SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR, Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, Of Cumberland County. nion Republican County Ticket.

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 Sunbury.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.-The Dauphin County Republican Convention mominated John B. Packer Esq., of this place, for Congress, by a vote of 52 to 17. This we think, should settle the question in favor of Mr. Packer, inasmuch as the two large counties of Dauphin and Northumberland, contain two-thirds of the voters of this District. As the case now stands Mr. Packer is nominated by Northumberland and Dauphin. Mr. Miller by Union and Snyder, forming until recently, one county. Mr. Patterson by Juniata.

The Republican vote for Congress, in 1864 in Dauphin and Northumberland, was 7,103. In Union and Snyder, 3,273. In Juniata, 1,-243. By this it will be seen that the two counties which have nominated Mr. Packer polled, in 1864, one-third more Republican votes than the other three. Mr. Packer's friends are anxious for his nomination, and confident of success.

MEETING POSTPONED. - The Geary meeting, noticed in the city papers to be next, has been postponed until about the 22d of September next. Due notice will be given of the exact time, next week.

The Reading Mass Meeting was the largest ever held in that place. Gen. Geary was present and spoke. A number of promi. nent speakers were present and spoke from different stands. The friends of Clymer will have reason to congratulate themselves if they can get for him the party vote at home.

Reports from the corn districts in all parts of the Union lead to the conclusion that the crop will be unprecedented both in amount and quality. The aggregate crop cannot fall short of a thousand millions of bushels

A Mobile newspaper shows how admirable it is reconstructed by declaring that Dr. Dostie's body "boiled down, would make good soap for Yankee school-marms." Some of the Northern Democratic journals are hardly more decent in their expressions.

SUMMING UP.-Vallandigham, in a private conversation with a Chicago gentleman recently, summed up the political situation as follows:

"The only question now is whether the whale shall swallow Jonah or Jonah the whale-that is, whether the great Democratic party shall swallow the handful of Johnson men, or the Johnson men shall swallow the great Democratic party."

In Ohio the rallying cry of the Republicans in the canvass is, "The Constituhe was."

The late Dr. Dostie was the first of the loval citizens of New Orleans to board the Union fleet after the capture of the city in 1863, and declare his devotion to the flag. No wonder the Southern Democratic Journals call bim a malignant fanatic, who was unfit to live.

Rev. J. W. Horton, Chaplain of the Louisiana Convention, and among the killed, was a native of Nautuket, Mass., and a direct decendant of Gen. Joseph Warren.

The re-nomination of the Hon! Thomas Williams, of Pittsburg, for Congress in the 23d district, is a merited tribute to eminent ability and staunch devotion to

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Chicago Republican gives the following version of General Dix, amended by Johnson: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, ask him if he will accept a 'national situation,"

They have a way of "putting things" out west that, to say the least of it, is very expressive. Among the resolutions of a late Union convention in Illinois we find the fol-

Resolved, That "treason must be made odious," but that it cannot be made odious by giving rebels seats in Congress, nor by ding Jefferson Davis on poached eggs and

fried oysters. The Chicago Tribune estimates the Western majorities for the congressional policy

Ohio Indiana Illinois	Maj. 40,000 35,000 45,000	Missouri Minnesota Karsas	Maj. 10,600 6,600 10,000
Michigan	17,000	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
Wisconsin Iowa	15,000 25,000	Agg. maj.	203,00
PR14		5	

The Democratic scheme to nominate Gen. Sherman for President in 1868 is thus spoken of by the South Carolina Columbian :

"If there are two names which we should select to typify all that is fiendish in human nature, they are those of Sherman, the archincendiary, and of Logan, his tool."

MILES O'RIELLY-one of the most versatile of living Irishmer.-and that is very high praise-thus describes the "little villian of the Times," as a literary man.

"Raymond's articles are like nothing but the nasty toy which children play with, and call 'Pharaoh's serpents.' From the smallest foundation of fact and the cheapest glitter of tinsel, they evolve an apparently endless and certainly most convolute formation of frotbilly evanescent to is—the won 'er b ing that so small an idea can be clothed in so many words; and the substantishty of the argument being just about equal in durability and tension to that of the whitey brown material vomited forth from one of Pharaoh's little pewter pyramids."

This is not complimentary, but we are afraid it is true.

A street railroad company of St. Louis have been fined three hundred dollars for alleged extertion in raising their rate of fare after midnight.

A PROPHETIC LETTER. The whole country are aware of the man

ly course pursued by Gen. Geary, as Gover nor of Kansas, under Pierce, but few have seen his appeal to James Buchanan not to betray his country, by adhering to a cabal of traitors who had ruled Pierce and nearly ruined Kansas. As an evidence of his fidel ity to principle and his remarkable foresight we reprint the following letter from Gen. Genry to James Buchapan, dated February 12th, 1857. Here, as in a mirror, he seemed to foresee and to fortell the awful revenge that would punish any want of fidelity on the part of the Executive. He counsels James Buchanan, almost in set terms, what to do to save the public from the plots of Jefferson Davis, and he predicts that if Jefferson Davis is permitted to carry out his policy, "the entire country will be involved in calamities too dreadful to contemplate and as disastrous as any that could befall a nation." But James Buchanan was deaf to all such appeals, and General Geary, finding himself deserted by his chief, resigned his office, and was succeeded by Robert J. Walker, another Democrat, who was sent to Kanses in the belief that he would prove a more willing instrument. The catastrophe was completed by the indignant refusal of that eminent statesman to do the work which had disgusted and disheartened both his heroic predecessors. No true Pennsylvanian can read this letter of Gen. Geary without recalling the whole history of Buchanan's administration, and without feeling a new sense of gratitude that the citizen who, nearly ten years ago thought and wrote in this way, is shortly to assume the Executive go on." chair of this great State:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LECOMPTON, KANSAS TERRITORY, Februrary 12, 1857.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN. - Dear Sir : No apology is needed for my again addressing held at this place, on the 1st of September you, notwithstanding my last letter was written only two days ago. In that I informed you, at considerable length, of the condition of affairs in this territory, of certain outrages that have recently been committed, of the character of the men, mostly Government officials, by whom these out-rages were instigated, and that my situation and usefulness here would depend mainly upon the support of the General Government n my endeavors to maintain the peace and promote the welfare of the Territory. Since hen new developements have occurred justifying all I then wrote, and of which it s important that you should be apprised.

From reliable sources information has been received that new plans are being formed, not only to assassinate myself and certain members of my household, but to create a breach of the peace, which threatens to be far more serious than the outrages that have been suppressed, and which have for their ultimate aim nothing short of the dissolution of the Union in case of the failure of the unjust and infamous attempts that are being made to force the institution of Slavery upon the unwilling people of this

Having positive assurance of the truth of such reports, which have reached me from sundry sources, and being satisfied that the danger was imminent, and that prompt action was needed to avert it. I at once addressed a communication to General Persifer F. Smith, at Fort Leavenworth, apprising him of the facts, and asking him to send to my assistance two companies of cavalry. I made this request in accordance with unrevoked instructions from the President, "to maintain order and quiet in the Territory of Kansas, and if disturbances occur therein to bring to punishment the of-fenders;" and with the firm belief that the assurances received by me from the same high source, that in carrying out these in-structions I would be aided by such military force as I might require.

This belief was not in the least shaken by tional Amendment as it is, and Johnson as rumors that were rife throughout Lecompton and vicinity, that the agitators of the pending disturbances were boasting of, and glorifying in, information they assumed to have received from Washington, that it was the intention of the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, to withdraw from me all military aid and protection, and thus leave me at the mercy of the assassins who were plotting my destruction and that of the country.

Judge, then, of my astonishment upon receiving from General Smith, in reply to my requisition for troops, a letter confirming the worst of these bold and infamous rumors, In that letter he not only refuses to furnish the troops required, but cooly informs me that I am to be deprived of the few men that were detailed to guard the executive build-ing, and the public records and other property belonging to the Government. He says:
"All the forces here have been designated by the Secretary of War, and are under orders for other services more distant, and even the

companies near you will have to be called. There can, therefore, no longer be any room to doubt, if there were any before, the truth of the statements made to me by parties of unquestionable respectability and veracity, that the riotous men with whom I am surrounded, and who have already created so much mischief and perpetrated so many and such heinous encouragement and support of Jeff. Davis, and others high in authority; that these high officials anticipate with satis faction, not only new disturbances in this Territory, but a dissolution of the Union itself by forcible means at no far distant period; and that the seizure of United States arms at Liberty, Missouri, by the ruffians who invaded Kansas, in September last, was done with their sanction and approval, and was but a preliminary step to similar atrocious and treasonable acts now in contemplation in other portions of the United States.

Hence, it is with no ordinary degree of anxiety that I again call your attention to the existing state of things in Kansas, and urge upon you, as soon as you shall have assumed the Presidential office, the absolute necessity of speedy removal of the tribulent men who employ their official positions and opportunities for the basest purposes, and to support, with all the power of the General Government, the Executive of this Territory, whoever he may be, in all his laudable efforts to preserve its peace and promote its

prosperity.
Should this duty be neglected, and the parties now holding official position here, and to whom I have heretofore directed your especial attention, be retained in power by the Administration and permitted to consummate their treasonable designs, depend upon it that the day is not far distant when the entire country will be involved in calamities too dreadful to contemplate, and as disastrous as any that could befull a

Very respectfully, Your friend and ob't servant,

Irish-Republican Association of Chicago, came off on the 15th inst., at Hass' Park, nine miles west of that city. Not less than 15,000 persons in all were present, a fair portion of whom were Fenians and their friends; but the chief attractions was the announcement that Governor Oglesley, Speaker Colfax and Gen. Logan would make addresses. The weather was propitious, and the assemblage orderly. At 11 P. M. Gov. Oglesby was introduced and received with great applause, and delivered an able address, which was received by the assemblages with deafening cheers.

SPEECH OF THE HON, SCHUYLER COLFAX. The Hon, Schuyler Colfax was then intro

duced and loudly cheered. He-said : I am here to respond to the noble resolutions you sent me. I will very briefly review the course of the British Government towards us during our late service and perilous struggle. That government made haste to recognize rebels as belligerents, and to provision the pirate rams they had built and sent forth to devastate our peaceful com-merce. When we asked England at the close of the war to repair the grievous wrongs she had done, she kicked our Minister out of her ante-chamber. Between na-Whatsoever England has done unto us we ought to do unto her until she repents .-When her hour of trial came, and the Queen begged the President to issue a proclamation, he should have taken her own proclamation and said: "Here are rebels fighting for their liberty, as our forefathers rebelled and fought for theirs. It is a fair fight. The rebels are clearly belligerents; let the fight

I confess I was unutterably humiliated when I read the proclamation that Mr. Johnson saw fit to issue, instead of such an one as he should have issued. Why should not Ireland be free? She once had a Parlia ment of her own, and ought to have one now. Now, this Democratic party which has so long claimed to be the friend of the Irishman, has gone down to Philadelphia to receive its creed from Andrew Johnson him self, who will dictate it so as to suit his British friends. The House of Representatives directed the release of the Fenian prisoners held by the President of the United States, but I grieve to say that until this time the President has failed to show even courteous respect to the order of the representatives of the people of the United States and the brave General O'Neill is here to day under the bonds of the President, to answer his accusers at the close of this month for loving liberty for Irishmen. The Congress had been wholly upon the side of Ire-land's independence, and my whole heart is with you. Soon may we have another Irish Parliament on Dublin Green. [Three cheers for that-hip, hip, hurrah! Long continued applause.

SPEECH OF GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN. After a song of "Sherman's March to the Sea," General John A Logan was announced, He said :

Fellow citizens: I shall not attempt to address you at any length. You have heard from your Governor and from the Speaker of the House of Representatives, until the road is so plainly marked that no man need err in following it. So far as Fenianism is concerned, I no nothing about it; but so far as your struggling for Irish independence is concerned, you have my whole heart on your side. [Great cheering.] My father was born in county Monahan, Ireland, and struggled long for Irish freedom. He taught me the lesson, and I learned it well—the lesson of undying patriotism that swears eternal eumity to all oppressors. [Great cheering.] So, then, when you ask the true American whether he is in favor of Irish liberty and opposed to British oppression, he lays his hand upon his heart and swears before high heaven eternal fidelity to Irish Independenc.

Loud cheering. It has been natural for an Irishman to join the Democratic party misled by the name. of hostilities." My father was a Democrat. I have been a Democrat, but this rebellion changed the status of parties altogether. We can all see plainly now where the line is run that parts patriots from traitors. You must not longer be deceived. Every friend of freedom is the friend of Irish freedom, and to lovers of universal and impartial suffrage only can Irish patriots go to find true friends. The man who would enslave a black man would enslave an Irishman if he could. You have been egregiously mistaken in supposing that the slave holders have been your friends. They have despised you just as they have despised black slaves and all poor white men, and have only fed you with whisky

when they wanted your votes.

The neutrality of England during our war, our Governor and our Speaker Colfax have well said, is good neutrality toward England now. If the Irish patriots want vessels and munitions of war, they should have them. We ain't afraid of England; why should we be? The United States is a man; a man big enough and stout enough to take care of himself, and needn't be afraid of a woman. [Great cheering.] Whenever the time comes that Ireland has a chance to be free, it will not be Irishmen alone who will spring to fight for her freedom. We tell Mr. Johnson you may put your foot on the necks of Irishmen now, but Irishmen shall have their turn by and by. The President encouraged the poor servant girls and day laborers to give half of all their earnings to buy arms and equipments and put troops in the field only that he might confiscate these arms, and imprison these patriot leaders. Now, do you want any more of that sort of help ? ["No ! no ! no !"] Well, then you had better give Andy Johnson and his Copperhead and rebel confederates a wide birth, and keep company with those who do stand by you, and don't betray you in the hour of your extremity. The time will come to try again, and I hope to God it will come soon. Go in and win. Fight for Irish liber. ty as you fought for the American Government, and you will win. | Great cheering. General O'Neil! was loudly called for, and came forward amid the loudest cheering After order was restored he spoke at som ength, and the meeting then adjourned.

A BIOGRAPHY OF

HIESTER OLYMER. Hiester Clymer was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1827, of respectable parentage. His grandfather, George Cly mer, was one of the signers of the Declara-tion of Independence. He had the benefit of a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to practice at the Reading bar.

Nothing was heard of him in public life until the year 1850, when he commenced his political career by running for the Legisla-ture on the Whig ticket in Berks county. Of course he was not elected. He, however, ran behind Gen. Wm. H. Keim, the Whig

Your friend and ob't servant,
John W. Geart.

Professor James Pierce, of Harvard College, has commenced a suit for \$5,000 against the Troy and Boston Railroad Campany, for injuries received near Wallingford, in June, 1868.

A drove of hogs for Louisville started from Loanford, Kentucky, last week, and about one hundred of them died on the way of hog cholers. The rest were hurried to Louisville, killed and consumed.

They make telegraph poles of mahogany in South Australia.

"MY POLICY" ARRAIGNED BY tional authority against the revolutionary attempts of the seceding States. On all such questions he was invariably in sympathy with the rebellion. But let the Record

On the 12th day of April, 1861, the day of the rebel assault upon Fort Sumter, he opposed and voted against the bill for arm-

opposed and voted against the bill lot attaining the State,—See Legislative Record for 1861, pages 848-5, &c.
On the 15th of April, 1861, after the news of the fall of Sumter had been fired by this insult to the national flag, Mr. Clymer, with his five disloyal colleagues, entered on the Journal of the Senate their solem protest against the passage of the bill for arming the State. -- See Legislative Record for 1861, pages 902-8.

In the session of 1862, during the dark days of the Republic, and when reverses had overtaken her armies, Mr. Clymer voted against sustaining them in the field, by vo-ting against the joint resolutions of the Legislature to provide for the collection of the direct tax levied by the United States.—See Legislative Record for 1862, pages 154-5. On the 9th and 19th of April, 1863, on the consideration and final passage of the bill to authorize those in the military and naval service of the United States to vote he voted with his Democratic colleagues

against every section.—Same page 808.
In the session of 1864, on the 9th of March upon the joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the soldiers to vote, Mr. Clymer being pre-sent dogded; and in the alternoon of the same day, having asked leave to record his vote, the Senate refused.—See Legislative

Record, 1864, 335-341. And later in the session, when a bill was introduced to carry this amendment into effect, Mr. Clymer not only spoke against it, but with his twelve Democratic colleagues voted against it .- See Legislative Record,

1864, page 509. During the session of 1863, Mr. Clymer voted against joint resolutions in favor of a law to define and punish treasonable offen-ses.—Legislative Record, 1863, pages 204-8. During same session he voted against the bill to legalize the payment of bounties to volunteers. This was on the eve of the invasion of the State, and but three months before the battle of Gettysburg .- Legislalive Record for 1863, pages 809-11.

On the 6th of March, 1863, Mr. Clymer opposed giving Andrew Johnson, then Governor of Tennessee, the privilege of speaking at the Capitol of Pennsylvania on behalf of the loyal men of the South. He denounced him as a usurper, charged him with "upturning every principle on which this govern-ment is founded;" with having "bent the suppliant knee before the throne of power;" and that, "for pelf or some other considera-tion," he had yielded to the meaures of the government. He further spoke of him "as power."-Legislative Record of 1863, pages

On the 21st of April, 1863, he addressed a public meeting called under his auspices, and held at the Court House in Reading, Berks county. Among other violent and inflammatory language against the General Government, he advocated the resolutions that "resistance by force to an invasion of our personal freedom is a virtue," and that "we do not approve of this war as at present conducted. We never did approve of it in

On the 24th of August, 1863, in his So merset speech, Mr. Clymer declared that if Woodward and Vallandigham were elected Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, they, with Seymour, of New York, and Parker, of New Jersey, would unite in recalling from the army the troops of their respective States and thus compel the Administration to call convention of States to make terms with traitors.

On the 3d of February, 1864, when Mr. Clymer was charged with having uttered such a sentiment, he failed to justify himself, and went so far as to declare that the United States then "presented a mournful spectacle amongst the nations of the earth."

Mr. Clymer was afterward a supporter of the Chicago platform, which declared "that And his whole public career, and all his

record. He might do to rule over South Carolina or Virginia, but never over the loyal men of Pennsylvania.

NEUTRALITY:

Important Proclamation from the President in Regard to the Blockade of Matamoras by the Imperi-

By the President of the United States. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, A war is existing in the Re-

public of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention; and Whereas, The United States, in accordance with their settled babits and policy, are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Republic of Mexico; and
Whereas, It has become known that one

of the belligerents in the said war, namely, the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be the Emperor of Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the port of Matamoras and other Mexican ports which are in the occupation or possession of another of the said bolligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words: "The ports of Matamoras, and all those of

the Northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the Government, are closed to foreign and coasting traffic during such time as the laws of the Empire shall not be therein reinstated.
"Article 2. Merchandise proceeding from

the said ports on arriving at any other where the excise of the empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation, introduction, and consumption, and on satisfactory proof of contravention shall be irrepressibly con-"Our Minister of the Treasury is charged

with the punctual execution of this decree "Given at Mexico the 9th of July, 1866;" And whereas, The decree thus recited by declaring a belligerent blockade, unsupported by competent military or naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, as defined by the law of nations as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid

United States of Mexico. Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of these United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid decree is held, and will be held by the Unitd States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Gov-ernment or citizens of the United States will

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the scal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington on the seventeenth day of Au-gust, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. In Paris 10,000 war maps were sold in forty-eight hours after Sadowa. The New Orleans Massacre.

Gen. Baird Forwards an Official Report STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF KILLED "MY POLICY" IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.

Gen. Baird's official report of the massacre was forwarded yesterday by Gen. Sheridar. to Gen. Grant, with a respectful demand that it be made public. The report embra-ces a history of all the circumstances con-nected with the massacre, and proves conclusively that it was preconcerted and pre-arranged by the rebel Mayor, John T. Monroe, the Lieutenant Governor, and others inter-ested in breaking up the convention. The report is also a vindication of the course pursued by General Baird, who claims to have taken every precaution consistent with the facts then known to him, and but for the treachery of the police and rebel city and State officials it is claimed that the precau-tion taken would have been sufficient. It remains to be seen whether the President will dare refuse to allow the publication of this report and General Sheridan's dispatches to General Grant, after their publication has been demanded by General Sheridan. The medical officer detailed to make an official report of the killed and wounded presented the names in full, together with the character of the wounds received by the following

Members of the convention-one killed and eight wounded, or one-third of the members present; white citizens attending the Convention, two killed and nine wounded; total number of whites killed and wounded, 20. Colored citizens attending the Convention-killed, 84; wounded, 119; total of colored killed and wounded, 153. Of the police, there were 10 slightly wounded, most of whom were on duty the next day. One white citizen with the police was killed. The evidence shows that the man was accidentally shot by the police; also, that in the excitement many of the police were wounded by their comrades. In addition to the above the doctor reports ten colored men killed and twenty wounded whose names he could not ascertain. From the best information at hand I am forced to believe that there were a great many more killed and wounded among the colored people than have been officially reported by Dr. Hartsuff. Many of the wounded are secreted in out-of-the-way places, and it would be impossible to get all of their names.

The New Orleans Tribune of to-day's issue Our list, so far as completed up to the present moment, shows a total of 378 killed

and wounded among the friends of the convention. The military commission will finish exama mere hireling of Federal patronage and ining witnesses on Tuesday next, and immediately proceed to arrange the evidence in form. The report and evidence will cover about 1,200 pages of legal cap paper, closely written on both sides, and will prove the most damning record and solemn protest yet made public against Mr. Johnson's policy of reconstruction, which the evidence proves

must, if persisted in, end in the extermina-

tion of all Union men in the South. Judge Hasting, United States commissioner, and a well known loyal Southerner, had his house fired last night by some rebel miscreant. This is the second attempt that has been made to burn him out in the course of three weeks. Two citizens were arrested yesterday by the military for threatening the lives of members of the convention, and making use of treasonable language under direct pressure from the President. The city government is being gradually restored to the civil authorities. Union men continue to leave the city in considerable numbers, and a great many are preparing to follow as soon as they can dispose of their property. But very few who can possibly leave will remain to submit to rebel persecutions.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Aug. 19. General Baird's official report of the massacre was forwarded yesterday morning, by after four years of "failure to restore the General Sheridan, to General Grant, with a Union by the experiment of war," "imme-request that it be published, together with diate efforts should be made for the cessation his telegrams to General Grant. Baird's report proves beyond all doubt that the massacre was pre-arranged by the rebel Mayor. official acts and private declarations have John T. Monroe, and others, who had deteruniformly been consistent with the above mined on effectually disposing of the convention by slaughtering its members. The report of the military commission will be completed by the 25th inst., and together with the evidence will cover over one thousand pages of closely written foolscap. There is sworn testimony that secret signs and pass-words were used between the police and the different rebel military organizations in the city, on the day of the massacre.

The Boston Transcript suggests that Andrew Johnson, like Andrew Jackson, had now better be styled the "Hero of New Orleans."

Thomas S. Turner, of Freeport, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Illinois, having gene over to the Bread and-Butter party, has resigned. He will have a place as Collector of Internal Revenue.

Spurgeon says that Henry Ward Beeche seems to him, in breadth and variety of mental endowments, more like Shakspeare than any man who has lived since his time.

FOREIGN HUMBUG AND NATIVE HONESTY. -With all our cuteness, we are annually swindled by foreign humbugs who palm themselves on us as medical men and univer sity-graduates. Mr. A. Speer, however, comes out flat-footed and tells us he is no doctor-but a plain, practical man, with a good property in New Jersey which he has turned to account in making his Samburg Port wine, which he does not wish the public to regard as a patent medicine, but simply to give it credit for whatever medicinal virtues scientific men affirm it possesses .-W. A. Bennett sells it.

SEE A WOMAN, in another column picking Samburg grapes for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in the hospi-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. Ben-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. EXTRA BOUNTY

EXTRA BOUNTY!! I am prepared to collect
the additional Bounty due Soldiers under the
late Act of Congress, promptly and speedy. Soldiers
will find it to their advantage to either call in person,
write or send their discharge to me; my charge in
each case is Five Dollars, no charge until bounty is
collected. Satisfactory references will in all cases
be given.

No. 224 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.

PUBLIC SALE

VALUABLEPROPERTY WILL be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Sunbury, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st 1866, at one o'clock P. M., the fol-

lowing valuable property, to wit:

A certain half Lot of Ground, situate on Third street, between Market and Chesout streets, in the borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., whereon is creeted a large two and half Story Brick Building known as the Public School House.

Terms and conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

E. WILVERT, Pres't. School Board. L T. ROHEBACH, Secretary. Sunbury, August 25, 1866.

Great Attraction, NEW TIN-WARE SMITH & GENTHER. BUNBURY, PA.,

Where they keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order at short notice. TIN AND SHEET IRON-WARE of all descriptions They would especially call the attention of pur-chasers to their large and well selected stock of

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES. The subscribers have made arrangements to have all their best stoves made to order, and those who would have a good stove would do well to go and examine their large and well selected stock.

First. They defy competition on the following tried Brands of Cook Stoves, viz: Combination Gas Burner, Cook.

and the well known Antidust Cook Stove ca

WABASH AND IRONSIDES.

Also. Parlor and office Stoves in great variety em-bracing all the best manufactures and most fashion-able designs, unsurpassed for beauty of finish simpli-city of arrangements combining cheapness, durability and each stove warranted to perform what they are represented.

Also, The celebrated Baltimore Fire Place Stove, for heating first, second and third stories by Registers. Also, VULCAN HEATER.

Governor Penn-Cook.

Also, the celebrated MORNING GLORY. Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Shades Chimules, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of this kind. They are also prepared to furnish State and do slating in the best workmanlike manner.

Also, to do Tin Roofing, Spouting, Range and Furnace Work, Gas Fitting, &c. Repairing neatly and cheanly executed.

and cheaply executed. Also : "Baugh's Raw Bone Super-Phos phate." Remember the place. Sample and Sales Room nearly opposite Conly's Hardware Store, Market street, between Third and Fourth streets. Building dark painted. August 25, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY. WILL be sold at Public Sale, all that certain half LOT OF GROUND, situate on the corner of Chesnut and Third streets, in the borough of Sun-bury, Pa., adjoining Public School Property; also, a large brick building creeted thereon known as the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Sale to take place on Saturday, Sept. 1st, 1866, at the old Court House, at 1 v clock P. M., of said day, when the terms and conditions will be made known.

A. N. BRICE,

Suphers Appare 25, 1868. Sunbury, August 25, 1866.

STOP & LOOK AT THIS! CAPITAL, \$100,000.

Important to all Owners of Live Stock. THE GREAT EASTERN DETECTIVE HORSE

Insurance Company, chartered March 12, 66 by the State of Pennsylvania, insures, HORSES MULES AND CATTLE, against loss by theft, death Office: 108 South Fourth Street, Philad., P.

Office: 108 South Fourth Street, Philad., Pa President: Col Charles Frailey; Vice President, D L. Esterly; Socretary, Dr. B. Becker; General Agent, P. Haffa.

Reference, by permission, to the following gentle-men: Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg, Pa.; Burd Patterson, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.; Gen Joseph L Stich-ter, Hardware Merchant, Reading, Pa; Dr John Gloninger, President Lebanon Bank; L Whitney, Banker, Pottsville.

Our rates are lower than any other Insurance Com-nany, while they insure against one risk, we insure

pany, while they insure against one risk, we insure against all risks. Agents wanted in every county in

ISAIAH S, GOSSLER, Assistant General Agent, Sunbury, Pa. August 18, 1866.—3m

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for Northumberland county to examine and restate the account of Peter B. Masser, one of the Executors of Henry Masser deceased, will strend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Sunbury, on Saturday the 15th day of September next at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. B. BOYER, Auditor.

August 25, 1866—3t

EXTRA BOUNTY

TO SOLDIERS! WIDOWS! FATHERS! MOTHERS

AND MINOR CHILDREN! Bounty Bill just passed gives all soldiers who en listed for three years, since April 19, 1881, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and received One Hundred Dollars Bounty and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Widows, Fathers, Mothers, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years, as above, and died in the service or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitted to the above extra One Hundred Dollars

Dollars

To be obtained upon application in person or by letter to the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO. August 18, 1866.—1m

BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS. I HAVE made arrangements in Washington City, for the prompt collection of Bounty under the late Act of Congress. I have also received the proper blanks to prepare the claims. Soldiers entitled to this Bounty should apply immediately, as it is estimated that it will require three years to adjust all the claims.

the claims.

All soldiers who enlisted for three years and who have not received more than \$100 bounty are entitled to the benefits of this Act, as well as soldiers who have enlisted for three years and discharged after a service of two years, by reason of wounds received disease contracted in line of duty, or re-enlistment.

LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.

Sunbury, August 18, 1866.

Bountles Collected. G. W. HAUPT, Attorney at Law, Sunbury, Paroffers his professional services for the collection of bounties due to soldiers under the late Equalization Act passed by Congress. As an authorized claim agent he will promptly collect all Bounties, Pensions and Gratuities due to soldiers of the late war, or the war of 1812.

Sunbury, August 12, 1865. Sunbury, August 13, 1866.

Administrator's Notice. Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Kohl, late of Lower Mahonoy township. Northumberland county. Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having elaims to present them duly authoniticated for settlement.

JAMES KOHL,

HENRY KOHL,

Low. Mahonoy twp., Aug. 18, '66.— Adm'rs.

Low. Mahonoy twp., Aug. 18, '66.-NOTICE.

Jacon Sulphan, Clerk. Sunbury, Aug. 11, 1866.—3t CALL and see those beautiful Bird Cages at the new Hardware store of J. H. CONLEY & CO.

BECDEUM'E'W.

THE following persons are entitled to receive an increase of Bounty under the Act of Congrespassed July 1856, to equalize Bounties.

Ist All soldiers who enlisted after the 19th day of April, 1861, for 3 years, and served their time of enlistment and have been honorably discharged, and have received or are entitled to receive a Bounty of \$100, are entitled an additional Bounty of \$100.

2d All such soldiers who culisted for 3 years, and have been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, are entitled to an additional Bounty of \$100.

3d The Widow, Minor Children, or Parents of such soldiers who died in the service of wounds or disease, are entitled to an additional Bounty of \$100. By application to S. P. WOLVERTON, Esq. SUNRIVEY, Pennsylvania, who is an authorized Cla Agent, all such claims can be speedily collected. Sunbury, August 4, 1866.—If

NOTICE TO OPPICERS.—Act of Congress. approved, July 18, 1866, gives Three Months' Pay Proper to officers of volunteer service, who were in any manner honorably discharged after April 9th 1865 who had been officers on March 3d, 1665. Apply immediately, in person or by letter, to the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Wainut street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH E DEVITT 4 CO.

August 4, 1866.—3t

Miss LOUISA SHIESE,ER. Millinery Goods and Dress Trim-mings, Head Dresses,

GLOVES, PARASOLS, &c., &c., South side of Markot Square. SUNBURY, Penn's Has just returned from the cities with a choice selection of seasonable goods to which the attention of the Ladies is respectfully solicited.

MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS

Glover, Ribbons, With Head-Dresses, Hosiery,

has been carefully selected and will give satisfaction.

Miss Shissler has had an experience in the business that enables her to select goods with an eye to the taste and wishes of her customers, and she begs a continuance of favors in the future which she takes pleasure in acknowledging during the past year. Ladies will find a choice stock of every thing in her line of business.

Sunbury, April 14, 1866.

SUNERURE W. Monday, August 27. BARDNER, HEMMINGS, & CO'S

AMERICAN CIRCUS. VAN AMBURCH & CO'S



EGYPTIAN CARAVAN. The Largest Traveling Fahibition in



REAL MENAGERIE

Baby Elephant, 2 Humped Camel. Royal Bengal Tigers, and Host of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c , &c,



BEST CIRCUS TROUPE

Belter Horses and Ponies, Better Performers and Better Clowns
Than are comprised in any similar Exhibition. Two Performances each Day, Af-

terncon and Night Doors open at 1 and 61 o'clos v Dae Price of Admission to Beth Sacre Adults 50 cts. Children under 10 years 25 cts.

SHAMOKIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25 MILTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28. W. H. GARDNER, Agent.

August 18, 1866 EXTRA PENSION

TO WIDOWS. EXTRA PENSION TO WIDOWS Widows are now entitled to an Increesed Pension of \$2 per month for each child of the soldier under 18 years of age. To be obtained upon application in person or by letter, to the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO. August 18, 1866. -- 1m ANNOUNCEMENT TO

The Quaker City Business College, Tenth and Chesnut, and Broad and Spring Garden Streets, Phil-adelphia. Opening of the Fall Sessions, Sept. 3d.

hesbut, and broad and Spring Garden Streets, Paul-delphia. Opening of the Fall Sessions, Sept. 3d. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS, a discount of 25 per cent. allowed on all Scholarships purchased during the month of August, reducing the terms to \$30.— Money may be remitted by mail, and Scholarships secured by those who propose to enter at any future

time.
Superior Advantages. This Institution ranks the first in the country; is a regularly incorporated College, authorized by law to grant Diplomas and confer Degrees of Merit.
The Fall Sessions will open with greatly increased facilities, and young men desiring to qualify themselves for business life here advantages to be obtained nowhere else.

selves for business life here advantages to be obtained nowhere else.

Fairbanks' Bookkeeping. This work, the most complete and extensive Treatise on Bookkeeping ever written, containing 424 pages, and composed exclusively of Actual Business Sets will be ready for publication in August. Price, \$3: by subscription, paid in advance. \$2.50. Remit money, and secure a copy. Descriptive, Circulars on application. Improved Course of Instruction. With the introduction of this book, and with able and experienced instructors, the students of the Institution are guaranteed a Practical Accountant's course of the highest value, such as has never before been placed within the reach of students of Commercial Schools.

T. E. MERCHANT, L. FAIRBANKS, A. M. Secretary. President.

August 11, 1866 .-- 3t Executor's Notice.

Estate of Philip Brymire, deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Philip Brymire, late of the borough of Sanbury, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requisted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER, Ex'tr.

Sunbury, August 4, 1866.-6t EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

L. H. KASE, Aftorney at Law, Sunbury, Pa. Is duly authorized and Licensed by the Government to collect all Military Claims against the United States. Bounty money due soldiers under the late Equalization Act of Congress, and all military claims against the State, due soldiers of 1812, for Pensions and Gratuity. Claims due soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps from enlistment to the date of muster, promptly collected.

Sunbury, August 4, 1866.

\$2,000 A VELABE made by any one with separate to the Presidents, Cashiere and Treasurers of 3 Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, springfield, Vermont. July 28, 1866.—3m.

July 28, 1866.—3m.

I MPORTANT TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SAILORS and MARINES. Soldiers, saliors, or Marines, who have lost an arm or leg, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, are now ennitited to a pension of Fifteen Bollars per month;
these who have lost both arms or both eyes, Twentyfive dollars. This act also restores the Pension to
Soldiers employed in my civil capacity under the
Government. Apply in person or by mail to the
Military and Naval Agency of JOSEPH E. DEVITT
à CO., No. 427 Walnut Street, Priladelphia.
August 4, 1866.—3t