

SHERIFF BECKLEY, the new Sheriff, assumed the duties of his office on Monday last. The short vacation between the November and January Courts, necessarily imposes onerous duties on the new Sheriff, when there is much business. The new deputies appointed by Sheriff Beckley are John A. Hoffman, of Rush, and Martin E. Bucher, of Sunbury. The arrangement for the division of labor, between the two deputies, is, that Mr. Bucher, who has had some experience, as constable, &c., is to attend to the business in and around Sunbury, whilst Mr. Hoffman, who has had five years experience as a Justice of the Peace, will attend, generally, to the business throughout the county. We have no doubt that under the administration of Mr. Beckley, who has always been an obliging and attentive officer, the duties of the office will be faithfully performed.

NEURO STYFACOR.—It is a singular fact that the oldest and most influential organs of the Democratic party, such as the Chicago Times, Boston Post, and New York World, are out in favor of negro suffrage. They contend that universal suffrage is not only democratic, but its adoption alone can save the democratic party from utter annihilation. Even the rebel organs of the chivalry, at Charleston and other southern cities, are beginning to favor this measure. The leading organs of the press, in Pennsylvania, are noncommittal, and say nothing on the subject. They are evidently feeling their way, and not yet ready to express their sentiments. Whenever they do so, the rank and file of the county Press will follow in their wakes, with that spirit of obedience to the party and the party lash, which a long course of instruction has taught them. Should the principle of negro suffrage be adopted, for the purpose of restoring the party, we shall find our negro-hating contemporaries, not only ready to "swallow the nigger," but throw him up again, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," with whom they will march to the polls, arm in arm, provided he will "vote the ticket and not the man." Such are the mutations of party and party tactics, caused by the thirst for office and official patronage.

THE STOCK MARKET.—The Pittsburg Gazette, of the 15th, says the stock market has been dull and declining, and purchasers for the East lost heavily. That those who shipped stock from there to New York and Philadelphia last week "got their fingers burned" pretty badly, and, as a matter of course, these men will not buy very largely now unless they can do so at a material reduction. Prime to extra fat cattle, suitable for retailing in the eastern markets, sold at 7 to 7 1/2—one drove of choice bringing 7 1/2. Good to medium cattle may be quoted at 6 to 7, and inferior to common at 4 1/2 to 5. Hogs the prices have declined. Last week, good to prime heavy averages sold at from 8 to 8 1/2, while this week, the bulk of the sales were at from 7 to 7 1/2—one or two bunches of extra brought 7 1/2, to go to Reading, Penn'a.

Under the head of how to kill the Radical party, that brave newspaper, the St. Louis Democrat, replies to the Chicago Times in the following language: The object of the Times is plainly avowed. It wants to kill the Radical party. This it proposes to do by granting to the party that the Radical party desires. We demand equal rights and impartial suffrage. "Grant both," says the Times, "and so get this Radical party under ground." Very good, gentlemen. We will consent that the Radical party shall cease to exist when you have granted all that it asks! It fights not for the spoils, but for the principle. Let us have a rule, and we do not care what becomes of the party. The plan of the Times may seem somewhat odd, but it is really the only feasible way of getting rid of Radical rule. Just so long as the questions raised by the war remain unsettled, the country will smother conservatism. Let us have a rule, and whoever else you may call the party opposed to radical ideas, in every election. Just so long as the negro question remains open, just so long as the laws do not grant to a black man the same rights and the same protection that they grant to whites, just so long as the Radical party exists, just so long as you are blind and stupid prejudices raise their feeble protest against the Declaration of Independence, just so long there will be a struggle to make the spirit and letter of that sublime document the supreme law of the land, and in that struggle Radicalism will be inevitable. It was inevitable from the instant that slavery was abolished. The only question then, is the only question now, is whether it shall come to its end, and whether the consent of the people in every part of the land, or whether long discussion, years of agitation and political contest, and the steady education of public opinion shall be necessary to accomplish it. ANDREW JOHNSON might have ended the matter by his single word. True, his motives are not unassailable; the North would have sustained him, and before this time there would have been peace and a complete restoration of all the States. But he thought he could use the prejudice against the negro to secure his election. For that purpose he threw himself into the arms of Copperheads, and gave traitors the right of the South. And now it may take time to undo the mischief caused by his treachery. It may take years to secure to loyal men at the South that full protection in all their rights that the Constitution grants. It may take years to secure at the South and at the North absolute equality before the law—equality of civil rights and impartial suffrage. Or, if the South and the Democratic party of the North are wise they may stop all this agitation, take the negro question forever out of politics, and restore every Southern State to the Union within one year. The advice of the Times is good. True, its motives are not the best—to secure a party ascendancy. But its reasoning is sound. So long as these questions remain unsettled, the Radical party will grow stronger with every election. It can be got out of the way only by yielding in good faith to the supremacy of its ideas.

The State Bank of Louisiana, which suspended during the war, has resumed payment.

HIGH PRICE OF LIVING.

"Very little business doing" is the general report from the wholesale and retail dealers throughout the country. It was expected that, on the return from the country, to which (or to the watering places) so many persons migrated for the summer and early autumn months, there would be the great expenditure of former years. Not so, however—the price of bare living has so much advanced that people look, not twice, but a dozen times at a five-dollar greenback before they change it. Food, in all its varieties, is sufficiently abundant. The harvest, after some misgivings on that score, turns out to be more abundant than usual. But the parties who speculate in provisions of all kinds, and the retailers who profit by the sale of the great profits which they received during the war, still press heavy prices upon the community, and, though wages have risen, keep their customers—and especially the working classes—poorer than they were at any previous time. What the thriving high prices mean, and the reasons which have caused the unequal taxation on the other, it is harder to tell, and in this great land, than ever it was before; and as the last straw to break the camel's back, rents have nearly doubled. The Irish class for "tenant rights"—we have as just grounds here to complain. When \$500 to \$600 per acre was exacted for a house which let for \$400 five years ago, and was high priced at that, it is clear there is cause to murmur. Property-owners may protest that they "cannot help it"—but, saying so, they insist on it, and pocket the money. One might as well be plundered on the highway as to have one's money being lost, at any rate.

When necessary articles ran up in the retail price, we protested against it. The price of butchers' meat was trebled during the war, owing to the demand for it to feed the army, and the great army was disbanded, nevertheless, the price of meat has only slightly gone down, and that within the last ten days. Why should we pay seventeen to eighteen dollars for a barrel of flour, which was considered dear, six years ago, at seven to eight dollars? On what ground can the charge of seventy cents for a pound of butter (Philadelphia market price on Saturday) be exacted by the farmers or by the forestallers who buy up the produce? Milk, which used to be four cents a quart in Philadelphia, now is sold for ten—including the water used to dilute it, the chalk to whiten it, and the sugar to thicken it, and the dilution—and will probably go higher, seeing that in New York the price has just been raised to twelve cents a quart for a miserable thin fluid. In the same way, vegetables are nearly three as costly as they used to be, and as they ought to be. The reason is, that the cost of raising them has doubled, at present prices of food, and that the plainest, to buy what could formerly be obtained for five dollars. Whose income has trebled in proportion? The cattle-disease which caused such loss in the West, and especially in England, did not affect this country. The supply of horned cattle, by which, indeed, the price of all animal food is regulated, has been large and steady all the time, and the army consumption of beef and pork has dwindled down to a minimum; yet, amid this abundance, animal food is as dear as when the country was in a state of famine, and there are taxes upon food. There are not high taxes, but thoroughly unjust. What has immortalized the memory of Sir Robert Peel, but the courage and good sense with which, though doing it invoked the penalty of losing office, he swept away the taxes upon food? Here when the novelty of war taxation was introduced, there was a grand opportunity of following this example and adopting this principle.

But those who passed our system of war-taxes apparently knew nothing of what had been done in England, and had done in this country. The fat was laid everything from the lucifer-match, with which the poor housewife lights her scanty fire, and the man food of her husband and children which she prepares, up to the fifteen hundred dollar carriage, drawn by a span of two thousand dollar horses, in which the rich man rides to church on Sunday—luxuriously riding, though he prevents the poor mechanic, who vegetates in back-streets and alleys, from riding in a street-car on the same day. Our system of taxation ought to be revised, and, at one fell swoop, every impost upon the necessities of life ought to be abolished.

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From Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, famous forever in the annals of American history, has to-day witnessed another interesting ceremony, which is a fitting sequel to those which have taken place before in commemoration of the great struggle which, on this field, in 1863, sealed the fate of the rebellion. We have already had the consecration of the national cemetery, then the laying of the corner-stone of the great monument, and this has been appropriately followed by the inauguration of the Orphans' Home, for the care of the children of the heroes of the Republic who gave up their lives for the maintenance of the Union.

By two o'clock a large concourse of people had assembled, numbering several thousand persons, when the procession was formed, composed of officers of the cavalry, the clergy, professors and students of Pennsylvania College and the seminary, the various Sabbath schools, citizens, and visitors, and proceeded to the Orphans' Home, on Cemetery Hill.

The opening address, made by the Rev. Dr. Mears, of Philadelphia, made the opening address. He ably and eloquently urged the obligations of the nation to the soldiers of the war for the Union, and especially the fallen heroes; an obligation that could only be partly met by the most ample provision for the support and care of their orphan children.

At night a large congregation assembled in the College church, and the exercises were continued, able and interesting addresses being delivered by Rev. Dr. Mears, Rev. Mr. Curtin to the different Pennsylvania regiments as they marched to the field, that the State would care for the dear ones left at home, and provide for the widows and orphans of those who should fall in the struggle. Pennsylvania is fully redeeming these pledges, and is presenting a noble example to her sister Commonwealths.

The Sabbath School children united in singing the national hymn, "America," while a select choir gave an ode written by Mrs. Isabella James, of Philadelphia, for the occasion. The exercises at the Home being concluded, the large concourse was dismissed.

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REVIEWS.

Denmark is menaced with extinction. Prussia is intriguing with Greek religionists. The latest Paris epistolae is in the shape of a coat tail. The health of Baron James de Rothschild is very critical. Salt and coal have been discovered in Colorado. The French have three hundred ways for cooking eggs. The Democratic "College"—a "corner grocery." There are eleven thousand school districts in New York State.

"Come here, Tommy; do you know your A B C?" "Yes, sir, I know a bee-see." The Mormon church is over 80 years old. It was organized with six members. Mrs. General Grant's grandfather was the first licensed preacher west of the Ohio. The Legislature of South Carolina will assemble on Monday the 26th inst.

The editor of the Louisville Democrat would rather die at Chicago than live there. A Mobile paper says that the South will be more prosperous five years hence than it ever was. Within the city of Des Moines, Iowa, there is a single cornfield comprising one hundred and sixty acres.

Make farmers of your boys, and you will see them honest, independent and respectable members of society. Whatever may be rank of woman's right to vote and legislate, she can be no disputer to her right to bear arms.

The work of restoring the cathedral church of Notre Dame, Paris, is almost finished. It has occupied 20 years. Jefferson Davis expresses great gratification at the recent action of the Government in removing all surveillance over him.

A fact not generally known—that there is more lager beer made in the principal cities of the United States than in all Europe. The Cincinnati Mining Company are now taking about a ton per day of argenticiferous galena from the mines near that city, yielding in silver and lead about eighty-three per cent. the proportion of the former varying from eighty to four hundred ounces to the ton.

The men in Bavaria are great smokers. They lay a lighted cigar beside their plates at the breakfast table and take a puff between mouthfuls. It is demonstrated that the use of soft instead of hard water in London will save its people \$3,375,000 yearly on the three articles of soap, tea and coffee.

At Atlanta, Ga., there is a "Widows' and Orphans' Manufacturing Company"—but they don't make widows and orphans, but simply furnish them with employment.

Up to the present time some thirty or forty distilleries have been seized in Brooklyn and the offenders arrested for violating the revenue law. A married lady in Detroit sold her rag bag on Tuesday for one dollar, and afterwards remembered that she had deposited the sum of \$100 in it for safe keeping.

A woman in Wheeling cut the throat of her new born babe the other day. It is becoming a habit of the North, in many parts of the country, for children to have parents. A Western paper says that the grass-hoppers have destroyed everything in the Deer Lodge Valley except the "grass widows." But, then, the "grass-widows" are not green.

The question of annexation to the United States is being warmly discussed and advocated in Victoria, Vancouver's Island. It is said the colonies evince much discontent at the manner in which they are treated by the home government.

An Australian colonist has harnessed up a Kangaroo and put him to labor—turning machinery with half horse power. If he gets lazy, a pin stuck in him makes him jump up.

A boxed up turtle recently lived seven months in a Charleston saloon without food. The turtle was fed by the church members in the midst. It says that everything seems to invite emigration to the dominant States, but most of them are too poor to pay the expenses of moving. This difficulty may be overcome by diverting appropriations to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau to defray the expenses of those who may choose to emigrate.

Each one will choose a State or Territory to which he wanted to go. When left free and aided to go where they may think their condition bettered, no ground will be left for further sectional strife as to their government—civil and military authorities harmonious.

The balance of the message was devoted to the suppression of crime and pauperism, taking care of the poor, the apprenticing of negro children, and the election of United States Senator, the military academy and the like.

W. E. Peel was re-elected State Printer, in both branches of the Assembly by a large majority.

The Fenians. Toronto, C. W., Nov. 15.—The citizens of the Province are beginning to inquire if their jails are to be used as hotels for the accommodation of Fenian prisoners, who go and come at will, and are to be treated as prisoners will be furnished with the means of escape by the Crown authorities, who are anxious to be rid of the Fenians now confined in this city.

Orders have been received from Ottawa to discharge thirty of the Fenians. The Crown authorities are afraid to discharge that number at one time, as the prisoners are known to have some strong friends in this city.

The sentence of death in the cases of the Fenian prisoners Lynch, McMahon and others is to be commuted. This is positively the resolution to which the Government has come. It has for ever rejected Mr. McKenzie's application for new trials in these cases.

A dispatch was sent by the Atlantic cable last night asking for three more regiments of infantry and one of cavalry.

The gold excitement at Madoc is increasing. Twelve stages are running from Belleville to the mines, and are unable to accommodate the public. Specimens of the ore have been sent to Boston, which are said to be very rich.

FROM EUROPE. GREAT BRITAIN. FLOOD IN ENGLAND.—LOSS OF LIFE. LONDON, NOV. 19.—Great floods are devastating the counties of York and Lancaster, and many lives have been lost by drowning.

Beware of Pork.

The Cincinnati Gazette says it is a well known fact that hog cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent throughout the country adjacent to that city. In view of this fact, and also that the price of pork is advancing, a considerable decline from anticipated prices, we presume the temptation to avoid loss is too great for some men to withstand. The Gazette is informed by authority of undoubted reliability, that it is the practice of many pork owners to kill the hogs when first attacked with the sickness, and send them for sale in the daily market. That this is an outrage to which adequate care can be given, no one will pretend to deny. We chronicle the fact in order that people may take the necessary measures to protect themselves.

Col. George M. Hollenback, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., died suddenly, of disease of the heart, in the office of Mr. R. Darling, of that place, on Wednesday morning last week.

The office of the Treasurer of Washington county, Pa., was robbed on Sunday night (11th inst.) of Government bonds to the amount of \$1650.

One thousand stand of arms were stolen from the armory in Washington, last week, although the building was guarded. The authorities are hunting up the thieves.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel contains the following: An actress connected with the Chicago theatre declares that J. Wilkes Booth is still living. She states that while on her way to Ford's theatre, where she was engaged, on the evening Lincoln was killed, she met Booth on the street, talked with him for some time, and on parting with him gave him a letter to read which she had that day received. Six weeks ago the letter was returned to her through the post office, with a private mark on it which convinces her that it came from Booth.

A fire in Chicago recently destroyed property to the amount of \$550,000, on which there was \$230,000 insurance. Several prominent business houses were severed, and Eastern insurance companies have sustained considerable loss.

See a woman, in another column, picking Sunbury grapes for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in the hospitals and by the first class families in Paris, 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. Benoit, Market street.

SUNBURY BUILDING LOTS. N. J. W. CAKE'S Addition to the Borough of Sunbury, for Sale on reasonable terms. Apply to Dr. R. H. AWL and SOL. BROTHOUS, Sunbury, Pa. Or P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa. Nov. 24, 1866.

FOR SALE. A VERY desirable HOUSE and LOT, situated on Walnut street, in the Borough of Sunbury, is offered at private sale. The house is almost new and well finished. Persons desiring to buy, will do well to examine this desirable residence. For particulars apply at the Boot & Shoe Store of W. H. MILLER. Sunbury, Nov. 24, 1866.—4t.

NOTICE. NOW is the time to buy your Winter Boots and Shoes. The citizens of Northumberland and vicinity, will have an opportunity to buy Shoes cheap on this SATURDAY Afternoon and Evening, Nov. 24th. By visiting the Old Town Hall, where C. B. SMITH, Auctioneer, will sell a general assortment, suitable for the season.

WINTER WEAR. Most every person knows that they are very high, and are anxious to get them CHEAP as possible. Now if you can save seventy-five to one hundred per cent., is it not to your advantage to do so? Come and see for Yourself. Nov. 24, 1866.

FANCY DRY GOODS STORE. MISS KATE BLACK, Market street, four doors west of Wm. H. Miller's Boot and Shoe Store, SUNBURY, PA. RESPECTFULLY informs her friends in Sunbury and vicinity, that she has just opened her "WINTER GOODS."

Her stock consists of All- Wool Delaines, Embroideries, Lace Collars, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Sheetings, Drillings, Garibaldi Muslins, Bird-Eye Linens, Alpaca, Opaca, Gapes and Lace Veils. Ladies' Winter HATS, Ladies' Wagon Caps, Break-fast Shawls, Sweaters, Suits. Children's Woolen Circulars, Children's Woolen Skirts.

Mrs. Demore's Hair Curlers, Hair Combs and Curis, Gloves, Stockings, Collars, Corsets, &c. Gaiter Collars, Neckties, Hair Hoes, Handkerchiefs and Suspenders. Bradley's new Patent Duplex Elliptic (or double Spring) SKIRTS. HOPKINS' ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.

Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Brushes, Combs, Toys, and a general variety of NOTIONS. KATE BLACK. Sunbury, Nov. 24, 1866.

Support Home Industry! A FULL ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED BY SAMUEL FAUST. Two doors west of Bennett's Drug Store, Market street, SUNBURY, PA.

CALL and see the large assortment of the latest New York and Philadelphia styles of Bismark, Warwick, Tudor, Half-Dress, Resort, Plaster, Half-Plaster, Driving, Silk, Quaker and Brush.

BOY'S HATS and CAPS of every style and variety. These styles of Hats which for beauty and durability cannot be excelled. Being a practical Hatter, he flatters himself that his stock has been selected with more care than any ever before brought to this place.

He also manufactures to order all kinds of soft Fur Hats, all of which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices. Being a practical Hatter, he flatters himself that his stock has been selected with more care than any ever before brought to this place. Dyeing done at short notice and at the lowest rates. Sunbury, Nov. 24, 1866.

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE. THE Liberty Cornet Band, of Millersburg, offers for sale a complete set of Brass Bands, consisting of three E-flat Tenors, two E-flat Cornets, three E-flat Basses. These instruments are all in good order and can be had cheap, by applying to JACOB Y. Nov. 24, 1866.—3t. Millersburg, Penn'a.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH. A Family and an Agricultural Journal, OF THE LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST DESCRIPTION. DEVOTED TO Choice Literature, including Poetry, Novels, Tales, and Moral and Entertaining Reading generally. In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novels, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Dr. Leon's Celebrated Preparations.

THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renewer. It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color. It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the secretion. It immediately arrests the falling out of the Hair. It alleviates Neuralgia and Headache. It readily cures Dandruff and Itchiness. It keeps the scalp healthy, clean and cool. It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Hair Dressing. It restores, Cultivates and Beautifies the Hair. It makes harsh Hair flexible and Lustrous.

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renewer has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years. Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia. Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renewer we have prepared exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap the benefits.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY. It restores weak and ailing children for the various ailments to which Infants and Young Children are subject. It softens the gums, abates inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains.

A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful temper, and in all cases of Looseness, Griping, Vomiting or other inward grief. It gives immediate ease. It is good for more than half a century in the private practice of one of the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymen, we would advise those who know it to be a Remedy of unrivaled excellence and that it has proved in thousands of cases, as we are resolved it shall in millions. Send for a Circular. For Sale by Druggists Everywhere. Address all orders to ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS, 127 North Third St., Phil'a.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER. SAVES Time, Labor, Money; makes WASHING SOAP PASTIME AND MONEY A FESTIVAL. Sold Everywhere. TRY IT! November 24, 1866.—ly.

W. J. WOLVERTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. East end of Pleasant's Building, Up Stairs, SUNBURY, PENN'A. All professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to. Sunbury, November 17, 1866.—ly.

MUSGROVE & SHAFER, Wholesale Dealers in FLOUR & FEED, Manufacturers of CANDIES, BREAD, CAKES, &c., Three Doors East of P. E. R. Depot, Front St., NORTHUMBERLAND, PENN'A. The Baker Wagon will run daily to Sunbury and Selins Grove, to serve customers. Orders solicited. Northumberland, Nov. 17, 1866.—ly.

500 Canvassers Wanted To Sell DR. JENNING'S GREAT WORK. "The Horse and other Live Stock." The best subscription book in the market, containing over 1200 pages with more than 200 Illustrations, strongly bound in cloth, price \$1.00. A complete History of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, with their various diseases and remedies. Good and strong bones of all animals, and a complete History of Circuits, terms, &c., address BARTLESON & CO. 411 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. November 17, 1866.—1m.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS, 322 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. Are opening a very full list of the productions of Foreign Industry and Art, of their own selection in European Capitals, including a great variety of articles of Use and Ornament, in Bronze, Bronze and Gilt, Gilt and Crystal, Cut Glass and Table use. Decorated Leather and Porcelain. BRIDAL OPERA AND PARTY FANS, Of every variety and price. French Mantel Clocks. Vases, Figures and Candelabras. RESPECTFULLY informs her friends in Sunbury and vicinity, that she has just opened her "WINTER GOODS."

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