SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867.

We thought we were sufficiently explicit when we stated, in substance, in a former issue, that if the editor of the Gazette did not vote against Mr. Bisel, or promised to do so, somebody did "He "To me the to do so, somebody did "lie," to use the Gacette's own language. That somebody was cither the editor of the Guzette. Mr. Leisen, in any other, has not yet disclosed any either the editor of the Gazette, Mr. Leisenring, or ourself. Now we repeat, that we ly prevented. An enlightened nation, howare sure that we have stated no untruth, in ever, with a wise and beneficent Constituregard to this matter, nor do we believe tion of free government, may diminish their that Mr. L. has. If the editor of the Gazette cannot comprehend the character of this testimony, we are sure the public can, and we are perfectly satisfied with their decision.

new daily paper just started at Harrisburg by Messrs. Dunglison, Forney & Kauffman. These gentlemen are all experienced journal-Mr. Dunglison is, or has been, very recently, Private Secretary to Gov. Geary, and was, Telegraph and other papers. Mr. Kauffman is also one of the craft. The Guard is, of course, a Republican paper, and will do good service in the cause. Journalism has greatly ed upon the President by the Constitution, improved in Harrisburg within eight or ten to give to Congress from time to time inforyears past, and the starting of a new Republican paper is a sure harbinger that the good cause is still triumphant in that quarter. We extend to our friends of the Guard the right hand of fellowship and trust their experience and abilities will enable them Fathers understood the term, and as they successfully to accomplish their enterprise. meant it to be understood by us. The Union

contend for resumption on the 1st of January next, others on the 4th of July, while others fix upon January, 1869. We do not think that immediate resumption will be whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. attempted. Mr. McCulloch's efforts at contraction by gradually withdrawing the na-Congress. On this subject, Judge Kelly, of The destruction of the Constitution will be Philadelphia, suggests a practical theory followed by other and still greater calamithat finds favor with many, namely :- "That ties. on and after a certain date, upon the receipt into the treasury of the United States of the note of any national bank, it shall be the cancelled to the amount of a bond or bonds notes now issued by the national banks.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. - We justified the war.

The President elaborates these views at publish this week an abstract, with portions great length, and then says: "Being sinof President Johnson's Message. This document is not remarkable for anything ex-traordinary. The President is still opposed of Congress which place ten of the Southern to, and asks for a repeal of the reconstruction States under the domination of military policy of Congress. He is opposed to negro suffrage, and denounces the Tenure of Office acts referred to are not only a violation of Act as unconstitutional. He discusses the the National faith, but in direct conflict should make our national notes as good as myself to doubt that you will immediately

Some of the Copperhead journals are making merry over the declining powers and approaching, dissolution of Thaddeus Stevens. They did the same thing in tion are the most unreasonable that could regard to the attempted dissolution of the feetly innocent, and of those who are guilty Union by their Southern brethren. The with their own consent the degrees of guilt first was certainly unpatriotic if not treason- are as various as their shades of character able. The latter, if not unpatriotic, is decidedly in bad taste and unbecoming the doom. Indiscriminate vengeance on classes, character of a gentleman, or the dignity of sects, parties, or upon whole communities

twenty-six days, exclusive of Sundays, and accomplished it, with two hours to spare. | condemnation of an unprejudice of this The average per day was a little more than 'age, especially in this country, does not con-47; miles. He made four attempts to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, but failed each time.

Senator Cameron is a member of the following Committees in the United States Foreign Relations, Agriculture, (chairman,) Military Affairs and the Militia, and Ordinance.

13 Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, the rebel Governor, who, failing to carry that State into treason, fled into the army, and after the victory of the Union forces emigrated to Mexico, called on Governor Brownlow on the 26th ult. The Nashville Press and Times says :

politics. Harris remarked that he had come to give himself up, and expressed much gratitude for the kind mention which the Governor had made of his family in his message. Governor Brownlow remarked that he would parole him to appear at the spring term of the Federal Court in this city.

The ex-Governor showed some feeling when his successor inquired it he had not a poor opinion of his quondam neighbors at Cordova. Harris replied that the Mexicans at this time to give them a government of were the most unprincipled, hollow-hearted were the most unprincipled, hollow-hearted vagabonds on the face of the earth. After now they are permitted to elect Legislatures, Mexicans of Cordova, and the Europeans, he has wisely concluded that life under the Browntowidespotismis a great deal preferable to a wretched existence, dragged out tive franchise, and says that 4,000,000 of among either anarchists or monarchists. He degraded slaves yesterday cannot be made left yesterday evening for his home in Paris, intelligent freemen to-day. The President is willing to join in any plan to better the condition of the negroes in all rights save

Prairie fires are raging in nearly all portions of the West, and much damage een done, so far as reported, in Indiana, Linnis, Missouri and Kansas.

DENT'S MESSAGE.

Follow Citizens of the Senate and House Representatives :

The continued dis organization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful nations. Political science, perhaps as highmeans by which civil wars can be absolutefrequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law.

When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and THE STATE GUARD is the title of a the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and as as speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Execuists and know how to get up a good paper. tive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration, in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. formerly, connected with the Philadelphia The expectations, however, then so reason-Inquirer and Reading Times. Mr. Forney ably and confidently entertained, were dishas long been connected with the Harrisburg appointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Con-

stitution, to withhold my assent. It is therefore a source of profound regret mation of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment, bellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our which they established can exist only where RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS | all the States are represented in both Houses -The gradual decline in gold is a gratify- of Congress; where one State is as free as ing evidence that the efforts now making cording to its own will; and where the laws another to regulate its internal concerns acfor a resumption of specie payments are of the central Government, strictly confined not without a substantial basis. The move- to matters of national jurisdiction, apply ments in Congress on the subject of re- with equal force to all the people of every sumption, have, without doubt, caused the of the Union" is a melancholy fact; and we decline of the premium on gold, and will con- all must acknowledge that the restoration tinue to do so until the premium is merely of the States to their proper legal relations nominal, when the measures for resumption | with the Federal Government and with one are fully established. Some of our financiers another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest tem-poral blessing which God, in his kindest providence, could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider

The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all tional currency will find many opponents in parties, the other will be preserved, and if

To the President, the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application on the Constitution and laws. The execution duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to of the laws is not now obstructed by physicause the same to be cancelled, and in lieu cal force. There is no military or other thereof to substitute and carry into the necessity, real or pretended, which can pretreasury, in the place thereof, a note, com- North or South. All the rights and all the monly called a greenback, of the same de- obligations of States and individuals can be nomination; and that as fast as the currency protected and enforced by means perfectly issued to and by any bank, shall be thus consistent with the fundamental law. It is clear to his appre nsion that the lately in rebellion are still members of the deposited by it as security for the redemp- National Union. When did they cease to tion of its currency such bond or bonds may be so? The Ordinances of Secession adoptbe delivered to said bank." While there ed by a portion-in most of them, a very would be neither contraction nor expansion small portion of their citizens, were mere by this mode, the national currency would valid and effectual for the purpose intendnullities. If we admit now that they were gradually be entirely substituted for the ed by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we

cerely convinced that these views are cormasters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a financial question fairly, and thinks we with the Constitution, I dare not permit

strike them from the statute book." The President proceeds to say that he has no desire to save from the just and proper consequences of their crime those who engaged in the Rebellion, but as a mode of punishment the measures under considerafor offenses committed by a portion of them against the Government which they owed THE distance traveled by Weston, obedience was common in the barbarous from Portland to Chicago, was 1,237 miles. ages; but Christianity and civilization have He proposed to travel that distance in made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet the

He says he is aware that it is assumed that this system of government for the South is not to be perpetual. If the guaranties of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere, and for all time. Arbitcary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the course of despotism that it has no halting place. The President then says : "It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer the privilege of voting on the negroes, and to disfranchise such a number of whites as to give the former a clear majority of all the elections in the Southern States. This, to A brief conversation ensued between the minds of some persons, is so important them, in which no allusion was made to that a violation of the Constitution is justified as the means of bringing it about. are not permitted to do evil that good may come, but in this case the end is evil. The subjugation of these States to negro domina-tion would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have

experience of several years among the organize States, and elect Presidents. No lependent Government has been maintained by negroes. The message goes on to argue the dangers of the extension of the elective franchise, and says that 4,000,000 of

> transferring to them our political inherit-The President alludes to the arcounted

ABSTRACT OF THE PRESI- and says it will increase the burdens of taxation, and may bankrupt us. "We must not," he adds, "delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than \$2,000,000 per year to maintain the supremacy of negro governments when they are established. The money thus thrown away, if put into a sinking fund, would pay the national debt in 15 years. It

is vain to hope the negroes will maintain their own ascendency."
He discusses the extent to which the President may go toward protecting the Con-stitution and opposing the unconstitutional acts of Congress, and says it has caused him much solicitude, and he believes that Execuive resistance to unconstitutional acts might in high times of party excitement lead to civil war. The Executive would concede much to preserve the peace, but there may be times when he would have to take a stand regardless of the consequences. The so-called Reconstruction acts do not come within the purview just mentioned, though clearly unconstitutional. The people are not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defense. In all the Northen States they still hold in their hands the right of protection, and the late results of the ballot shows, he says, that his faith in the people was not

misplaced.
The Civil Tenure bill is next discussed and denounced as unconstitutional and extrajudicial, and promotive of fraud in prevent-

ing the removal of dishonest officers. carly consideration of Congress. In comparing the currency circulation of seven years ago with now, he says that "the striking facts make it the obvious duty of the Government to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National Banks to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent necessarily follow. This would depend on the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin, or its equivalent, their present specie value would be enhanced 100 per cent." The varied issues of our bonds and the gold and paper interest of the same is alluded to at some length, and the President declares that equal and exact justice requires that all of the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency of equal value, not gold for one and paper for another. He favors the the return of gold and silver may cease to be articles of traffic, and ruturn to our avenues of trade. "It is unreasonable to expect," he says, "a return to a sound curcy so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated

The attention of Congress is carnastly invited to the necessity of thorough revision of our revenue system, and the large reduction in the number of articles taxed is ur-

The President says that peace has been secured with the Indians, but that he has no official details from the Commissioners. The reports of the Interior, Navy, War, and Post-Office Departments, are briefly alluded to, but the figures have been publish-

ed already.

Regarding foreign affairs, the President says Mexico is relieved from foreign inter-Exposition, and at a General Conference of all nations there a universal system of gold coinage was agreed on. Of the Alabama claims the President speaks as follows: "No arrangement has been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, and interests of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involves the sacred principle of nonintervention, a principal henceforth not to all other commercial nations." The President says that a treaty has been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States. The President asks

pay for Alaska of Congress. The President concludes as follows: The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from America ports, or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a ques tion whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension, or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of

ANDREW JOHNSON. The Impeachment Business.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1867. Considerable caucussing is going on, in a entirely with the New England delegation. Of her twenty-eight votes only seven are counted on as reliable by those who advocate impeachment. Internal dissensions among the New England Republicans caused Hamlin to be dropped at Baltimore and Johnson nominated in his stead.

Now New England holds the balance of power, and will probably be enabled to keep him in office. While no count can be deemed entirely reliable at this time, it is believed that there is a small majority in favor of impeachment. There are now one hundred and eighty-three names upon the roll; on Monday five of the Kentucky delegation will be admitted, making one hundred and eighty-eight in all, of whom forty-five are eighty-eight in all, of whom forty-five are Democrats. There are absent on account of sickness, six Republicans, and it is not likely that one hundred and eighty votes can be polled when it comes to a final issue. Ninety-one will be sufficient to adopt the articles, and only renders necessary the President's securing forty-six Republicans to prevent his case ever coming to trial. He has certainly thirty, and it is to secure fifteen to twenty more, that everything is now made to bend. It is said there are now ninety five Republicans in favor of sending the case to the Seaste while the Assente while t Republicans in favor of sending the case to the Senate, while the President claims that he can have over one hundred against it, if so many are needed. It will be some days before the question is definitely settled.

New York Mayoralty Election. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Hoffman is elected Mayor by a majority over both Wood and

LATER.-Full returns of the Mayoralty election give the following result: Hoffman, 62,931; Wood, 22,832; Darling, 18,465. Hoffman's majority over Wood, 40,909. Hoffman's majority over Darling, 44,466. Hoffman's majority over both Wood and Darling, 21,634. Total vote of the city 104,-

The President has as yet made no appointment of Minister to Austria. He is not pleased with Greely's declination to become one of his family.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT USE Fairbanks' Standard Scales, their correctness and convenience giving them preference over all others. Chemists, Assayers, Bankers, and all requiring delicate apparatus, millions that the Congressional plan has cost., find them entirely satisfactory.

A correspondent describes the process of making paper collars and cuffs at a factory in Biddeford, Maine. The paper from which they are formed comes in leave from which they are formed comes in large sheets of the required thickness. Some forty of these sheets are placed one upon another, and then moved under the die which cuts through the whole, giving the requisite shape of forty collars. The paper is moved under the die again, and forty more cuts, and so on to the end. The button holes are next made. Some half dozen collars are placed under the dies, and the three holes cut in each instantly. Next the collars are placed one at a time under a die or mould which impresses the stitching upon them and marks the line by which the collar is to be turned or doubled. The collars are then donbled or turned over one at a time by hand, run through a machine which presses them, and they are finished. They are then packed in boxes of ten each, and ten of these boxes put in a larger one, when they are

ready for market. The cuffs are cut with dies after the same manner as the collars, the button holes cut by similar method; then they are stitched, and then packed for market. Three styles of collars are made-plain, enamel and linen surface, the paper being finished in a particular manner for each of these different styles. The average size of necks is 141 inches. Some collars are made 161 inches long; but most are sold of 141 14 and 15 The President than elaborately discusses inches. The present capacity will be more the financial question, and invites to it the than doubled. Most of the work is done by females. Twelve hands are now employed, but in the autumn double this number will be required.

COAL AND IRON IN THE WEST .-- A letter from Dakota reports that in the Laramie Plains coal of excellent quality has been found in beds from seven to eleven feet thick, and extending over a territory of many hundred miles. There is a connected series of deposits as far as Salt Lake. Coal beds have also been opened about twenty miles south of Cheyenne, the present ter minus of the Union Pacific Railway. This coal basin is supposed to extend along the base of the Rocky Mountains into New Mexico. Not far from Cheyenne there are large deposits of iron ore, of the kind known as brown hematite.

The untold latent wealth of these coal and iron beds will now be rapidily develmeasure of retiring our paper currency that oped, since the Rocky Mountains have been GEN TOM THUMB AND WIFE, reached by the railroad. Mr. Frederick Hall is now in New Orleans.

He defended Maximilian before the military court in Mexico, and comes to this country to publish a history of that trial. There is a negro woman in Philadelphia

who is in her one hundred and fifth year. She was captured in Africa, with her father, a Guinea chief, was sold in America, was liberated in 1790 in Philadelphia, stolen into slavery again in Virginia, and finally rescued by some kind Quakers, who brought her to Philadelphia. She lives there now, supported by charity, and is hale and hearty.

GRAVEL.-W. L. Gordon furnishes the Marietta Journal with a receipt to those afflicted with the gravel. He says: "Take common mullen leaf, boil a strong tea and drink it when you want water, ten or coffee. Let it be your constant drink for six or eight weeks; with cream and sugar it makes position, and that peace reigns in Central an excellant table tea. I have been cured and South America. The United States of the worst spells of gravel and kidney affections and have heard of many other cases of cure by the use of mullen leaf."

The Vermont Senate has authorized the state librarian to procure the portraits of all the governors of that state, at an expense not exceeding \$50 each. Rather an economical order.

The most interesting suit in the Maine Supreme Court for a long time is the pend-Cook for \$10,000, for breach of promise of marriage. Both are residents of Gardiner, and the hundred witnesses in the case come from the first families of Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta.

INCOMPARABLE, - Grace'e Celebrated Salve is conceded by all to be the best preparation more important to the United States than for the cure of cuts, burns, wounds, scalds, sprains, and cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally. In places distant from medical aid it will be found invaluable, and in the nursery it should always be at hand. Over three thousand pennies were found in the collection boxes of a Boston church

> taken up. This was a heavy offering. A single hemlock tree on a farm in Connecticut was sold the other day for one-hundred and five dollars. It contained three thousand four hundred and eighty feet of sound timber.

> last Sunday after a contribution had been

The last valuation of the property of the state of Ohio is \$1,140,000,000, nearly onehalf enough to pay the national debt.

A valuable blue sandstone quarry has been found near the Soldiers' home, at Day-

The Norwich Bulletin says "the largest manufactory of print cloths in Connecticut has been still, more or less, for the past two weeks, ostensibly for repairs, but really bequiet way, to find out how members are go- cause goods that cost fourteen cents a yard ng to vote in the House on the question of are selling at wholesale in the New York inpeachment. Enough is positively known market for thirteen cents, and everywhere to show that the fate of Mr. Johnson rests we hear of a lessened production and a discharge of hands.

> SEE advertisement of Speer's Wines in another column. They are pure juice wines and the most reliable for sickness-superior for communion pur-

Cold AND WET are the most fruitful causes of disease. Nearly all the painful diseases man is subject to arise therefrom. Rheumatism, neuralgia, pneumonia and a great number of kindred affections result from exposing, to these influences a system whose vital powers are in some particular impaired. A system in perfect health will at first only suffer a primary depression, and then if further exposed, without repairing the damage, some disease must follow. Perfect immunity can be secure against these dangers by using the Zingari Bitter. They keep up a perfect balance between the organs of secretion and excretion.

THE PORT GRAPE IN NEW JERSEY .-- The following cannot fail to satisfy any skeptical persons about Speer's wine being purely a grape juice wine :

Speer's wine being purely a grape juice wine:

Passaic, Oct. 23d, 1865.

This is to certify that I have been a resident of Passaic for the past twelve years, during which time I have known Mr. Alfred Speer, and been thoroughly posted in the manufacture by him of his celebrated wines, and can testify to the fact derived from a personal knowledge that his excellent Port Grape Wine is made entirely from the Oporto Grape, which he extensively cultivates in vineyards in sight of my residence. The Port Grape vine is a variety of his own raising, cultivated exclusively by himself, and is a superior grape.

C. M. K. PAULISON,

U. S. Deputy Collector Int. Rev.

Our druggists have some of this wine, direct from Mr. Speer.

Down Anong the Dead Men, are, at this moment, thousands who might have been alive and well had they used that great life preserver. Plantation litters. Let the living lay it to heart that they are the best known remedy for all dyspeptic complaints, stomach derangements, and general debility. As a delicious cordial, combined with great tonic virtues, their equal cannot be found.

Delicate Females, Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers and persons of sedentary habits—particularly those who are weak and suffer with mental depression, are greatly benefited by these Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER -- A delightful toilet article-

Estate of Henry Masser, deceased Estate of Henry Masser, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Crphans' Court of Northumberland County to distribute the balance in the hands of H. B. Masser, one of the Executors of Henry Masser, late of the Borough of Sunbury, deceased, as per confirmation of Auditor's Report on his account to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office in the Borough of Sunbury, on Wednesday the 18th day of December, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place, all persons interested may attend.

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER, Auditor December 7, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

A Valuable Hotel.

IN THE BOROUGH OF SUNBURY, PENN'A WILL be offered at public sale, on the premises on Monday the 6th day of January, 1868, the on Monday the 6th day of January, 1868, the following property to wit:

A certain lot of ground situate on Third street, near the Railroad Depots, in the borough of Sunbury, Pa., containing 60 feet front on Chemut street, and 230 feet on Third street, along the Railroad, whereon is erected a large two-story BRICK TAVERN STAND and outbuildings. The buildings are nearly new, and the house has an excellent run of custom. This is considered the most desirable hotel properties in this section of country.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when the conditions of sale will be made known by JULIUS ARBITER.

Sunbury, Dec. 7, 1867.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE

OCATED in Chillisquaque township, about 2; miles from Milton. For further particulars address, AMOS T. BISEL, Jr. Montandon, Northumberland County, Pa. Dec. 7, 1867.—3m POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY!

AT MASONIC HALL, SUNBURY, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1867.

TWO LEVEES AT 3 & 74 P. M. ETURN FROM EUROPE, (after An absence of three years where they have ap-peared before nearly all the Kings, Queens, Empe-rors, and Nobility of the Cld World.

THE GREATEST WONDERS OF THE AGE ' Four beautiful and symmetrically formed Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature the original COMMODORE NUTT AND

MISS MINNIE WARREN Their unique and exquisitely enchanting PERFORMANCES AND EXHIBITIONS never fail to charm and delight every beholder.

Songs, Duetts, Dances, Comic Delineations, Amusing Tricks, Burlesques, and Comedies in Characteristic Costumes.

The RICH and ELEGANT DRESSES and the brilliant collection of DIAMONDS worn before the various Potentates of Europe, all of which are intro-duced in those Levees, cost over Twenty Thousand Dollars in Gold.
Ladies and Children are considerately advised to attend the Day Exhibition, and thus avoid the crowd and confusion of the Evening Performances. To the Day Levees—admission 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts; Children

under ten, 25 cts.

Evening Performance—Admission to all parts
the House, 25 cts; Children under ten, 15 cents.

Dec. 7, 2t.

NED DAVIS, Agent. under ten, 25 ets.

The Tribune for 1868.

PROSPECTUS. PROSPECTUS.

The year 1568 will long be remembered for its settlement of the boundary question between Aristocracy of Color and Impartial-Human Laberty. The War of the Rebellion being closed, we have now to decide whether the fundamental idea which impelled and justified the Rebellion shall dominate over our whole country, modding her institutions and shaping her destiny. If it be true that God has Not created all men, but only all White men, in His own image, and made them equal in political and civil rights. mage, and made them equal in political and civil rights, hen it is a world-wide calamity that Grant did not surren-Lee at Appointtox; and "The Lost Cause," trod to mire under the hoofs of Sheridan's rough-riding cavalry, not only should but will be reguined in tional Conventions and at the ballot-boxes. If

tional Conventions and at the belief-boxes. If the Black moc, occause they are Black, should be excluded from the jury-box and repelled from the bailot-box, then Stonewall Jackson ought to head the roll of American martyrs, embiazoned high atove the names of Warren and Mercer and Polaski; of Elisworth, Lyon, Baker, Reynolds, Wadsworth, Kearny, Sedgwick, and McPherson.

It is difficult to argue with a blind, beasted prejudice, grounded in ignorance and fortified by self-toncent, Devoid of reason, it is hardly amenable to reason. But millions who would listen unmoved to appeals based on Justice and Humanity can be stirred by facts which affect their own interest and safety. The maked trath that every own interest and safety. The maked truth that ever Southern State reconstructed on the White basic is to-day i Rebel State—shaped and ruled by men who execrated Laucoln's reluctant and tardy resistance to the Rebellion a Rebel State—shaped and roled by men, who execrated Liucoln's reluctant and tardy resistance to the Rebellion as a causeless and crimmal aggression, and profoundly rejoiced over Bull Run as their victory—will prove invincible, if we can but bring it home to the apprehension of every loyal votor. There is no paramount question of good faint or gratitude to the Bincks. Their votes are as accessery to the preponderance of White loyalty as to their own protection and security. Reconstruct the South on the White basis, and every one of the fifteen States which held slaves in 1860 will be intensely, overwhelmingly Copperhead thenceforth and evermore. Allow to-day the plea that the Blacks are ignorant and degraded, and those whom you thereby clothe with power will take good este that the plea shall be as valid and well grounded a century hence as it now is. Public Education and Civil Rights for the Freedmen can only be achieved and maintained through the hallot. "We are for Negro Sufrage—the "way they suffered in New-Orleans," was the inscription on a basiner borne in a late Conservative or Democratic procession in Balimose; and the spirit which dictated that avowal is still rampant in the South. But for what is stigmatized as Milliary Despotism, it would daily avenge by outrage and infliction what it deems negro treachery to the Southern cause.

The Transys has declined to be lated or turned aside from the Main Question. It has persistently refused to swell the clamor for vengenance on the defeated Rebels, whether by execution or by confiscation; and one of its strong reasons for this course is a convention that no dopo of Rebel blood could be coolly, deliberately shed without essentially clouding the prospect of securing the Right of Suffage to the Blancks. Delying the madoes of passion

case the cooling of cooling the prospect of securing the Right of Suffrage to the Blacks. Defying the maduess of passion and the blindness of short-sighted misconception, it has demanded Reconstruction on the basis of Universal Amnesty with Imparial Suffrage, in perfect consciousness of the fact that it thereby alienated thousands who had been its zendous supporters and life long patitions. The hour of its complete vindication cannot be far distant.

As for the man who is to be the chosen standard bearer.

As for the man who is to be the chosen standard-bearer of the Republican host in the impending contest, while we arow our deliberate preference of Chief Justice Chase as the ablest and most emment of our living statement. The Tribung will tender a hearty, cheerful, determined support to Gen. Grant, or Senator Wade, or Speaker Colfax, should be a manifest and supported on a pastform which the man who is to be the chosen stambard-boarer Tarnens will tender a hearty, cheerful, determined support to Gen. Grant, or Senator Woule, or Speaker Colfea,
should be be nominated and supported on a platform which
affirms and upholds the equal political as well as eight
rights of all citizens of the Republic. We do not contemplate as possible the support by Republicans of any
candidate who does not stand on this platform. And we
do not apprehend that the candidates who, in our approaching struggle, shall represent genuine Democracy in opposition to the meanest phase of Aristocracy can be beaten if
proper means be systematically taken, as they must and
will be, to enlighten and arouse the American people.

We will thank such friends as believe that Tile Tarasens
will prove an efficient and cheap way to influence the
undecided, to aid us in extending the circulation. Though
ours is eminently a political journal, but a small portion
of its space indevoted to politics, while an onthry of more
than \$200,000 per annum is incurred in collecting and
transmitting news from all parts of the world. We have
regular correspondents at nearly all the capitals of Europe,
with a director at Loudon, who is authorized to dispatch
special correspondents to all points whete important events regular correspondents at nearly all the capitals of Europe, with a director at London, who is authorized to dispatch special correspondents to all points where important events may at any time be transpiring or imminent. The progress of the war in Crete, which is the precursor of a still greater war, has been watched by one of these special correspondents, while another telegraphs from Constantinople each novel phase of the critical diplomatic stanton. Every step of Garibaldi's recent heroic though unfortunate enterprise, from its inception to its close, was noted by our correspondents, who are sho his most trusted advisers; while an esteemed member of our editorial staff has just accompanied the Embassador of Juarez to Mexico to scan the Mexican problem closely and under auspices more favorable to the Republican chief than those which have colored the advices of our regular correspondents at Vera Cruz and the Capital. Another correspondents accompanied the first National expedition to Alaska, Walrussia, or whatever our splinters of the North Pole may be called, and is now reporting on the aspects and capabilities of that chilly region. Bayard Taylor is writing us in his own vein from Central Europe; while able correspondents report to us from Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Ac., more coptously than we can find room to publish. Our Reviews of Books and Literary Department are in charge of one of the ripest American scholars; while Agriculture, under a competent editor, chams a leading place in our Semi-Weekly and Weekly issues. In abort, we have for years spent a large proportion of the income of our businessa in efforts to reader the Tax Taxisva a better and better newspaper: and, if we have not succeeded, the fault is not explained by a lack of means or of efforts, whether on our own part or on that of a generous and discerning public.

our own part or on that of a generous and discerning public.

The Tribular is sent by mail dolly (Sundays excepted) for \$10, Semi-Weekly for \$4, and Weekly for \$2 per annum, payable infaxibly in advance. To clubs for the Semi-Weekly we send two copies one year for \$7; five copies, or over, for each copy, \$3. On receipt of \$30 for ten copies we will send an extra copy six months. On receipt of \$45 for fifteen copies we will send an extra copy one year; for \$100 we will send the Weskly to Clubs of five for \$9; ten copies over, addressed to names of subarchbern, each, \$1.70; Inventy copies, addressed to names of subarchbern, each, \$1.70; Inventy copies, addressed to names of subarchbern, each, \$1.70; Inventy copies, addressed to names of subarchbers, \$34; ten copies, to one address, \$65; twenty copies, to one address, \$50. An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

A large and fine steel engraved portrait of the Editor is sent free of charge to any one who, in ending \$10 for a Daity, \$4 for a Semi-Weekly, on \$2 for a Weekly, shall indicate a dearse to receive it. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weekles of twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and sale for the portraital she time of remitting. Address The Tranex. No. 154 Nassay et New York.

Notice to Merchants and Shippers. THE undersigned, proprietor of Welser & Frick's
Line, give notices to merchants and shippers
that the Depot is still at 811 Market street. Phila
delphis, and all Goods directed to Sunbury, Danville
and Lewisburg, and all intermediate stations along
the railroad, will be promptly delivered.

EF Cars leave 811 Market street. Philadelphia
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J. W. BROWN, Proprietor, Lewisburg,
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December 7, 1867.

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An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Vare constantly on hand, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly at-

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, auditor, having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, to distribute the balance in the hands of W. T. Forsythe, administrator of the estate of Joseph Foust, deceased, as per his account confirmed by the Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Sunbury, on Saturday, December 21st, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place parties interested are requested to attend. L. T. ROHRBACH, Auditor. Sunbury, Nov. 30, 1867.—3t



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They are more simple and durable, easier kept in order, make a stronger and more elastic stitch, firmer and more beautiful sesm than any other They rew all fabrics from two common spools, require no re-winding of thread, fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation, and though every fifth stitch is cut the seam will not rip.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred on the repreentative of the

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at the Exposition Universellee, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing machines.

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Nov. 23, 1867. - 9m

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. His stock consists in part of

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His assortment of goods will not, he is sure fail to
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HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE,
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He is always ready and glad to see his friends
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JOSEPH EYSTER.

Sunbury, Nov. 16, 1867.

Sunbury, Nov. 16, 1867. I you sant good Tin-Ware, go to SMITH

BALTMORE LOCK HOSPITAL ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACK.

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE

CAN BE OBTAINED.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy D and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Termblings, Dimess of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—these Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more faint to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Matiners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, Ac., impossible.

Xoung Men CAN BE OBTAINED.

Marriage. Married Persons or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may may religiously confide in his honor as a gentlemen, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

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Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penulty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of picereation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudents? Besides deing deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destractive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Proceedive Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspenia, Paipitation of the Heart, Indigention, Constitutional Deblitty, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death,

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

A Cure Warranted in Two Days. No Mercury or Nauscous Drugs.

Dr. Johnston, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the h-septrals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most attonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when saleng great nervousness, being narmed at sudden sounds, hashfulness, with frequent blushing attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cared immediately.

Take Particular Notice.

Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by unproper indifference and solitary habits, which rain both body and mind, unfitting them for either basiness, study, seciety or marriage.

Thisse are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Lumbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscalar Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy. Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Page 1 tions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind size much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Sprint, Evil. Porebodings, Aversion to Sweisty, Self. Distrust, Loya of Solitude, Finnisity, &c. size some of the cvils produced.

Thiotranbs of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their decining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, netwous and emerated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

Young Men

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evidenments, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asteep, and if not cured renders marriag impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should of polynomial table. immediately.

Wast a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be santched from all propects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and including in a certain secret habit. Such persons MCST, before contemplating

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote communial lappiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pigt. Sage; the praspect hourly darkens to the view; the same becomes shadowed with despair and filed with the melanch-dy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own

Disease of Imprudence.

When the misguided and improdent votary of pleasure foots that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease it to often happens that an ill-timed sense of shane, of dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability, can show befured him delaying till the constitutions. For Manufacturing.

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Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the man Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destruite of knowledge, name or character, who copy De Johnston's saive tiscinents, or style themselves in the newspapers regula. Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep witting mouth after mouth taking their filtily and prisonn compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained and in despair, leave you with rutined health to sign over your gailing disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advartising. This credential or diplomas always hang in his office. His remaines or treatment are unknown to all other prepared from a life apent in the greet hospitals of Europa the first in this country and a more extensive "Private Practice" than any other Physician in the world.

Indorsement of the Private.

Indorsement of the Press.

The many thousands cured at this institution year and year, and the numerous important Surgical Operation performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices a which have appeared again and again before the public besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

A NEW ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

J.H. ENGEL Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, SUNBURY JUST received from New York and Philadelphia, a large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he will sell at small profits, for each or country produce.

His Dry Goods department is full of every descrip-ion. A splendid line of LADIES' DRESS GOODS and White Goods at all prices.

Pancy Sacking for Ladies, and Shetland Wool

Also, Ladies' French Corsets and Hoop Skirts CARPETS, Wove Floor Cloths, Stair Carpets Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, Carriage Oil Cloth, Table Oil Cloth Widow Shades, Plain Green and Brown Oil Cloth

GROCERIES. BOOTS & SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Hats and Caps, Oil, Paint, Glass, Putty, Schools, Paper, Slates, &c. HARDWARE

All persons desiring to get good goods will please give him a call. J. H. ENGEL Sunbury, Nov. 16, 1867.

IF YOU WANT. F you want a sett of Harness for \$18 00, go to JACK STROH

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F you want a good Auctioneer, go to JACK STROH
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Sunbury, Nov. 2, 1867. Machine Stitching. ORDERS or work left at the stora of D M Bran tigam, in Northumberland, will be promptly attended to. Te All work warrantel. Nov. 3-16

CALL and see three beautiful Bird Cages at the new Hardware store of

Persons writing should be particular in directing the letters to his Institution, in the following manner, John M. Johnston, M. 1).

Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Nov. 50, 1867-1 y. AT THE STORE OF

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Sugar. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Crackers, Spices. Salt. Queensware, Glassware. splendid Setts of Teaware, at low prices.

Shovels, Forks, Nails, Locks, Hinges and Screws A Large assortment of WALL PAPER and Ber der, at all prices.

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