditor General's office, a million and a half of money, to which they had no claim. The question menced bidding for the Presidency. ty to manœuvre successfully large masses of now arises whether, by the act of the late troops. His success in taking and over- Auditor General, the State is not made rethrowing General Lee and capturing Richmond is attributed to his superior inflexibility of will, and to the exhaustion of the

entrusting the chief military authority to men who did not coincide with him in opinion as to the ends for which the war lure of Culver, Penn & Co., have lost nearly should be waged, and the manner of waging six millions of dollars. To the loss thus it. It was the first time a government, free to choose, deliberately elected in time of war, to entrust the command of its armies a half of dollars is likely to be added, unless to its political enemies. It was this blunder of President Lincoln's that protracted the struggle. Perhaps there was a providential ordering in it, however, for the lengthening af the war caused it more com. pointed Messrs. H. C. Alleman, E. C. Wilpletely to serve the ends of Liberty any humanity.

DECLINING HONORS .- Wm. H. Miller, of Dauphin, who once misrepresented this district in Congress, in a letter to J. J. Reimensyder, Esq., declines being a candi date for nomination, and assigns the followin reason:

"Apart from personal considerations that induce this determination, I need not refer to the fact that ours is a large District conto the fact that ours is a large District con-taining an intelligent constituency, that can embezzlement and fraud. furnish many names, fitted by nature, education and consistency, to represent its Constitution-loving masses, &c."

Mr. Miller thinks that the district can furnish many names, fitted by "nature, education and consistency," to represent the masses. How well they may be fitted by such unfashionable virtues as loyalty, patriotism and honesty, Mr. Miller does not say. These are not party requisites, and therefore not necessary.

1-3 PATRIOTIC Cors .- We observe that rebels .- Reading Journal. some of the copperhead papers are lavishing their abuse upon Judge Underwood and the Jury who lately found a true bill against that arch traitor, Gen. Breckinridge, at Richmond, for treason, the same Jury having found a bill against Jeff. Davis. They denounce this as villainous, as it prevents President Johnson granting a pardon to Gen. Breckinridge. Such loyalty and prtriotism is without a parallel since the days of Arnold and Burr. Many a child of future cupied a prominent position during the nagenerations will blush at the record of tion's struggle for existence, but where, and their ancestors of the present time.

At the Union primary election in Sayder county, the result was as follows : For Congress, Miller 717, Patterson 583-Miller's majority 184; for Assembly, Wright 792, Nipple 438; for Sheriff, Belender 687, Glass 484, Beaver 91; for Commissioner Abraham Eyer 876-no opposition.

Nothing can be more degrading than the manner in which the conservative journals exult in the hope that Thaddeus Stevens is likely to die before long.

We are indebted to Hon. G. F. Miller or Congressional favors.

GREELES AND DAVIS .- Horace Greeey is an enigma to the democrats. They undertake to judge him by the rules they spply to each other and fail. As he is a thoroughly honest man, saying exactly what Michigan, on Sunday morning, the 17th he means, and acting squarely up to his inst., aged 83 years. professions, they do not know how to take him. In this respect he stands as Franklin did with with the diplomatists of Europe. The sturdy republican stated what his government wanted and what it did not want; and the men he addressed were so used to lying and being lied to, that they could not comprehend.

Mr. Greeley does not believe in the utility of punishment. Least of all does he believe in punishment by death for crime. Of this belief he has made no concealment throughout his long career as a journalist.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, referring to the canvass for members of Congress, in this State, says :

"In the fourteenth district there is a warm contest between the sitting member, Mr. Geo. F. Miller and Colonel Patterson. It is gone so far as to create a probability that both will be set aside in favor of Mr. John

NEW RAILROAD TO THIS PLACE.-We find the following important information in regard to a contemplated new railroad in the Pottsville Miners' Journal, of last week. This will open another new route to Philadelphia:

"We learn from a reliable source, that the stock of the Manufacturers and Consumers' Railroad, leading from Philadelphia through Schuylkill County to Sunbury, has been taken by heavy capitalists, and arrangements are now making to place corps of engineers on the route to locate the road. We need only state that there is abundant room for another road to meet the trade of this region; and as it is to be built with cash, its cost will not be much more than one half expended on other avenues, which will give it great advantages in transportation, while it will be filled with tonnage as soon as built and rolling stock placed upon it .demonstrated that he had 150,000 men at There is no better opportunity for investment in the country, because for reasons stated above, it can scarcely have a rival. It is hardly necessary for us to state that the whole business community and land-holding interest is in favor of building the new

Stupendous Fraud in Pennsylvania-Arrest of Culver, Penn & Co.

A new phase in the failure of Culver, Penn & Co., has just been developed at the Auditer General's office, Harrisburg, which the Telegraph of Saturday afternoon states thus:

with the Auditor General something like a million and a half of United States securities, as security for their circulating medium. By a rule in the Auditor General's office, as the notes of these banks were sent to that devere returned to the officers of said banks praised.

in amounts equal to the notes cancelled, It is alleged, now, that Mr. Culver, with others implicated, who were neither officers nor agents of the Petroleum or Venango banks, procured from the Auditor General's office the securities thus deposited, that the officers connected with the Auditor General's office could not have but known that these securities were not being possessed by the public lands, and of the constitutionality of Meade, our author's judgement does not securities were not being possessed by the officers of said banks, from the very fact that they were sent hence from the Auditor General's office to the branch banking house of Culver, Penn & Co., New York city. And

sponsible for this loss. If Culver, Penn & Co., were officers connected with the Petroleum or Venango Bank. in drawing this money and sending it to Confederate resources of men and material. New York, as they did, they were acting President Lincoln fell into the mistake of under false pretences. If they were not officers, then they were clearly guilty of embezzlement.

The people of the oil regions, by the faientailed, the reckless mismanagement of the Auditor General's office while under the control of Democratic officials, a million and the Commonwealth can be made responsible for this mismanagement, when the amount will come out of the pockets of tax-payers.

Since the above was written and in type, we learn that the Auditor General has apiiams and Thomas J. Jordan, of this city, a commission to examine the affairs of th Venango Bank. The Auditor General, in the official paper announcing this appointment, declares that this bank has committed an act of insolvency, of which he has been furnished

with satisfactory evidence.
The Titusville Herald of Saturday announces the arrest of Culver, Penn & Co., as follows: Yesterday morning Messrs. C. V. Culver, L. H. Culver and John R. Penn, comprising the firm of Culver, Penn & Co.,

The Clymerites are opening the ball vig oroughly in Berks, and we are glad to see it. It will stir up the friends of Geary to counter action. If the Union men of the county are properly aroused, Clymer will go out of Berks with considerably less than old-fashioned majority. We do not know of half a dozer Republicans in Berks who will vote for him. We do know of quite a number of Democrats who prefer the Union soldier who perilled his life for his country, to the senator who always voted in the interest of

THE CONTRAST.—It is not so generally known as it should be, that our gallant candidate for Governor, Gen. Geary, was engaged in nearly sixty battles, during the Mexican war and the late rebellion, and that besides having his son shot down by his side, he was wounded on three different occasions, and has at this day an open wound in his breast.

Now look at the other picture. We have,

how, and on which side ?
With such an issue and such champions who can doubt the result?- Reading Journal

To WHAT THEY ARE DUE.—The distress and ruin which attend financial storms are not due to the loss of any property in the community, for railroads, cauals, ships, houses, merchaudise and other wealth all remain, be the storm ever so great; but are due to the disappearance of the currency used to represent and vitalize value of wealth. used to represent and vitalize value of weath. Hence a currency which cannot be impaired by any disaster short of national destruction, is the only kind adapted to meet every emergency. Such a currency we have in our Government greenbacks. May they never be displaced for bank notes. — Philada, Press. " alli de scool aus glassass :

ORTTUARY.

Death of Hon, Lewis Cass. The Hon. Lewis Cass died in Detroit

Lewis Cass was born in Exeter, N. H., the 9th day of October, 1782. His father bore commission in the Revolutionary army, and took part in the battles of Bunker's Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, &c.
The young Lewis was educated at Exeter,
and studied law at Marietta. He was admitted to the Bar in 1802, and practiced with success during several years. In 1806 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature. Being placed on the committee instituted to inquire into the movements of Col. Burr, his hand drafted the law which enabled the local authorities to arrest the men and boats local authorities to arrest the men and boats engaged in that enterprise on their passage down the Ohio. He also drew up the ad-dress to Mr. Jefferson, embodying the views of the Ohio Legislature on the subject. In 1807 Mr. Cass was appointed Marshal of the State, a position which he filled until 1813. In the war of 1812 he volunteered to join the forces at Dayton under General Hull, and was named Colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteers. Colonel Cass commanded the advanced guard when the army crossed from Detroit into Canada, and drew up the pro-clamation addressed by the General to the inhabitants of that country on their arrival in it, and commanded also the detachment which dislodged the British forces posted at the bridge over the Canards.

Shortly afterward Col. Cass was included in the capitulation which ensued on the signal defeat of the American army, and after making his report at Washington, was appointed to the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, and, after a short interval, pro-moted to the rank of Brigadier General.

He took part in the pursuit of Gen. Proctor, and in the triumph at the Moravian towns. At the close of the campaign he was left in command of Michigan, with his headquarters at Detroit, a command he exchanged for the post of Civil Governor over the same State in October, 1813.

In 1814 he was associated with Gen. Har-

rison in a commission to treat with the In dians, who had been hostile to the United States during the war. In 1819 he established himself permanently with his family in Michigan. From the year 1819 to 1828 Gen. Cass was the main instrument in the various treaties concluded during these years between the United States and different Indian tribes located along its entire frontier. In 1828 he was made President of an historical society established in Michigan, and in the following year delivered an in-augural address, embodying the early his-tory of the State, and bringing it down to the period when it became a part of the

In 1830 he received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton College, New-York. In 1831 he was made Secretary of War by the then President, Gen. Jackson. It was during his tenure of this office that the war of the Seminole Indians broke out, a calamity which by some has been attributed to his want of judgement. In 1836, the same President appointed him Minister of the United States to France, where he published a book, entitled "France, its King, Court and Government," in which Louis Philippe and his supporters are somewhat lavishly

In 1842, President Tyler having been placed in power by the death of Gen. Harrison, Gen Cass was at his own request, re-called. From his return to America, many acts of his public life are felt to be perplexing, not to say irreconcilable. He now de clared himself in favor of a high protective bank of the United States.

These views brought him in close alliance with Gov. Porter of Penn., and that portion of the Locofoco party who had a leaning to those measures. He was afterward elected Accordingly, a public meeting in Ken-

tucky was got up in 1843, when he was recommended as a candidate for the Presidency. He next espoused the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico for additional territory in order to promote the extension and propagation of slavery. But in these, as in some former measures,

he soon became perplexed. Wilmot of Pennsylvania introduced his celebrated proviso against the extension of Slavery in a free Territory. This was a Democratic measure, popular in the free States and odious in the South. The course pursued by Cass was to make a speech for the pro-

viso and to vote against it. Then came the repeal of the protective tariff of 1842 which he had approved and recommended. This also was a Democratic measure: he dealt with it after the same He made a speech in favor of the tariff and then voted to repeal it.

Nevertheless, in spite of his drawback, the General was able to contest the nomination to the Presidency of the United States in 1848, and, though defeated, to secure the electoral votes of half the States in the Union. During the Presidentship of Gen. Pierce he was a forward speaker on all great questions, and his appointment by Mr. Bu-chanan to the post of Secretary of State caused great uneasiness in England, in consequence of his aggressive tendencies and his hostility to that Power during the attempts to settle the Oregon dispute. But, as in the case of Mr. Buchanan, no antecedent expression of opinion was allowed to overrule public utility after his accession to power; and although uncomfortable reports respecting Gen. Cass's bias against England got abroad during the San Juan difficulty,

tranquility was not disturbed. Gen. Cass has published, during his long career, several works of ability, among which we may mention "Inquiries respect-ing the History, Traditions, Language, &c., of the Indians living within the United States, Detroit," &c.,; "Historical and Scientific Sketches of Michigan," &c. The General was a total-abstinence man, having never, it is said, tasted spiritous liquors in

HEROIC.—The St. Yacinthe (C. W.) Courier

of May 28th has the following : As a train of the Grand Trunk was passing through this locality during the night a young gentleman, Mr. Bachand, noticed that a house was on fire, while the people seemed not to have wakened up. He urged the conductor to stop the train, or at least to slacken it, but met with refusal. The courageous young man leaped, however, from the cars, broke his leg, and yet crept to the burning house, which was that of Mr. Urgelc Desmarais, merchant. The family were all asleep, as Mr. Bachand had supposed, and he roused them in time to save their lives, with one exception, that of a young lady twenty-two years old, a niece of Mr. Des-

GENERAL SHERMAN ON POLITICIANS .- On a recent visit to the Northwest General Sherman made a pleasant little speech at the town of Minneapolis, and was about to retire when the customary cries of "go on," arrested him. In response to the invitation to continue, the General added, "I have studied politicians, and have learned, by imitating them, to talk a few minutes without saying Variable Leas, in the neclastical billion

crossed the Eider on the 7th, and entered Holstein. They are said to be ordered to occupy Rendsburg, Eiel, and Itzeboe. The Austrians were reported to be evacu-ating Kiel, and contentrating at Altona, where Gen. Vom. Gablenz and his staff had

arrived. On the 8th the Prussian troops arrived at Rendsburg, and occupied the town. They were peacefully met by the Austrian garrison, withdrew from the town the same day, and the parting was quite friendly.

Gen. Gablenz, the Austrian Commander,

had issued a proclamation, protesting against the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, and stated that he awaited the orders of his Sovereign as fo the course to pursue. He announced that the Government of Holstein is transferred to Altona.

Gen. Manteuffel, the Prussian Commander.

had sent a dispatch to Gablenz, stating that in consequence of the declarations by Austria, in the Federal diet, and the convoca-tion of the Holstein States, the position of affairs as existing before the Gastein convention is re-established. Gen. Manteuffel therefore enters Holstein, but will not occupy the places already in possession of the Austrians. He has received orders to avoid a conflict, and not dismiss the civil functionaries. He concluded by expressing the hope that a peaceful understanding will prevent the outbreak of war.

Gen. Manteuffel has also issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Schleswig, announcing the dispatch of troops to Hol-stein for the maintenance of the sovereign rights of his royal master, which have been placed in jeopardy. The step, however, is merely defensive in character.

Gen. Manteuffel is said to have summoned Gablenz to re-establish a state of common administration in the Duchies.

Austria had telegraphed Gen. Gablenz to avoid an armed conflict in Holstein. It is stated that should a conflict take place, the Austrian Army of the North will advance against Prussia.

The absence of anything like negotiations, and the continuance of military movements, makes the war all but inevitable.

The London Times of the 7th remarks 'Now the great tempest is rolling round to the point where the first wrong was done. It is all for Holstein that Silesia is menaced; but it is terrible to think how the storm may spread. In the rear of Italy stands France, and in the rear of Austria stan ls Russia. It is even said that the design of Italy against the Adriatic Provinces of Austria have suggested some political conceit between the Emperor and the Sultan ; nor does anybody seem to doubt that the war which begins upon the Baltic may extend to the Black

The indications that war will soon break out are increasing.

There are various unauthenticated rumors from Vienna, including one that Benedek had been ordered to enter Silesia, and that a forward movement had commenced; also, that Count Karely had protested at Berlin against the military measures of Prussia in Holstein, and that his withdrawal from Berlin was imminent.

A Florence telegram says that Italy will commence hostilities as soon as war is declared in Germany.

IMPORTANT PROM EUROPE Prussian Troops Enter Holstein! A COLLISION EXPECTED AT ALTONA!

THE WAR COMMENCED

The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 17th, via Londonderry on the 8th inst., has passed this point. Steamships Virginia, Bavaria and Java bad arrived out. The cotton sales of the week amounted to 71,000 bales. The market opened buoyant with advance, which was lost, and closed at a decline of laid, on the week. The sales on Friday amounted to 15,000 bales, the market closing buoyant,

with an advance of {a}, caused by advices per the steamer Java. The Prussian troops entered Holstein on the 7th. The Austrians were a concentrating at Altona, where a collision is expected

These movements are regarded as a virtual commencement of the war. In the British House of Commons the opposition had attempted a surprise on the Government by moving postponement of the the franchise clause in the reform bill, but were defeated by a majority of the Government. Walpole's amendment was also re-

jected, the Government's majority being 14. According to the Austrian Military Gazette, the Austrian army now amounts to 800,000 men. The army of operations will consist of 600,000, of whom 250,000 will op-pose the Prussians, and 250,000 the Italians. With respect to the Prusian army, the

Kolmer Zeitung says:
The mobilization of the army is completed. In a few days the organization of the army of operations will also be completed, when we shall have 441 battalions of infantry, 831 squadrons of envalry, 1086 field pieces, 72 companies of fortress artillery, 9 batallions of pioneers, &c., all ready for action. This

is the largest army ever Prussia set on foot, The Italian journals are full of official orders respecting the formation of a squadron of guides, two battalions of riflemen and twenty new battalions of volunteers. It is announced that the number of volunteers who have presented themselves for enroll-ment amount to 95,000. Two hundred and fifty Italian volunteers arrived from Egypt and presented themselves for enrollmen

at the depots of Como and Varese. Typhus is said to have broken out in the talian army at the frontiers, and troops are being forwarded every day to the Army of the Po and Peschiera. The headquarters of the army is swarming with soldiers. A train containing 100,000 bullets for the corps of Claidina has been forwarded, and orders have been given for the immediate supply of 500,000 pair of boots.

Horrible Murder Near Lewisbury, York Co., Pa.

We have just learned the particulars of errible tragedy that has been enacted some three miles from Lewisbury, York county, resulting in the murder of three persons. George Squibb was a farmer in easy circumtances, residing at warrington township, at the place indicated above, and whose family consisted of himself, his wife and a granddaughter, of about fourteen years of age. It was supposed Mr. S. had considerable money in his possession, and it seems that some fiend in human shape determined to secure this filthy lucre, even at the sacrefice of several lives. On Sunday night the mouster visited the house of Mr. Squibb, and there murdered the whole family. The terrible affair was not discovered until yesterday morning, when the neighbors found Mr. 8. lying on the porch or his house, his body pearing the marks of no less than fourteen cuts that had been made thereon with a knife in the hands of the muderer. The old man's life was not extinct, but be was insensible, and lived only until last evening. Inside of the house was the form of Mrs. anything at all." General Sherman, it appears, has, like the rest of the world, found out one of the little tricks of professional politicians.

Virtual Commencement of the War.

NEW YORK, June 18.

The R. M. steamship China, Capt. Hockley, which left Liverpool at 4 p. m. of the 9th, and Queenstown of the 10th last, arrived at Halifax yesterday, en route for Boston.

A Prussian division, under Gen. Fliess, crossed the Eider on the 7th, and entered Holstein. They are said to be ordered to occupy Rendsburg, Kiel. and Itzeboe.

The Austrians were reported to be evacuated to the evacuate of the reader. Near by lay the body of the granddaughter, cold in death. She was also stabbed, beaten and bruised. From the fact that all the victims were found divested of their shoes, it is believed the surder was committed when they were preparing to retire, which, according to their custom, must have been at an early hour in the avening. Upon a search of the premises being made yesterday, about \$350 in money was found, which the murderer failed to lay his hands upon, but a married daughter who lives in the vicinity states that it was supposed Mr. Sqibb had \$700 or \$500 it was supposed Mr. Sqibb had \$700 or \$800 in his possession, and it is probable that the robber obtained \$350 or \$450 a small recompense for his guilt as an assassin. It is not known who committed the crime but he will yet be brought to justice, as "murder

> The funeral of the grand-daughter took place at ten o'clock to-day, and was attended by a vast concourse of citizens of the neighborhood, among whom the most intense excitement prevails in consequence of the brutal murder that has just been per-petrated in their midst. -Harrisburg Telegraph June 19.

The Cholera at New York. The New York Herald, of the 17th inst. mentions the following cases of alleged cholera which were reported by Dr. Harris as having been received on the day previous: Rufus Durker, a farmer, arrived from his home in Grafton, New York, on Thursday morning, and became the guest of a relative residing at No 157 Waverly place. He was in good health, spent the evening with the family, ate moderately and slept well, in an apartment that was as perfectly ventilated as most dwellings. He took an early breakfast, and then went down town, accompanied by his friend, and while in the lower part of the city was seized with a copious, painless diarrhea. At 10 A. M. he was conveyed to Waverly place, and at half past eleven Dr. Warner reported that the patient was in a collapse; he died before ten P. M. The

case is reported as typical of cholera, and was treated according to the regulations of the Board of Health. Dr. Harris also reported two additional cases of supposed cholera in Oak street. One occurred yesterday, at No 36 Oak street, and resulted in the death of the victim yesterday morning. The other case is said to be at No. 1 Oak street, and is still undecided. It is not positively asserted that either of the latter cases can be called Asiatic cholera cases. Oak street is situated in a very filthy locality, and is known as an unhealthy

neighborhood. The health authorities would

not positively assert, however, that either may be attributed to the epidemic. If the experience of the past six or seven years on board the floating hospital is to go for anything, cholera is not communicable by personal contract. During this period, among all the nurses or visitors who have waited upon the victims of this disease not one has received an injury therefrom. In-deed, so thoroughly have the superintendents of that hospital believed that cholera, vellow fever and the like are not contagious, that they have had no hesitancy whatever in taking their family on board and remaining for weeks at a time, while there were patients there sick with one or both of these maladies, or unto death. In 1862 the superintendent of the hospital took his son on board as a clerk, and his little children were not harmed by a long stay where men were brought daily sick with the most malignant form of the most malignant fevers. Cholera is communicable by means of infected clothing. Find some means af disinfecting the clothing and there is no means left by which

the disease can be communicated. STEAM AS A DISINFECTANT. That steam can do this has been proven beyond all question or doubt. It is but a short time since that Dr. Farr, one of the most distinguished men in Europe for his Sunbury, June 16, 1866.—3t most distinguished men in Europe for his own knowledge of sanitary affairs, in a letter addressed to the foreign corresponding secretary of the Health Board, made the statement that in London and Liverpool the use of steam as a disfectant had taken the place of everything else. Its utility for this purpose, as many other things of the highest mportance to mankind have been before, was first discovered by accident. During the Mexican war the United States steamer Vixen, which was on duty off Vera Cruz, had become so grievously infested with ver-min that the officer in command determined on roasting them out. Sending all hands on deck, the hatches were fastened down, and the steam from the vessel's boiler poured into every room. It is not to be supposed that the vermin long survived the three hundred degrees of heat which the steam thus thurst into every nook and cranny, But that was not all; there was a surgeon on board who had eyes to see, and seeing, put what he saw to some use. He discovered that immediately after the steaming of the ship that the crew, who, until that time, had been very sickly, began at once to mend, and were soon in good health. In other vessels close by yellow fever broke out, as it would probably have done in the Vixen but for steaming the cockroaches. In one of these, steaming was tried as a disinfectant, and with the greatest success the fever disappearing at once and not showing itself

A year or two ago two vessels came into this harbor from the same port or ports in the same region, one of which had the yel-low fever on board in the worst form; the other, upon entering the harbor, showed no symptoms of the disease, but as a precaution was three times fumigated with chlorine gas; yet in a month afterwards several cases of the fever made their appearance. But the ship that had the fever already showing itself when she came in was steamed, and had no additional cases on board then or

The peach crop in some portions of South Carolina is said to be an entire failure. Master Coker, the boy soprano, is meet

ing with good success in Europe. A Botany Bay convict has just died in Sydney, who had accumulated a fortune of \$5,000,000

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. We, the undersigned Merchants, &c., of Sunbury thinking it to our interest, and that of our employers, do hereby agree to close our places of business punctually at 8 o clock EACH AND EVERY EVENING.

That notice to this effect be given in each and all the borough papers, to take effect, MONDAY, 25th inst.

J. W. Friling & Son, N. Ferree Lightner, A. E. Savage, T. F. Geringer & Bro., J. W. Conley & Co. W. A. Bennett. John S. Marsh, John S. Marsh, J. Slaymaker, Lyon & Bro., J. H. Engel, B. Zuttlemayer E. Beard & Co., B. Zuttlemoyer. Hursh & Brown, W. W. Apaley,
S. Kronenberg,
M. L. Lazarus,
Anna Painter,
David Fry,
John Wilver,
Smith & Genther,
Samuel Faust. Geo. Bright, C. A. Black, Lou. Shissler, Geo. S. Sanders Grant & Bro., W. H. Miller,

Sunbury, June 23, 1866. NOTICE

A LL those knowing themselves indebted to C. & H. F. Haas, by note or book account, must make payment before the first day of August next. After that date the accounts will be left in the hands of John Farnsworth, for collection

C. & H. F. HAAS.

Upper Augusta, June 16, 1866.— CALL and see those beautiful Bird Cages at the new Hardware store of J. H. CONLEY & CO.

FINE Myrtle Pomatum, at the Fancy Store of

Agents Wanted.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Complete in TWO VOLUMES, also in ONE. It is admitted to be the most interesting, popular, and valuable History of the Rebellian, which is fully streated by the essermons asic of 200,000 volumes, and a large portion of the country still uncanvassed.

We are obliged to ran our presses night and day to emable as to supply our Agents.

Men of character and ability, who desire a lucrative employment, will find this a rare opportunity. The pried of the work in one volume is so low, (compared with other Histories) as to bring it within the reach of all classes.

For full particulars send for circular. For full particulars send for circular.

AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 148 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn. June 23, 1866.—4t

Pensions Increased

The late Act of Congress gives additional pay to the fellowing Pensions, vir:

ist. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or totally disabled so as to require constant attendance, the sum of \$25 00 per month.

2d To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same so as to require constant attendance, the sum of \$20 00.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor \$15 00 per month, and other cases in proportion.

The subscriber is duly prepared for the immediate procurement of these claims.

S. B. BOYER, Att'y at Law.

S. B. BOYER, Att'y at Law. Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

820 REWARD

Will be given to any person who may give sufficient proof to the School Directors of Upper Augusta Township, Northumberland County, to cause the arrest and conviction of any person or persons that have been breaking the glass and sush, and otherwise injuring the Public School Houses, in gaid Township, agreeable to a Resolution past by said board, June 4, 1866.

WM. REED, Secretary. Upper Augusta June 16.

WHO? WHO? WHO?

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR We have a correct and striking photograph of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we mistake the man, the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address BARTLESON & CO., mylm 611 Chemut Street, Philadelphia.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS. NO. 35 SOUTH 3D STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WE OFFER FOR SALE

Morris & Essex Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds Central Pacific R. R. 7's interest payable in Gold in New York

U. S. 30 years 6's interest in currency issued to the Pacific Railroad Company. These bonds are all for sale very low. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

ccurities of all kinds bought and sold. March 17, 1866.-3m. IF you want a good Likeness for your friends, go to S. BYERLY'S Gallery in Simpson's Building.

Wanted. Agents—\$75 to \$200 PER MONTH for gentlemen, and \$35 to \$75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Celebrated Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only \$20, making the clastic look stitch, and fully warranted for three years. for three years. We pay the above wages, or a com-mission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address, with stamp, or call on C. BOWERS & CO., Salesrooms, No. 255 South Fifth Street, Philad., Pa. Salesrooms, No. 225 South Fifth Sires are All letters answered promptly, with circulars ar May 20, 4t

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

THE public are hereby notified not to purchase any of the fixtures belonging to the National Saloon, in Sunbury, one-half owned by Thos. Tunis, and the other half by myself, the lease of said establishment is owned by me, and all persons are hemby notified not to purchase any thing belonging to saloen, either in the basement or above, as Mr. Tunis is not permitted to rell any articles belonging to said establishment without my consent. Any person wishing

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the business of Bracksmithing, in the borough of Northumberland, was dissolved by mu-tual consent, on the first of May last. The business will be continued by Alex. Colt, who will also settle all the accounts of the late firm.

ALEX. COLT. Northumberland, June 16, 1866 - 3t

Notice to Creditors. A LL persons indebted to the late firm of Rohrbach
A Cooper, on note, book account or otherwise,
are hereby notified to make immediate payment if
they wish to save costs, as they will be placed in the
hands of an officer for collection.

D. C. ROHRBACH,
T. G. COOPER.

Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

NEW HARDWARE

IRON STORE THE subscriber having opened in SUNBURY, Pa., a new large, and well assorted stock of all kinds of HARDWARE CUTLERY, COACHWARE Sandblerry. Shoe Findbings, IRON, NAILS, &c., laid in at lowest New York and Eastern prices which they will be pleased to sell for Cash at the lowest Eastern prices.

Intending to do business in the honest principles of small profits and quick sale for Cash.

Sunbury, June 16, 1836.

10,000 LBS. Nails and Spikes at \$7 25 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

25,000 lbs. assorted Charcoal Iron at 5; cts. ib. at J. H. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1866. 1000 Customers wanted to buy Hardware, &c., at the Cheap Hardware and Iron Store of J. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1863.

CARPENTERS, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carriage Makers, Shoemakers, Merchants, Miners, Farmers and the citizens generally.

Look to your interest and buy at the new Hardware Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1806.

A LL goods bought for Cash and sold at lowest prices for cash at the Hardware Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

Paints. Glass. Patty. White Lead, Varnishes, &c. Everything that Painters use at unheard of prices at the Hardware Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1886. Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!

820,000 wanted in exchange for all kinds of Hardware, Irons, Nails, &c., at the new Hardware Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1866. A LL kinds of Hardware, Iron, &c., not in store will be sent for and delivered at the lowest prices by J. H. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

SHOE Findings, Sole Leather and all goods be-lenging to shoe makers business for sale by J. H. CONLEY & 10.

TURPENTINE, Coal Oil, Fish Oil, Linseed Oil, for sale low for Cash by
J. H. CONLEY & CO.

A NVILS, Vices, Bellows Stocks, and Dies, and all goods belonging to the Blacksmithing business for sale low for Cash by
J. H. CONLEY & CO. WE would invite the attention of Carpenters to our large and well selected assortment of Tooles, comprising Chisels of all kinds, Augurs, Planes, Saws, Iron and Steel Square, and in fact every thing wanted to complete a full outfit, at the Hardware store of J. H. CONLEY & CO.

TARMERS call and look at the stock of Grass and Grain Soythes, Manure, Hay and Straw Forks. Grain Cradies, Cradie Fingers, Trace, Log, Fich, Tongue and Haiter Chains: Seydie Stones, Grindstones and fixtures, and overything to make hervesting pleasant and agreeable at the new Hardware store of

BUILDERS and those contemptating building would do well to call and see the large assortment of Locks, Latches, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Straps and T. Hinges, Window Springs, and averything wanted to complete a home, at the new Hardware store of J. H. CONLEY & CO.

Philippine, Det IA 1902

Administrator's Notice. OTICE is hereby given that letters of administration, with the will amnexed, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Frederick Lazarus, late of the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JARED C. IRWIN,
J. B. MASSER.
Administrators.

1000 Carriage Makers Wanted to buy Felloca, 1000 Spokes, Hubs, Axles, Springs, Bands, Botts and everything pertaining to the business at the Cheap Hardware and Iron Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO. Of fishionable styles at the Cheap Hardware store
J. H. CONLEY & CO.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. REDUCTION OF RATES ON PRODUCE, OYS-

THE rates on Fresh Fish, Oysters in the Shell, and Truck of all kinds, to places in this Division, where the rate is 75 deats per 100 lbs or over, has been reduced 25 cents per 100 lbs. At places where the rate is between 50 and 75 cents per 100 lbs, the rate will be 50 cents per 100 lbs. Barrels of truck weighing less than 190 lbs will be charged as 100 lb in weight. Fresh Fish will require to be packed in tight bar

els or boxes. Prompt attention to the collection of Bills, Drafts. N. FERREE LIGHTNER, Agent Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his customers, and the community in general, to-the fact that he has now received his second lot of NEW GOODS,

PAPER AND ENVELOPES. Blank, School and Juvenile Books, Fancy Toilet Soaps. Perfumes, Pieture Frames, Lava and Willow-Hanging Baskets, Bird Cages, Hand and Stand Glasses,

Fishing Tackle,

Toys of all descriptions, a large stock of WALL-PAPER AND BORDER, WALL-FAPER AND BOLDERS,
Window-Blinds, Paper Shades, Coal Oil Lamps and
Fixtures, &c. Thankful for past patronage, and hope,
by strict attention to business, to continue the same.
N. F. LIGHTNER.

Sunbury, June 9, 1866. IF YOU WANT A PLEASANT AND EFFECTIVE

BENNETT'S Solution of

This Preparation is particularly recommended as a substitute for Epsom Salts and Seidlitz Powders, being both more agreeable to the taste and more pleasant in its operations. It is a cooling cathartic, and operates middly.

For an active purge, the contents of the bottle to be taken at once; as a laxative half a bottle. For children the dose should be reduced in preportion to their age.

Procure one of BYERLY'S Fine Photograph Pictures at his Rooms in Simpson's Building. OHN BOWEN. LEVI SEESHOLTE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS in every variety of ANTHRACITE C O A L. Hans & Co's Lower Wharf, Sumbury, Pat.

To procure a family group Photograph, go to BYERLY'S Room in Simpson's Building up stairs.

New Arrival of SUMMER GOODS! MAMMOTH STORE

J. W. FRILING & SON

Market Square, near the New Court House JUST OPENED a large and new assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

CARPET & OIL CLOTHS.

Glassware, Queensware, Crockery, Hardware and Drugs, Oils, Paints, Coal Oil and Lamps. Fish, Pork, Coarse and Fine Salt, Coffee, Tea, Su-

WILLIAM L. ROOM

Market Street, 4 doors East of Third St., SUNBURY, PENN'A.
N. B.-All Jobbing promptly at-Sunbury, June 2, 1866.

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION. Heroie, Patrictie, Pelitical, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical,

Splendidly Illustrated with over 300 Portraits

GEARY! CLYMER! We have Photographs, large and small, of Genry and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 confs for specimen copies by mail, postage paid.
Address, BARTLESON & CO., 611 Chesnut st.
Philadelphia, May 12, '66.—2m

To Milliners & Country Store AT GRANDST. CHEAP STORE,

NEW YORK CITY You can purchase Cut Lengths of Millinery changer than down town jobbers seil whole

nery Laces, &c., received daily from Auction EDWD RIDLEY. 300, 311, 3111 Grand at . 64 and 66 Alleu st

A special for the same of

sisting, in part, of a complete line of

Fine Vases, Handsome Glove Jewelry and Work-Boxes, Traveling and other Portfolies, Carved Brackets, Feather Dust Brushes, Balls, Bats,

CATHARTIC, USE

Citrate of Magnesia.

to their ago.

The bottle should be kept well carked and lying

Bowen & Seesholtz.

Orders solicited and filled with promptness and Sunbury, June 2, 1866.

Cloths, Carsimeres, Cottonades, Linen Panting Ac-

Silk, Delaines, Aiapaeas, English and Scotch Ginghams, Challies, Lawns, Armures, Brilliants, White Goods, Calleoes, Muslins, and every other article belonging to the above branch of b WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS

gar, Molasses Syrup, Spices, &c. Groceries, Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, together with a large variety of miscellaneous goods at prices that cannot fall to satisfy purchasers.

J. W. FRILING & SON.

Sunbury, June 2, 1866.

Bricklayer and Builder.

AGENTS WANTED New and Beautiful Work,

and Beautiful Engracings.

This work, for genial bumor, tender pather startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors. The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic. The Roll of Fame and Story, Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivousc, and Sjege Starting Surprises. Wonderful Escapes, Famous Words and Deeds of Woman, and the whole Panerama of the War are here thrillingly and startingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at one historical and romantic rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO...
No. 50f Minor Street.

June 2, 1864—4t

CHAMPER!

STRAW GOODS, Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Milli Lay Fifth Block East from the Bowery. April 2!, 1866.—2m

Sheetings, Hoop Skirts Hesiery and gloves