FOR CONGRESS. JOHN B. PACKER, Esq., of Sunbury. (Subject to decision of Conferee Convention.) FOR SHERIFF, SAMUEL H. ROTHERMEL, of Zerbe.

FOR PROTHONOTARY. CHARLES J. BRUNER, of Suppury

THE UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET. The delegates of the Union Republican County Convention assembled at the Court House, in this place, on Monday last, the proceedings of which will be found in another column. The Convention embodied many of the best and most intelligent men in the county, and the preceedings were of the most harmonious character. The Con vention did not deem it advisable to nominate a full county ticket. John B. Packer, Esq., was declared the nominee for Congress, by resolution, without a dissenting voiceand his nomination and election urged upon the other counties of the district. Without intending to disparage the claims or qualifications of any other candidate, we can honestly say that it is admitted by all, with scarcely an exception, that his nomination, was the best and fittest that could be made, and that he combines more of the element of strength and success than any other candidate in the district. Should Mr. Packer receive the district nomination, his election would be almost certain. The contest for Sheriff was somewhat exciting between three strong and prominent candidates, Messrs, Rothermel, Gehringer and Bisel. Mr. Rothermel was nominated on the 3d ballot, and as he is highly popular in the lower townships, where he is best known, his chances of success are deemed quite probable. Mr. Rothermel is a worthy man of excellent character, and would make an efficient of,

For Prothonotary, the contest was a close and both well qualified for the office, which, in the opinion of many, should be filled only by one who has a legal education. Mr. Bruner, the nominee is well known in this county. He also served as an officer in the as they should be, the test for this impor-

"Can the "Hon," H. B. Masser, Esq., Editor and proprietor of the AMERICAN, pubthe Borough of Sunbury, Northum-County Democrat.

tion, but now it is frequently conferred, even six hundred dollars per week. upon members of the Legislature, -especially by the journals of the new fangled Democracy. It is true, we were once an un. successful candidate for that office, but that ought not to put us on a level with those who, like our neighbor, have been in the ring, and while they reaped the profits, are such empty, if not doubtful honors.

But to answer the question. We can only say that we don't know what motive Horace can have, in releasing Jeff. Davis, unless it is to put the Democratic party in the position of the man who bought the elephant and then did not know what to do with him. Horace is a long-headed politician and evidently thinks if Jeff. Davis is let loose, among the democracy, he will be a dangerous rival candidate for the Presidency, and they, will have as much trouble in disposing of him as the man had to get rid of the ele-

The defeat of the Tariff bill in Congress, by postponing it until next session, is a matter of regret to every true friend of the country. Unfortunately the Southern elements are again at work, and politicians have too little patriotism to sacrifice self for the power to prescribe the terms of peace. will be taken at present, unless it should be the public good, and to gratify clamorous partisans refuse to sanction measures abso. lutely necessary for the industrial prosperity of the country. There is, however, some hope that a revised bill will yet be passed destroying the Union has a right—as indishope that a revised bill will yet be passed

We publish this week a letter from the editor, dated at Long Branch, which came too late for last week's issue.

The Hon. Garrick Mallery died on the 6th inst., at his residence in Philadelphia, after a few days' illness. Judge Maf-

Alonzo Greenlow and A. B. Taylor. The latter was killed on the first fire.

A man living at a vilage near Mobile, attempted to frighten some girls by wrapping a white cloth round his body and personating a ghost. All ran but one, who pulled out a revolver and deliberately fired six balls into the head and body. At the first shot the ghost fell, but she continued firing. She then went home and related the circumstances, and parties returning to the spot found life completely extinct, two ball hav-ing penetrated the forchead, and the other four the region of the heart. The sympathy of the people favored the girl, and she has

UNITED STATES SENATORS, -Major Gene ral John M. Thayer and F. M. Tipton, were elected by the Legislature of Nebraska, on Wednesday last, to the United States Senate. Both are Republicans.

SOLDIERS, RECOLLECT IT.—Now as new pension and bounty laws are being discussed, ex-soldiers begin to understand the value of ex-soldiers begin to understand the value of their discharge papers. It may not be gen-erally known, however, that by a provision of these discharges, they may be recorded like deeds and other important papers, at the County Recorder's office. After the pa-per is placed on record, a certified copy from the offic is always taken as evidence, and the destruction or loss of the original paper is of no particular significance.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. CONTINENTAL HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

July 9th, 1866. Having had a few days of leisure, during the sweltering hot weather of last week, I concluded to take a trip, in company with some friends, to Cape May, but as we had never been at Long Branch, now in many respects, the greatest, and among the most fashionable resorts for sea-bathing in this country, we left Philadelphia on Saturday morning at 9 A. M. for this place.

From Camden we proceeded about 20 miles on the road leading to Atlantic City, where we intersected the Raritan and Delaware Bay Road, which now opens an indirect route to New York, at \$2, or \$1 less than over the Amboy or Trenton route.-From the Atlantic Junction to Long Branch the distance is about 50 miles, mostly through the barren pine lands of the New Jersey const-but as you approach within ten or fifteen miles of Long Branch you find better soil and a higher state of cultivation, while around, and in the neighborhood of that place, they boast of farms equal to any in New Jersey. After an exceedingly dusty ride, of over four hours, we reached a point within 5 miles of Monmouth, from which point a branch road of five miles took us to Long Branch, whilst passengers to New York take steamers from Monmouth to that city.

Long Branch is the watering place of New York, and as it is only two hours travel from that city, it is fast becoming the greatest watering place in America. For a space of two miles along the coast there is a willful torture and starvation of scores of series of hotels and handsomely constructed | thousands of our soldiers when prisoners in cottages, fronting on the ocean. These ho, tels are mostly white frame three story buildings, from two to four hundred feet in length, but within a year past several new hotels have been erected-the "Continental" and the "Stetson House". The former has a frontage of over seven hundred feet, on the disloyal utterances of their press and pulpit, feet and 20 feet in height. The hotel contains 600 rooms, and is intended to accomedate 1200 persons. The fare is not so bad tion in political power; that the civil rights tains 600 rooms, and is intended to accomobut that it might be worse, excepting the bread and butter, which was inexcusable, in a country of luxuriant crops and abundant vegetation.

The Stetson House is designed to be the one between Chas. J. Bruner and Lloyd T. aristocratic house. But it is difficult to sepa. Rohrbach, Esqrs. They are both lawyers rate Shoddy from Chivalry, and in many respects there is not much real difference, and, like extremes, they will sometimes meet. The codfish aristocracy, as the New York Herald calls them, are said to be found wherever fashion and money makes a disarmy, and if merit and qualifications are, play, and Long Branch is not without them Extravagance in dress without neatness, is tant office, his election should be looked one of the evidences, and I noticed several displays of this character in the ball room and promenade, in persons whose pedigree was not unknown. One of the luxuries for which they had warred. They allowed no which visitors pay \$4,50 per day is the dead, berland county, Pennsylvania, etc. etc., tell music of a German Band from New York. sonable speeches of eulogy on their lost its readers why the Hon. Horace Greeley, of They perform in the forenoon, afternoon and cause. They suffered no tory papers to exthe New York Tribune, was so anxious to evening. At night dancing and waltzing in ist and scatter their malignant poison over the parlor is always in order, and the music We beg our neighbor not to add the of the Band is such as to inspire all who are policy of our fathers. prefix "Hon." to our name. The title was, fond of this amusement. This Band of 12 at one time, supposed to be one of distinc-

scenery, is vastly superior to any watering place in the Union. Sea bathing is a great leveler of social distinctions, and has a wonderful effect in neutralizing native and affected pride as well as modesty. Barefootgenerally disposed to give to their neighbors | ed young ladies kick up their heels with as much freedom as a young colt in a field of clover, and an exhibition of their uncovered feet and ankles, causes no extraordinary rush of blood into the cheeks of modest youth or maturer age. There is no denying, however, that art is the hand-maid of nature, and that a pretty pair of feet and ankles encased in clean white stockings and well interesting than the bare ankles of a beauty in the surf.

> HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Ind., Speaker of Congress, having been renominated for Congress by his district, without opposition, sent a letter to the Convention from which we extract the following

"It has been well said, in language as terse as it is true, that the power to carry on war for National existence carries with it The duty of guarding the land against the danger of a second rebellion is as imperative as its preservation from the first, And nothing seems clearer than that the same putable as the right of self-defense-to regulate the resumption of the relations of those

"When the rebel armies surrendered, the President decided, and rightly, that civil government had been destroyed in each of the rebel States, and he officially proclaimed that fact in his commissions to Provisional Governors thereof. The Congressional policy lery was a native of Massachusetts, and was President declared that essential conditions, starts from the same initial point. over eighty years of age at the time of his involving great changes, must be complied death. sume their forfeited rights. And so does A DUEL AT MEMPHIS, July 12, was Congress. The President required the ratififought on the Mississippi line between cation of an important Constitutional amendment, which had been submitted by a Congress representing the loyal States, and in which the rebel States had no voice. And Congress makes a similar demand to-day. If the President could rightfully require their ratification of one amendment, chang-ing their whole system of labor, and destroying what they regarded as vested rights of property, proposed by a Congress in which they were unrepresented, and in conflict, as it was, with their life-long prejudices, why cannot the Congress elected as the law-making power of the country, by the same voters as himself, require the ratification of another amendment, preventing the rebel States from wielding increased power in Congress bereafter, because of the war, which, against their desires, had lifted their slaves into the full stature of Freemen?

"That this amendment is in accordance with the wishes of the loyal millions who won the brilliant political victory of 1864, is proven by the unanimity with which it was supported in the House of Representatives. Every man elected as a Union memwon the brilliant political victory of 1864, is proven by the unanimity with which it was supported in the House of Representatives. Every man elected as a Union member, whether from the North or the South, from the East or the West, gave it his vote; not barely the two-thirds required by the Constitution, but nearly four-fifths. On this amendment, as a security for the future, the Union party of the nation have planted themselves, and I shall stand with them most cordially, vindicating its justice, wisdom and necessity, and willing on it to stand or fall.

Col. J. G. Frick, of the 129th Penn. Vol. answers the Johnson circular by saying:

"I fought in this war against treason and the parain market traitors, and I do not feel now like ignoring the past and helping Copperheads and Republican traitors to place these same men in power again, where they can make laws for me and crack the whip of Slavery over the free people of the Nhrth. That day has gone by, and we now live in an enlightened age."

The Petersburg Express complains of duil times in that city, and says the grass is growing in the atreets.

"For one I do not doubt the result, Shall rebels settle their own terms of coming back to govern us? Shall they reascend to enlarged and increased power, using as stope the graves of the Union dead? Should not Congress, whose solemn duty it is to see that the Republic suffers no evil, pause before the bitter foes of yesterday are admitted to the inner sanctuary of the nation's life? Ought they not to guard the halls of national legislation from being trodden by the feet of those who have been murdering the defenders of the Union for fidelity to an allegislate they themselves so wickedly repu

defenders of the Union for Indetty to an allegiance they themselves so wickedly repudated? Every newspaper in the land, North or South, which eulogized Jefferson Davis, and vilified Abraham Lincoln, now denounces Congress in the severest terms .-Every unrepentent rebel and unscrupulous sympathizer joins them in their revilings. But I rejoice that it has been so faithful, so inflexible, in what it has regarded as the pathway of Duty and of Right. And it now remains for the people, by their indorsement or rejection of its proposed Constitu-tional guarranty, to approve or to condemn those who present it as an indispensible pre-requisite to the restoration of the forfeited rights and the political power our enemies made such hot haste to resign and abjure at

the opening of the Rebellion. "Nor are these terms oppressive or unjust. Never has a nation whose existence has been imperiled, and whose hundreds of thousands of graves and thousands of millions of debt attest its gigantic sacrifices, offered more lenient conditions to those who conspired for its destruction. Have we forgotten the insulting defiance with which their members, sworn like ourselves to the Constitution and the Union, left their seats here-the persecutions, conscriptions, tyrrany, expulsions and hangings by the rebel authorities of all who refused to forswear, like themselves, their allegiance to their country and their flag-the their hands—their unyielding persistency in the paricidal conflict till armed rebellion expired, not from change of will but from poverty of resource and the heroism of the loyal boys in blue- the continued existence of this hostile feeling as evidenced in their political and social proscription of every Southerner who fought for his country, the ocean, with Piazzas the entire length from and the election in every rebel State of Govevery floor. The dining room is 200 by 75 ernors who had served or fought for the Rebellion? Despite all this, Congress only asks that representation, North and South, of all persons, native born or naturalized, shall be maintained; the National debt and the Pension list preserved inviolate; the rebel debt repudiated; and expulsion from office of those who having once taken and broken an oath of fidelity to the nation

not be trusted in the faithful fulfilment here after of another similar obligation. "Contrast this with the course of our fathers towards those who, during the Revolutionary War, refused to fight for the independence of the Colonies. The Tories of that day insisted that their allegiance and loyalty were due to the King, and that they should not be compelled to transfer them .-But the stern patriots who founded our Government would tolerate no such argument. Determined to create a pure national sentiment, they made Toryism odious in every possible way. They admitted none of them to seats in the Congress of the nation against floral processions to the grave of the Tory nor the use of such pretexts for treathe land. They disfranchised and expatriated them. Such was the Reconstruction

"Strongly in contrast with this as is the and forgiving of the blackest of crimes, not for revenge but for defense, not for punish-The bathing grounds are not equal to ment but for justice, our Democratic oppo-Cape May, but the drives, high-ground and nents have arrayed themselves against it, and the people to decide the issue. If you would take on board as a screw to work your ship those who had just been striving to scuttle and destroy it, then it might be believed that the American people would throw open the doors of their Congress and intrust appropriations for pensions and the public debt, and legislation for all matters of national concern, to those who sought to whelm the nation in a common ruin, and who, if they had the power to-day, would shatter the Republic and rebuild their Con-

Resignation of Mr. Speed.

WASHINGTON, July 16. Attorney-General Speed, this morning, fitting gaiters, are vastly more attractive and sent his resignation in writing to the President. It has been prepared since last Thursday, but at the request of the President he withheld it until to-day. He gathered up his private papers from his office and turned over his department to his assistant, J. Hubley Ashton, Esq., who is acting Attorney. General in the interim. Mr. Speed will return at once to his home in Kentucky.

MR. SPRED'S SUCCESSOR. It is probable that Henry G. Stansburg, of Kentucky, will be nominated to succeed Mr. Wm. B. Reed, of Pennsylvania, is Senator Cowan.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The follwing is a copy of the letter of esignation of Mr. Speed, as sent in at noon to-day. He had written a longer letter :-"ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASH-INGTON, D. C., July 16, 1866.—To the President—Sir:—I hereby resign to you the office of Attorney-General of the United States. e good enough, sir, to accept my thanks for the kindness, consideration and confidence you have ever shown to me.

"I have the honor to be, most respectfully (Signed) JAMES SPEED."

ANOTHER RESIGNATION. Hon, Freedman Clark to-day sent his regnation, as Comptroller of the Currency, to the President. He was unwilling to be considered as holding office under the pre-sent Administration and be supposed to in-

dorse its policy and management. ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Whenever Congress agrees to adjourn upon fixed day, it is in order at any time for ten days from that day to suspend the rules by a two-third vote, and thus get in any bills or resolutions out of their regular order. To avoid this, it is probable that no time will be agreed upon for several days, and it is most likely that Congress will not get away from here before the 30th.

ORIGIN OF THE PORTLAND FIRE.-The origin of the disastrous fire at Portland. Maine, on the 4th inst., was as follows :-An India cracker exploded in a heap of shavings behind a cooper's shop—such a wooden and ignitable structure as coopers' shops usually are.

Col. J. G. Frick, of the 199th Penn. Vol Col. J. G. Frick, of the 129th Penn. Vol. answers the Johnson circular by saying:—
"I fought in this war against treason and traitors, and I do not feel now like ignoring the past and helping Copperheads and Republican traitors to place these same mean in power again, where they can make laws for me and crack the whip of Slavery over the free people of the Nhrth. That day has gone by, and we now live in an enlightened age."

PROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 15. The Prussians in Bohemia are making victories. Gitschin was taken by storm.
The Prussian loss was considerable—that the Austrians was 4,000. It is announced that the total Austrian loss up to the present is 30,000 to 40,000 men. In consequence of the successful storming of Gitschin the junc-tion of the Prussian armies, under the crown prince and Prince Charles, was completely effected. Gitschin was much damaged.— Austrian prisoners continue to arrive. The Austrian Hanover, Ramming and Martine regiments were wholly annihilated, and the 18th Jager battalion annihilated to the last man. The 1st Austrian army corps and the Saxon army had- joined the chief Austrian

army, and are ready for action.

A Vienna telegram of the first states that the 1st corps of the Saxon army was repulsed by the Prussians on the previous day, consequence of which the Austrian army fell back in the direction of Konigratz.

A Prague dispatch of June 30th reports engagements on the 29th, near Furnau and near Kalitz, resulting favorably to the Austrians, and gives the names of several places evacuated by the Prussians. The latter were also defeated while flying from Flicin, leaving their dead and wounded on the These engagements are probably the

same as before reported.

A dispatch from Berlin of the 5th instant gives an official dispatch from the headquar-ters of the Crown Prince, saying "The result of three days' fighting, in which the 5th Prussian corps has been engaged, cannot be too highly esteemed.

On the 27th it was oppose by the 6th Aus trian corps, under General Ramming. A letter was found addressed by the latter to Gen. Benedek, in Josephstadt, which offered command were thoroughly exhausted. therein requested General Benedek to send him two fresh brigades, in order that his troops might bivouack under their protection, and acknowledged that they would not be able to fight on the following day. The 5th Prussian corps was, therefore, opposed on the 28th and 29th by the corps of the Archduke Leopold and General Testetics.

The fighting on these two days extended over a much greater line than on the 27th. The Austrian corps under Gablenz was comtwo standards, belonging to the corps of Gablenz, fell into the hands of the Prus-

A great number of workmen had left Acre for Dresden to erect intrenchments. The Austrians have evacuated Osweic

sians.

The king of Prussia arrived at Relchenberg, and was enthusiastically cheered on

A Berlin telegram of July 2d says, notwithstanding the recent sanguinary fighting the Prussian army is in excellent spirits.— Another dispatch announces the arrival of the King at Gitschen, where he was received by Prince Frederick Charles. The streets engagement. The enemy fled in disorder headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles have been removed beyond Gitschen. The junction of the first and second army corps was completely effected. The number of Austrian prisoners already taken exceeds

An Italian regiment, forming part of the contingent of Austria to strengthen the 8th Federal army corps, had arrived at Frank-

Gitschin telegrams of July 3d state that the Vienna telegram of June 28th, announcing the loss of eighteen guns by the Prussians, is officially denied. The Prussians have not lost a single gun, but have captured twenty-four Austrian guns and eight flags. On the evening of June 30th, a Prussian brigade surprised an Austrian brigade, and captured a flag and 250 prisoners. The King left on July 3d for the outposts of his army under the Crown Prince. The Duke of Coburg had arrived at Gitschin.

A Berlin official telegram of July 3d states that Gen. Benedek found himself compelled, in consequence of the dissolution of the corps of General Gablenz and the retreat of the Austrian and Saxon troops, to abandon the operations he had commenced near Gits chin and concentrate the army at a more distant point.

A Gitschin telegram of July 2d says that the Prussians have captured 15,000 Austrian prisoners since the 26th of June, and that 20,000 Austrians have been killed and wounded. Several batallions were complete ly annihilated. The Saxon corps, the Kalik brigade, the Cliem Gallas corps, and the Gablenz corps are completely broken up, and for the present not in a condition to fight. The Austrian army has retired to a of some captured officers the soldiers are discouraged and the army in a state of dis-

army.

The retreat of the Austrians was very pre cipitate. A Trautenau dispatch of the 3d mentioned, but no one from Pennsylvania says the Austrians appear to intend to remain on the defensive between Josephstadt and Konigratz. The London Times of July 4th says

Horrible as the carnage has been, it must be looked upon as a mere prelude to the pitch-ed battle now unavoidably be engaged on either side. About 4,000 men of a Federal army corps

had occupied Wetzlar, levied a contribution on the inhabitants, and left in the direction of Geissen.

The Latest News

The Africa has arrived, with Liverpool dates of July 8, via Queenstown.

The latest report states that Prussia and Heavy cannonading had been heard in the afternoon of the 7th, in the direction of Koe-

The steamship Palmyra, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th.

The Paris Temps announces that Prussia and Italy have accepted the armistice on the following conditions: "The Prussians to resupported by the countries occupied; Austria to increase ber armies in the field; Italy to occupy one fortress in the Puadrilateral.

niggratz. It was supposed the Prussians

were attacking the fortress.

Italy, in reply, demands the occupation of fortress in the Quadrilateral.

A Vienna telegram says there is a good prospect of an armistice for six weeks. Hostilities have not been resumed. The Austrian army of the North continue to re treat without molestation The Prussians have advanced further into

The King of Prussia has ordered the release of all the Austrian prisoners, giving their pa-role not to serve during the war again.

Close of the War In Europe,

When the war commenced in Europe, it was anticipated by publicists and politician that it would be of short continuance. This that it would be of short continuance. This anticipation was correct. Between the formal declaration of war and that great defeat of the Austrians near Salowa, on July 3d, only three weeks intervened. In that brief interval, Prussia had occupied Hanover, Hesse, and Saxony, invaded Bohemia, had two or three severa contests with the Ana. two or three severe contests with the 'Aus trians (in which both claimed the victory, and now have given such a coup de main that it wholly rested with Prince Charles of Prussia, at the latest date, whether he should press on, following up the advantages he had gained, and knock for entrance at the gates of Vienna. The contest has been carried on with great spirit on both sides, but Marshal Benedek, the Austrian generalissimo, and reputed to be one of the best commanders in Europe, has not realized anything like what was expected from him. With a fine army at his disposal, he loitered in inaction, while the Prussians were vigilant and active, with all the enthusiasm resulting from the fact that they were acting on the offensive,

The result is-the Emperor of Austria has communicated to the Emperor Napoleon that having vindicated the honor of his arms in Italy (by beating Victor Emmanuel in the pitched battle of June 24th), he now cedes Venetia to Napoleon, and accepts his media-tion for the restoration of peace. Napoleon has communicated with Prussia and Italy, but there had not been time to receive a reply. Most probably hostilities will be suspended, and the terms of peace arranged by

general Congress at Paris. It would be premature to speculate thus early on the gains and losset of the short but decisive campaign. Prussia, no doubt, will retain the Elbe Duchies, and may insist on complete proof that the forces under his getting part or the whole of . Hanover, to place her in territorial connection therewith: Napoleon may endeavor to restore the Rhine provinces to France, in view of her future absorption of Belgium; Venetia will be transferred to Italy, and, most probably, France will receive the island of Sardinia as an

Thus a new map of Europe will be constructed, and the boundary-lines arbitrary established by the Treaties of Vienna, in 1815, totally changed. Austria will lose Venetia only, for Prussia will not allow her to be pletely broken up, besides loosing innumera-ble prisoners. Twenty guns, five colors, and prestige of failure, and more than ever deprestige of failure, and more than ever deserves to be called the Murad the Unlucky among the nations of Europe.—Phila. Press.

The War in South America.

A great battle occurred on the 24th be tween the alliad forces and Paraguayans, with heavy losses on both sides. The result was indecisive, both sides claiming the victory. Hostilities were proceeding. Paraguayans commenced the attack with 13,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry, with desperate fury, but were repulsed and retired. Their loss is astimated at 5,000 killed and a large number wounded left on the field. The brunt of the battle on the side of the allies was borne by the Brazilians, who lost everywhere showed traces of an obstinate about 1,000 men killed and wounded. The the Prussian troops was excellent. The corps of guards repeatedly repulsed charges of cavalry without forming a square. The headquarters of Prince Pr Argentines lost 400, and the Uruguayans

The Coal Trade.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 79,096 11-by Canal, 33,032 04-for the week, 112,128 15 tons against 86,963 for the corresponding week last year.

The trade is good, and prices have been maintained both here and at the shipping ports. The shipments are diminishing however, in consequence of turnouts at some of the collieries in this region, and also among the laborers at the wharves at Mauch

It was supposed that the trade would be dull in the months of July and August, but so far the demand is better than was anticipated. The trade is stimulated to some ex-tent by the impression that the advance in tolls, which was postponed on the 1st of Jordan township, Northumberiand county, July, will take place on the 1st of August. Pa., adjoining lands of Peter Donohoe - Miners' Journal.

Treasurer Spinner is in possession of bonds amounting to \$365,855,850 as securities for circulating notes of national banks and publie money deposited in banks designated as depositories.

A fighting match between a bear and two dogs, for a purse of sixty dollars, came off at Oil city, Pa., on Monday. The dogs crawled out of the ring hors de combat, and Bruin was declared the victor.

Two policemen, says the Buffalo Commercial, were dismissed from the force of that

Letters just received at St. Paul from fight. The Austrian army has retired to a strong position between Josephstadt and which took place in that region June 22, be-Konigratz, and according to the statements tween the Minnesota Sioux and Red Lake Chippewas, in which numerous redskins on either side were killed.

A negro in Page county, Va., is turning Desertion is increasing in the Italian white by spots. Several white spots have already appeared on his body and his left arm is white up to the elbow.

A cook in Petersburg, Va., frightened a family there recently out of several years' growth. She put calomel instead of soda into the biscuit, and the medicine doing its duty, they thought they had the cholera.— The mistake was found out, however, and no bad results followed.

Prince Amadeus, the son of Victor Emmanuel, was wounded in the chest at the battle of Custozza, while leading forward a brigade of grenadiers.

SEE A WOMAN, in another column picking Samburg grapes for Speer's Wine, It is an admirable article, used in the hospitals and by the first class families in Paris. Italy have accepted the proposal for an armistice. The Prussians, however, had advanced further into Bohemia.

London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction. For sale by W. A. Bondon and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. great satisfaction .- For sale by W. A. Ben-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS JUST OPENED.

KNŒBEL & ROBBINS.

R ESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that they have just opened a large stock of SUMMER GOODS.

In the store room lately occupied by Weaver & Fagely, opposite the Old Court House.

REMEMBER that these Goods have just been purchased at reduced prices, and are sold accordingly, comprising of DRY GOODS of every style and variety, such as CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C. Dress Goods, Prints, Muslins Domesti Goods, Notions, &c., &c.

GROCERIES, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, &C. Housekeeping Goods. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the advantages offered at this establishment.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR COUNTRY

PRODUCE.

GREATEST INVENTION SINCE THE SEWING MACHINE

VAN GAARBEEK'S BASH STOPPER AND LOCK Implicity, Durability, Convenience, Comfort as Security, combined with Economy THE STOPPER AND LOCK supports either as

It can be applied to any window in a few minutes.
It can be applied to any window in a few minutes.
It does not intertere in taking out a sush.
It is not affected by any jarring action, and prevents the rattling of sash.
It is self-acting in all its work, and makes it impossible to forget to lock the window.
It allows proper ventilation without leaving the window unlocked.

It acts by gravity-has no spring-and can never

It does not wear out, but will last while the

Windows that have only one sash moveable, may be changed, so as to move both, at a trifling expense. COST. Stopper and Lock, One Dollar

Complete. It must come into general use for its radical advantages, as a Self-Acting, Burglar-Proof Lock and Ventilator. Ventilator.
For Railway Cars, Steamboats, etc., it is perfect, and, in fact, the thing long sought.
It is emphatically just what everybody wants, and everybody can have. The demand must be unlimited.

Capitalists, Manufacturers, Builders, and men looking for business, are invited to call on scriber and examine it. JACOB WILVER, Jr., July 21, 1866.-6m Sunbury, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of certain writs of Ven Exponas, Plurious Ven Exponas, Levari Facias and Alias Lev Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to pub lic sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The following property, to wit:

A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Deleware township, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Abraham Shoeman; on the south by a public road; on the east by a public road and land of John Heiney, and on the west by land of Dr. Sailor, containing 24 acres and 158 perches, strict measure, all of which is cleared, whereon is crected a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame bank barn and other outbuildings, a well of water, an apple orchard, &c.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Sarah Ann Miller with notice to Jesse Wicks.

ALSO, A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Upper Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the south by land of Michael Paul and Peter Beisel; on the east by land of the heirs of John Schminkey, dec'd., and Daniel Keefer; on the north by the land of David Malick and Charles Kahler and on the west by lands of Samuel Beise and John Geist, containing 96 acres, more or less, 86 acres whereof are cleared and the balance timberland, whereon are erected a log weatherboarded dwelling house, frame bank barn, wagon shed and other outbuild ings, &c.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of John S. Schminkey. ALSO,

A certain building or dwelling house of two stories, having a front of sixteen feet and depth of twenty eight feet, to which is attached a one-story frame kitchen ten feet in width and twelve feet in depth, situate upon a certain lot in Dewart's addition to Sunbury, No-, in the county of Northumberland, Pa., bounded and described as follows; on the north and east by an alley; on the south by a lot row owned and occupied by John Diemer, and on the west by Fawn street, being forty-two feet or thereabout in

front on said Fawn street. Seized, taken into execution and to be owner, or reputed owner and contractor

ALSO. A certain tract or piece of land situate in Peter Coble and others, containing 28 acres, more or less, about 20 acres whereof are cleared, whereon are erected a two-story frame house, small stable, &c.

Seized taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Robet Payne. ALSO,

All that certain tract or parcel of land with the rolling Mill building thereon erected, situate in Coal township, in the county of Northumberland and state of Pennsylva nia, beginning at a peg in the centre line of the branch railroad to big mountain; thence some eighty-two degrees seventeen and onecity on Thursday by the Commissioners.—
They were charged with eating brown sugar on their strawberries.

Some eighty two dignormal seventyhalf minutes west one hundred and seventynine and one half feet to a post; thence by land surveyed in the name of Samuel Clark, north one degree six minutes, east seven hundred feet and one-tenth of a foot to a post; thence north eighty-two degrees seventeen and a half minutes, cast seventy-two durability and each stove warranted to perform feet and four-tenths of a foot to a peg in the said centre line of the branch railroad to big mountain; thence along the same south seven degrees and forty-two minutes and a half, east six hundred and ninety-one feet and eight tenths of a foot to the first mentioned peg in the centre line of the branch railroad to Big Mountain aforesaid and place of beginning, containing two acres of land, strict measure, being part of a certain tract of parcel of land containing six and one-halt acres of land which William E. Evans and wife by indenture bearing date the fourth day of February, A. D., 1858, recorded at Sunbury, &c.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Frederick Albert Reinstein, trustee of Susan Longnecker, wife of David Longnecker, David Longnecker

and Susan his wife. WM. M. WEAVER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, July 21, 1866.

NOTICE.

A LL persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned on Book account or otherwise, will please call on N. F. LIGHTNER, and settle immediately, or the accounts will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection.

B. A. FISCHER. Sunbury, July 21, 1866 .- 3t

Pensions Increased. The late Act of Congress gives additional pay to the following Pensions, viz :

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 S. B. BOYER, Att'y at Law. ocurement of these cla

BOWMAN & LEONARD. Manufacturers and WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS



704 Arch Street, Philadelphia. These in want of Silver or Silver Plated Ware will find it much to their advantage by visiting our Store before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kind of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the First Class, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices.

July 7th, 1866.—13ci

PHOTOGRAPHIC. H. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO. Retail, 501 BROADWAY, New York.

In addition to our main business of Photographic Mass-als we are Headquarters for the following, viz. STEREOSCOPES & STERESCOPIC VIEWS American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Gro up STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR, Prom negatives made in the various campaigns and orming a complete Photographic history of the great con-est.

Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscop Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. We manufacture more largely than any other about 200 varieties, from 50 cents to 850 each Chums having the reputation of being auperior in and durability to any others.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENERALS, STATESMEN, ACTORS, ETC., ETC. ETC., ETC

Our Catalogue embraces over Pive Thousand different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with their order.

The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.

SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN

Will be sold at private sale, the large two-and a-half-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT. BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, situate on Walnut street, between 2d and 3d streets, in the Berough of Sunbury. The let is thirty feet front and two hundred and thirty feet in depth.—
The house is entirely new and built of the best material, and is well arranged. There is a number of choice fruit trees on the lot.

If the property is not sold by the first day of August next, it will be offered at public sale on that day, at the residence of the subscriber, at 1 o'clock, P. M. For terms and conditions apply to WM. ENGELMAN.

Sunbury, July 14, 1866.—3t

NOTICE.

directed by the Council, without delay on his part. Therefore, those persons or person who indulge in the hope that the Ordinance not being enforced, as on former occasions, will assuredly be disappointed. It is my intention, as also my duty, that all Ordinances passed by the Council shall be complied with. The committee appointed having charge of the paving are respectfully requested to enforce the said Ordinance without delay, commencing on the first day of August next to furnish all the materials required for the said paving, and forthwith complete the same.

Sunbury, July 14, 1866.—3t Chief Bargess.

ATROSE'S Hair Restorative, the best in use, for

New Wall Paper and Border, just received by LIGHTNER

PURE Lubin Extracts and Lubin Soap, at LIGHTNER'S, Market Square.

LIGHTNER'S, Market Colored Baskets, ADIES call and see the Hanging Baskets, Brackets and Fine Work Boxes, at LIGHTNER'S

HAND and Stand Glasses at Lightner's. 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 ANNA PAINTER

At the solicitation of many of my friends, I have consented to be a VOLUNTEER CANDIDATE for the office of Prothonotary &c. Should I be elected. I promise to fulfill the duties of the office imparitally, and to the best of my ability.

CHAS. J. BRUNER.

Sunbury, June 30th, 1866. Administrator's Notice.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Willard Barton, owner or reputed owner and contractor township, Northumberland county, Pa , deceased township, Northalmoerians and Market Spender A persons indebted to said estate are requested make immediate payment, and those having claim to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement BENJAMIN WITMER,

MICHAEL EMERICH J. GOLD RECEIVED ON DEPOSI

BEARING INTEREST IN GOLD. E. W. CLASK & CO. Bankers, No. 35 South 3d St. PHILADELPHI June 20, 1866 -41

D'DN-WA A BEEC

SPITEDER ECO Market Street, near Engel's Store, SUNBURY

A N immense stock of every kind of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of all descriptions. STOVES,

copper, BRASS and IRON KETTLES FRUIT JARS and CANS of the latest in

Sunbury, July 7, 1866.-ly

Sunbury, July 7, 1866.

Cash! Cash!! Cash! 820,000 wanted in exchange for all Hardware, Irons, Nails, &c., at the new Store of J. H. CONLEY Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

BPRING AND SUMME Just opening at the Millinery Ste Miss M. L. GUSSLE

Hosiery, Ribbons, Flowers, Collars chiefs, &c., &c.,

show goods Sunbury, April 14, 1866.

A LL kinds of Hardware, Iron, & will be sent for and delivered prices by J. H. CO

TURPENTINE, Coal Oil, Fish (
for sale low for Cash by
J. H. Ct NOTICE

A LL those knowing themselves in the H. F. Hass, by note or boomake payment before the first day after that date the seconds will be of John Farnsworth, for collection. Upper Augusta, June 16, 1866

July 21, 1895 .-- 8m

PROPERTY.

Sunbury, July 14, 1866.-3t

NOTICE.

CITIZENS who are owners of property in the Borough of Sunbury, are respectfully requested to give their immediate attention to the PAVING required, agreeably to an Ordinance passed by the Council, of which due notice has been given in reference to the time, &c. Owners of property can rest assured that the Chief Burgess is determined to comply with the enforcement of said Ordinance, as directed by the Council, without delay on his part. Therefore, those persons or person who indulge in

10,000 LBS. Natis and Spikes at \$7 25 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1856.

ATROSE S Han Associated Sunbary LIGHTNER, sole Agent for Sunbary

RINE Feather Brushes, at

PROTHONOTARY.

for which certificates will be issued,

Sheet Iron and Stor

COOK, OFFICE and PARLOR STOVES of the

they are represented. Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Lant Shades, Chimnys, and all articles usually key

tyles.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of Spon Roofing, Range and Furnace Work.

Repairing, cheaply and neatly executed.

BENJ. ZETELM: Clothe Wringers, for sale by
B. ZETELM

Paints, Glass, Putty, White Lend, 'Ac. Everything that Painters use at of prices at the Hardware Store of J. H. CONLE' Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

Millinery Go

Fawn Street, below the Railroad, SUN Such as BONNERS, Dress-Trimmings, Head-Dr

which have been carefully selected.
The attention of the Ladies is solicit
assortment of the latest styles of BO? give satisfaction to all. Call and examine for yourselves.

BUILDERS and those contemple would do well to call and see the ment of Lecks, Latches, Bults, But Straps and T. Hinges, Window Sprintling wanted to complete a home, at ware store of

Sunbury, June 16, 1866. IF you want a good Likeness for to S. BYERLY'S Gallery in Simpso