

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
NATIONAL TICKET.
PRESIDENT: Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.
VICE PRESIDENT: SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.
STATE TICKET.
AUDITOR GENERAL: Gen. JOHN F. HARTZMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.
SURVEYOR GENERAL: Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, OF CALIFORNIA.

Republican County Convention.
The Republican voters of Northumberland county are respectfully requested to assemble in their respective election districts throughout the county, on the hour of 1 and 9 o'clock, P. M., and elect the usual number of Delegates from each district, to represent them in the County Convention, to be held in the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, on TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented to the voters of Northumberland county at the ensuing election.

The Democratic County Convention came off at the Court House, in this place, on Monday last. The result is anything but satisfactory. The two wings of the party had their respective candidates, and the unsuccessful branch speak openly of the frauds practiced upon them, notwithstanding the oath prescribed by the Standing Committee. Mount Carmel, for instance, polled nearly four hundred votes, or about three times as many as that township gave Sharswood. But then it should be remembered that this township has always been exceedingly prolific, especially at the primary elections, and, as a Democrat remarked to us, could give, at any primary election, any number of Democratic votes desired, according to order. For Congress, G. W. Zeigler, Esq., received a majority of 27 votes over Mr. Reimensnyder. For District Attorney, Jeremiah Snyder was nominated over Wm. Wolvertson, Esq., by a majority of 594 votes. For Commissioner, Martin E. Bucher, of this place, was nominated by a majority of 208 votes over Yorly and Gribben. For Assembly, W. H. Kase, no opposition. For Surveyor, J. K. Francis, no opposition. For Auditor, A. J. Gallagher, no opposition. For Coroner, John Linch, no opposition.

In many of the southern journals there appears to be no change in their rebel sentiments from what they were during the rebellion. Here is one of a dozen of instances. It is from a Tuscaloosa, (Alabama,) paper, the Independent Monitor, and we reprint it for the benefit of all honest readers, in order that they may see how such a man as General Grant is spoken of:

"It is not surprising that the nomination of the stupid blunderer of the Wilderness has fallen like a wet blanket upon the smoky fire of Radical enthusiasm. The attempt to hoodwink the thirty-five million of the North or admit by the Radical papers to have been signed failures. The Democrats will carry all the Northern States save four, securing their candidate for the Presidency and a majority of the lower house of Congress. Then we will grind to powder the thirty-five million Senators between the upper and nether millstones of our crushing political proponderance."

A Sensible Resolution.
The Democrats of the Southern States are really in advance of the Northern Democratic leaders in several important respects. For instance, the Alabama Democratic State Convention, which met at Montgomery on Thursday of last week, adopted the following resolution as part of its platform:

"Resolved, That slavery having been prohibited in the State of Alabama by a convention of the people thereof, held in September, 1865, we hereby solemnly proclaim our faithful adherence to that ordinance, and we assure the people of the United States that there are no laws in force in this State, enacted by our authority, which make any distinction in the protection which they give to the person and property of both races, and we hereby declare our solemn purpose that these laws shall be faithfully and impartially administered as soon as the military are withdrawn and we are permitted to manage our own affairs."

There are promises made in this resolution which scarcely any Northern Democratic Convention has yet made, or offered.

Dr. GIBSON, Gov. Geary's private Secretary, who has been giving attention to the subject, states that nineteen out of twenty of the young men of our State who become convicts, have no trade or profession. Every young man should learn a trade, and learn it well. Entirely too many of our young people are depending on their "wits" and waiting for something to "turn up." A good trade is worth more to a young man than money.

The New York World says: "At a late dinner in North Carolina, there sat down to the table three ex-Governors, an ex Justice of the Supreme Court, two ex Members of Congress, and some other persons, the distinction in their State, and the only person in the room who could vote or hold office was the negro who waited on the table. Such is reconstruction." The World might have added, to make the case intelligible, that the negro was the only person in the room who had not committed treason. He, as a loyal man, was properly entrusted with the franchise, while others, deserving death for their crimes, were lightly punished by being deprived for a time of the right to vote.

We have already published Mr. Colfax's letter, denying the story that he once told a soldier that he had no time "to fool with soldiers." Chaplain Lozier, writing to the Indianapolis Journal, after referring to the above, says that Mr. Colfax, on one occasion, gave the Indiana Sanitary Commission \$100,000, another time sent the same sum, and once on the adjournment of Congress during the war, gave his entire income, \$900, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. When the Soldiers' Home Association was meeting contributions for the relief of the destitute of the East may have a friend there unwearied by toils, subside, and uninduced by gain or promises of place or power. There will be music in New York before the fall campaign be ended.

Grant and the Boys in Blue.
Colonel Allegra's address to General Grant, on presenting the resolutions of the Soldiers' Convention at Chicago, was a splendid summary of the duties and objects of his com patriots. We reprint the concluding remarks:

"Our chief has ended and you are our chosen council. You will find the volunteer army in good fighting trim, the ranks filled to their maximum, the commands well officered, and the supplies both ample and excellent. The troops are in the highest state of discipline. There was some defection, but it has all been remedied by the promptness and efficiency of a drumhead court-martial. The necessity wrung bitter anguish from every loyal heart, leaving behind it a deep and permanent but fervent prayer to Almighty God that we should never look upon its like again.

We are stronger now than ever—more courageous and more determined. We have taken our position, we have posted our pickets, we have formed our lines, we have protected our flanks, and are supported by millions of militia, with Schuyler Colfax at their head. At your command—"Forward!"—we will move on the enemy's works. Here is our plan of battle (presenting the resolutions): "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and send the enemy "whirling down the valley." We will charge them in front, storm their breastworks, pierce their centre, flank their strongholds, and take them in the rear, when we will have reported the fatal wound to our Commander-in-chief: "I demand an unconditional surrender." Our victorious General shall then mount the pinnacle of fame; twice dignified by Washington, twice honored by our Lincoln. We have the honor, sir, to submit the plan of battle.

Mr. Grant replied in these significant sentences:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: I will say that it is never a desire of mine to be a candidate for any political office. It is a source of gratification to me that I have the support of those who sustained me through the great rebellion which we have passed. If I did not feel I had the support of those, I would never have consented to be a candidate. It was not a matter of choice with me, and I hope, as I have accepted, that I will have your aid and support, from now until November, as I had it during the rebellion."

THE CROPS.
Along the seaboard, and through the East generally, last week was sunny and warm, and considerable planting was done. Still, owing to the many previous rains, much ground was so wet that planting was impossible, and the late season was a disadvantage. The fruit crop of the New-England States and of New-Jersey is likely to be better than last year; still it is not up to an average, owing to blasting winds, to cold rains and want of sunlight. On Long Island fruit is reported a failure. Delaware and the Maryland shore will have a short crop.

Through the Middle States, east of the Alleghenies, and down to the North Carolina line, all kinds of productions, and wheat in particular, are represented at a full average. On the thin soils of the Gulf States, and on Louisiana, corn and gardens have suffered for want of rain, and accounts are gloomy; but cotton stands drouth better, and it is estimated that there will be half of such a crop as was common before the "unpleasantness." On low lands and fresh fields all vegetation is thriving, though, in places, the army and the army and caterpillars are eating some ravages. From Tennessee and Arkansas the accounts are favorable, and the wheat already cut is of fine quality, though not extraordinary for quantity. The freedmen are working well, and it is frequently stated that they do not come from the States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky report nothing new, and this in the South-West is often good news. In the great corn belt running through Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri, Central Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, not more than three-fourths of the land which the farmers expected to devote to corn could be planted, owing to the wet weather; still, as great an area as common may have been put in, for the reason that large fields of raw and "fed-out" prairie have been broken and planted. Last week there were heavy rains in Ohio doing considerable damage. On the whole, the best crop through this region is good—we might say better than common. In the Washab Valley it is more promising than for fifteen years past. In more northern sections, including Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and Michigan, the farmers were less delayed by April rains, and as a consequence all kinds of grain and farm productions are in great forwardness and are highly promising. Along the southern border of this region the potato or Colorado bug is in vast numbers, and there are grave apprehensions as to the extent of the damage. From no one State do we have such encouraging accounts as from Michigan. There are no complaints with regard to any crop except corn which is rather backward, while the small grains are represented as better than for ten years. It promises the amount of planting in Michigan. The farmers seem excited with the expectation of large profits, and with good reason; and it is represented that if the yield is an average one they will have a surplus sufficient for many States. Sheep must be mostly shorn, but owing to low prices of wool the business is somewhat depressed.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE COMING HARVESTS.—The New York Tribune, on a review of the crop reports from all sections, comes to the conclusion that, as regards the Southern States, should no accident occur, there will be realized from the agricultural industry of that section in 1868 a sum of money which will go far towards restoring the prosperity of the South, and in bringing the foreign exchange largely in our favor. The wheat crop of the extreme South is being harvested, and in quality and quantity is satisfactory. The crop never looked better. Cotton is also reported as very promising, and a crop of 3,000,000 bales is considered reasonably safe. The corn is in the condition, and 50,000,000 bushels of sugar are reported, in place of 40,000 in 1867. At the North, in spite of the wet weather, the leading crops are promising. Hay was never more promising, and with grain, is reported upon favorably. There is still time for corn and vegetables of all sorts, the whole yielding to the agricultural interests a mass of wealth, which insures prosperity in all departments of trade. The reports from the crops in the wheat growing territory of the Northwest are favorable in the mass, and every line of road from the Missouri river to New York promises in the autumn to have more than it can do.

Brick Pomeroy announces that he is about to open a branch office in New York, and carry the war in defense of the West, South, and laboring men and taxpayers every where, into the very heart of Wall Street, that the leading Democrats of the East may have a friend there unwearied by toils, subside, and uninduced by gain or promises of place or power. There will be music in New York before the fall campaign be ended.

FROM WASHINGTON.
The Whisky Matter Before the Ways and Means Committee.
WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Ways and Means Committee had a protracted session to-day over the whisky sections of the tax bill, now before the House. A proposition was made to reduce the tax to fifty cents per gallon, but it did not meet with any favor.

The subject of laying a special tax on whisky now in bond was next considered, and after a long discussion it was agreed to propose an amendment to the bill levying a special tax of four dollars per barrel on all whisky now in bond. As there is a large amount of whisky held in bond at present, the tax will yield a handsome revenue to the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the new tax bill, reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, whisky is taxed 60 cents a gallon. A special tax is also levied of \$300 for the first fifty barrels manufactured, which adds 10 cents additional to each gallon, making the tax in all 70 cents per gallon.

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This special tax of \$300 was not applied in separate to whisky in bond. Therefore it gave holders of whisky in bond an advantage of ten cents per gallon. This appears to have been an oversight on the part of the committee, and when attention was called to it to-day, they at once stated the proper amendment would be offered to the bill in the House.

Dispatches received from the West this morning announced that whisky in bond had already advanced nine cents per gallon in anticipation of the passage of the new bill, which does not include in it the special tax of two hundred dollars on the first fifty barrels.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Intelligence has another attack on Secretary McCulloch, this morning, saying that the fact is becoming perfectly apparent that it is his intention to remove from the Treasury Department, in open defiance of the wishes of the President, and that he should tender his resignation. The article says that Mr. McCulloch intends to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Stanton, and remain in office until the President makes his removal.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.
JACKSON, June 23.—To-day, at twelve o'clock, Gen. Biddle, commander of the post, demanded the surrender of the Governor's office. Governor Humphreys refused to vacate, and General Biddle asked if he would have to use force in order to get possession? Governor Humphreys replied that he would. General Biddle then brought in a squad of soldiers and took forcible possession of the office.

GOVERNOR HUMPHREYS has fitted up another room and claims to be the Governor of Mississippi. The election commenced yesterday for the ratification of the proposed Constitution. Thirty-nine precincts have been heard from, giving a Democratic majority of over 2000. The Radicals have carried ten of the thirty-nine precincts, and the American flag printed on the back of their tickets.

ILLINOIS IS complaining of the potato bug. Senator Wade says he will not accept a Congressional nomination.

CALIFORNIA is reported by the Surveyor General to have over 140,000 orange trees. It is estimated that \$357,000 will be needed next year for school teachers' salaries in Chicago.

GOV. CURTIS is not a candidate for the U. S. Senate.

CHAS. IS a free trader, which commends him to the Democracy.

SOUTH AMERICA.
BRAZIL AND THE WAR WITH PARAGUAY.
LOPEZ SENDS AN ARMY OF WOMEN TO THE FRONT.
New York, June 21.—Rio Janeiro advices of May 20th, state that the Brazilian finance report shows the cost of the Paraguayan war at \$121,000,000, and the total debt of the Empire at \$247,000,000. The Minister of Finance declares that foreign loans to be impracticable while the war lasts.

Advices from the Parana state that Lopez is arming women, and has 4000 of them already in the Tebucury under Eliza Lynch, an Irish woman. They are charged with the duty of guarding the commissaries.

Twenty-five hundred Paraguayans assaulted the Brazilian position on the Chaco, on May 4, but were repulsed with a loss of a sixth of their number. Another account states that the engagement was in the field, and a victory is claimed by the Brazilians, the loss on the Paraguayan side being reported at eight hundred, and that of the Brazilians at four to five hundred. The Emperor of Brazil opened the General Assembly on May 9. In the course of his speech he stated that the United States Government had again offered its mediation for the re-establishment of peace with Paraguay, which, however, was declined, with thanks, the same reasons existing, which, strengthened by the late triumph, prevented the acceptance of the first offer.

SEN. ADVERTISEMENT OF SPEER'S WINES in another column. They are pure juice wines and the most reliable for sickness—superior for communion purposes.

"Spring, it is cheery,
Winter is dreary,
Green leaves hang, but the brown must fly,
When the shakers
Lone and forsaken,
What can an old man do but die?"

MAIGNON WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

WARM WEATHER and its effects.—Many people, especially in the West, complain at this season of the year of general weakness and debility. The use of Speer's Port Grape Wine prevents this. The wine is said to have a most wonderful effect in giving strength, vigor and tone to the whole system. It is extensively used by ladies nursing or about to nurse infants.

Parties from London and Paris are not appreciating it above French wines. It is said to be unsuited for summer climates, and for weakly persons. Druggists have obtained some from Mr. Speer. The price is low for so excellent a wine, and every family should have a bottle in the house.

With the advent of the "month of roses" we have been once more thrown into the season of hay-making, picnics and pleasure excursions generally. Formerly we have been engaged in securing the best of our crops, and the husbandman's labor may be completed before the grain harvest set in. The young folks seek recreation in the woods, or in fishing parties, or in sporting excursions. This is also the season when early vegetables are thrown into the market, causing a general dearth of the "interior improvements" of mankind, and rendering medical aid a necessity. Just at this time the Great Zingari Bitters step in as an antidote for the various ailments arising from the too free use of vegetables, or the numerous ills to which farmers are exposed during the season of hay-making, or to which pleasure parties are subjected by their efforts to obtain enjoyment in the country. A supply of the Bitters should always be on hand, and at this particular period, when all are exposed to danger.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of writs issued by Levari Fische and Vendant Fische, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in Northumberland county, and now directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of JUNE, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz:

A STATE ADMITTED.—Arkansas has again been admitted into the Union, the Senate having passed the bill over A. J. Davis, only seven Senators dissenting. viz: Messrs. Bayard, Davis, DeWitt, Hendricks, Patterson (Tex.), McGreey and Sulzberger. The Senate elect, Messrs. Benjamin F. Rice and Alexander Macdonald, and Representatives Logan Root, James Hinds and Thomas Logan were sworn in on Tuesday.

The tax bill was reported on Saturday. It is much shorter than was anticipated, although some of its provisions will elicit considerable discussion and a lengthy contest over several sections, the committee hope to pass it by Friday. Pending its consideration, other business will be transacted in the House.

The President's veto on the Arkansas bill was received very quietly on Saturday by the House and the Democrats satisfied themselves by merely voting against its admission, evincing no disposition to protect Mr. Davis, and the more formally required by necessity.

The wheat on the prairie lands of Western Missouri is nearly ready for the sickle. It is far more than an average crop, the heads being heavily with grain. Old farmers say that for ten years there has been nothing like it. Through the agricultural portion of Kansas, from this point to the mineral regions of the further west the crop is equally promising. The average yield will be thirty-five bushels to the acre, but on some bottom lands it will reach fifty.

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TURNER'S SELF TURNERS' SUPPORTING EXTENSION LADDER.
EACH LADDER CAN BE USED IN ALL THE FORMS SHOWN IN BOTH CUTS.



It is readily lengthened or shortened, self-supporting, easily transported, and convertible into a step ladder or scaffold.



IT IS USEFUL TO FARMERS, FRUIT GROWERS, MECHANICS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, &c.

Price List.
20 Feet, 2 Sections, (each 10 feet) Light weight House-keepers. Extended length about 18 feet. \$9.00
20 Feet, extra weight. Extended length about 18 feet. 10.00
20 Feet, 3 Sections, (each 10 feet long) Extended length about 28 feet. 15.00
40 Feet, 4 Sections, (each 10 feet long, and one 8 feet long). Extended length about 37 feet. 21.00
Other Sizes in proportion. Liberal discount to the Trade.
Ladders forwarded, freight pre-paid, to new Station on receipt of retail price.

AGENTS WANTED in every county to canvass and sell our Ladders, and to send orders to the Philadelphia House, for Circulars and Terms address
TURNER'S PATENT EXTENSION LADDER,
P. O. Box 2018, No. 125 S. Front St., PHILADELPHIA
June 27, 1868.—4m

J. YOUNG'S "REDUCED PRICES" ARCH ST., CORNER 32ND ST., AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE, SUNBURY, PENNA.
COOK STOVES
PLOWES
Persons wishing to buy stoves, can purchase them cheaper at this establishment than anywhere else in the place.

THE COMING CONFLICT.
We give greater inducements to Agents than any other House in the trade. Ladies and Gentlemen, call on us for Circulars and Terms of Sale.
ONE DOLLAR SALE
Of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Thousands can testify as to the superior quality and the large remuneration received for selling our goods. We will purchase any quantity, (free of expense), sending us a club, goods worth \$4 to \$300, or will pay cash if necessary.
We have made special arrangements with the celebrated ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY, to supply their standard Teas and Coffees, at their best prices.
Agents wanted everywhere. Descriptive Circulars will be sent free on application.
CHAS. LETTS & Co., Manufacturers Agents,
64 & 66 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
June 27, 1868.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.
Joseph Eyster,
Corner of Market and Fourth Street, SUNBURY, PA. E. N. N. A.
Invites the public to call and examine his elegant assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
such as Table Linens, Domestics, Boylies, Towels, and Domestic of every description at the very low prices.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS & C.
Silks, Delaines, Lawns, Gingham, Calicoes, Madras, Shetlands, Tickings, Jeans, and a full assortment of Cotton and Woolen goods generally.

NOTIONS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Also Handkerchiefs, Brushes, Combs, &c.
His assortment of goods will not, he is sure fail to please the fancy and suit the wants of any desirous of purchasing. His stock is large and his prices are low.

Notice to Trespassers.
NOTICE is hereby given, that no person or persons will be allowed to trespass on the property of the undersigned, in Lower Merion township, Northumberland county, for the purpose of picking Berries, Fruit, &c., or to enter upon any enclosure without permission, as the law will be enforced against all offenders.

BAUGH'S COMMERCIAL MANURES!
TRADE MARK
ON EVERY PACKAGE.
BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia
AND NORTH-WESTERN FERTILIZING CO., Chicago
Sole Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S CHICAGO BONE FERTILIZER \$50 per 2,000 lbs.
BAUGH'S CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE \$50 per 2,000 lbs.
The above Manures are furnished in both bags and barrels, whichever customers prefer.
The Bags are uniform in weight 160 pounds.

NEW MACHINE SHOP
AND IRON FOUNDRY
GEO. ROHRBACH & SON,
SUNBURY, PA.

Notice in Bankruptcy.
T. J. A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB SNYDER, JR., of Lower Mahony township, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of all debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at Sunbury, Northumberland county, State of Pennsylvania, before J. M. Westling, Register, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BOOK BINDER
JOHN HERMAN
North Mill street, BAYVILLE, PA.
Is prepared to bind Books, Papers, Magazines, &c. in any style of type which may be desired, at cheaper rates than can be done in this country.

REMEMBER Beyerly's new Picture Gallery, 35 B. BUREAU ST., near Market Square.