The Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL TICKET.

PRESIDENT:
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

VICE PRESIDENT:
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
JOHN B. PACKER, Esq., of Sunbury,
(Subject to decision of Conferee Convention.)
ASSEMBLY,
ALFRED R. FISKE, of Shamokin.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WM. A. SOBER, Esq., of Sunbury.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH M. NESBIT, of Chillisquaque.

SUNBURY, ITS FOUNDERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Sunbury, though not an ancient town, dates its origin a few years previous to the Revolution, which wrested the Province of Pennsylvania from the hands of the proprietors, the descendants of Wm. Penn, and from British rule. The town of Sunbury was surveyed and located by John Lukens, Surveyor General, and his assistant, Wm. McClay, in pursuance of an order of Council, by direction of the Governor of the Province, dated June 16, 1772, for a copy of which, taken from the records of the State Department, we are indebted to J. B. Packer, Esq., of this place, as well as for a draft or survey of the manor of Pomfret, by virtue of a warrant dated October 29th, 1768, nearly one hundred years since, and surveyed December 16, 1768, for the use of "the Honourable the Proprietaries." This manor of Pomfret, in which Sunbury is located, is an English institution, and according to the survey contains four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six acres of land, &c. The northern line, running eastward, commences at the river, about two-thirds of the way above the lower point of Shamokin Island, and runs southward to nearly opposite the point of the Island, thence about ten degrees north of east; thence southward, and from thence westward to the river, at the head of the two small Islands below the Shamokin Falls. In this survey, the point of Shamokin Island extends down, nearly opposite the southern shore of the West Branch, showing that much of the Island has been washed away by floods subsequent to that time.

The following is the order referred to, by which it appears Sunbury was laid out as the county town for Northumberland County, which county then embraced within its boundaries, nearly one-fifth of the State:

"At a meeting at the Governor's on Tuesday the sixteenth day of June, 1772.
Present.
The Governor.
The Secretary Mr. Tilghman.
The Receiver General Mr. Physick.
The Surveyor General Mr. Lukens.

Ordered that the Surveyor General with all convenient speed repair to Fort Augusta on the Susquehanna, and with the assistance of William McClay, lay out a town for the County of Northumberland, to be called by the name of Sunbury, at the most commodious place between the fork and the Shamokin creek, into three hundred lots to be accommodated with Streets, Lanes and Alleys, and a commodious Square in the most convenient place for public buildings. The two main streets to be eighty feet wide, the others sixty, and the lanes and alleys twenty feet. The lots to be sixty feet wide in front and two hundred and thirty feet deep if the ground and situation will conveniently allow that depth. And it is further ordered, that a space of at least one hundred and twenty feet be left between the town line and the bank of the river. Every other lot adjoining the Sqare and fifty commodious lots besides to be reserved for the Proprietaries. After laying out the town, the Surveyor General, while he is there, and Mr. McClay, after the Surveyor leaves the place, may receive applications, and make entries to be returned and recorded in the Secretary's Office, from any person or persons inclinable to settle and build in the town, particularly tradesmen and such as are of ability to improve. No person to be allowed to take up more than one lot without the Governor's special license. And upon making the application, the party applying shall receive a ticket in the form following:

"The —— day of 177 A. B. applies for and is allowed to take up lot No. ——in the town of Sunbury, for which he is to take out a patent within six months from the time of application, otherwise the aplication to be void, and the lot free for any other applier." A clause to be contained in the patent, that if the said A. B., his heirs or assigns, do not, within three years from the time of application, build and erect on the said lot, a dwelling house of twenty feet square at least, with a brick or stone chimney, the patent to be void. The lot to be forfeited to the proprietaries and they at full and absolute liberty without re-entry to grant, and dispose of it to any other person or persons whatsoever. The annual ground rent, for the said lot to be seven shilling sterling.

N. B.—The rent of the unreserved lots adjoining the square to be ten shillings sterling. A true copy.

JAS. TILGHMAN, Sec'y. of the Land Office.

In testimony that the above is a copy of the original on file in the Surveyor General's Office, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of the said office, at Harrisburg, the 24th day of June, 1854.

For J. PORTER BRAWLEY, S. G.
[SEAL] THO. J. REHRER."

At that time, Broadway, at Market or Shamokin street, was 208 feet wide. At Chesnut street 190 feet, and at Walnut street 176 feet. Market Square is 200 feet wide and 740 feet long.

Mr. McClay, above referred to, was one of the first residents of Sunbury, and occupied a log house where Mr. John G. Fry now resides.

Gov. GEARY has been strongly urged to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of making new registry laws. The Governor is opposed to the measure, considering that it would have the appearance of having been enacted in a partisan spirit.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE following brief summary of the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, we extract from the Germantown *Telegraph*:

"After a session of five days the National Convention finished its labors and adjourned on Thursday evening. To the surprise of everybody it has presented candidates for President and Vice-President, after twenty-one ballots, which were not dreamed of.—All the named candidates were tried and abandoned, and Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Gen. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, carried off the honors. Mr. Pendleton who was cock sure of the nomination, was withdrawn after the eighteenth ballot. He started with 105, the next highest being Andrew Johnson, who had 65, and then fell off to about half a dozen until the last ballot, when he was with all the rest dropped for concentration on Seymour. Pendleton's highest vote was 156. Hancock started 33½, and after varying fortunes, ran up to 144½, on the eighteenth ballot, when his strength began to diminish. Hendricks, whose success at one time, seemed, if not in the vote, in the opinion of politicians, started on the first ballot with 2½, and reached 132 votes on the 21st ballot, which was his highest. On the nineteenth ballot Chase received half a vote, and on the twenty-first four votes and no more. The other candidates, who received complimentary votes, were Asa Packer, of this State; S. E. Church, of New York; Gov. English, of Connecticut; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Judge Field, of the Supreme Court; Gen. McClellan, of Europe; Mayor Hoffman; F. P. Blair, of Missouri; Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut; Gov. Parker, of New Jersey; Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland.

"When the Convention adjourned on Wednesday, it was understood that Chief-Justice Chase would be sprung upon it the next day on the first ballot. Chase himself had the strongest assurances to that effect, and in anticipation of it, he had given in his adherence to the extraordinary platform which had been adopted antagonizing every principle he had heretofore cherished. His disappointment must therefore have been terrible. It is said that even the President expected to be nominated, and did not give up the hope until the thunder-clap of Seymour's success stunned him. As to Hancock, his chagrin may be imagined when he was not only abandoned for President but for Vice-President also.

"For Vice-President a number of candidates were named, but the current was so strong for Blair that all others were withdrawn and he was unanimously nominated.

"Thus, after five days of as hard struggling as was ever witnessed in a political body, the work of the Convention was done, and Seymour and Blair are to be the Democratic standard-bearers in the pending National canvass."

THE last Democratic National Convention in 1864 adopted, among others, the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Immediate efforts, under the direction of Gen. Grant, produced the desired cessation of hostilities in less than twelve months after. But the efforts which the Democracy called for were of a more pacific nature. They wanted a truce, a compromise, and a surrender of that principle which regarded the Union as inviolable. They did not readopt the same resolution in words, at New York, but their platform and candidate was selected with an exclusive view to making that restoration of the Union, which the war accomplished, a failure if possible. And Forrest, Wade Hampton and all the other rebels in attendance contributed to that result. Let us see if they accomplish it!

GEN. GRANT'S QUALIFICATIONS.—There are some journalists who abuse Gen. Grant from pure ignorance. As they feel bound to say something for the party, they naturally substitute abuse for argument, without the least regard for truth or consistency. Every intelligent and respectable journalist feels that he is stultifying himself in assailing Gen. Grant, and therefore leaves this kind of argument, intended for a certain class, to the miserable party hacks.

THE IMPEACHMENT REPORT.—Gen. Butler's exertions in the Impeachment Investigation are worthy of great praise. No man in the nation could have done it better. Its results abundantly justify the House of Representatives in ordering the investigation. The technical conviction which Andrew Johnson failed to receive in the Senate has been morally secured by the report. The lack of one vote on the Eleventh Article is more than made up by the proof that the President's partisans were compelled to resort to bribery and corruption in order to contrive the criminal's escape from his just doom. His deliverance was purchased. Of what worth is such an acquittal?

THE following letter, from the lamented Gen. McPherson, should forever seal the lips of the slanderers of Gen. Grant, who pretend that he has no qualification, civil or military, for the office of President. Gen. McPherson was a religious man, as well as an accomplished officer, of whom Gen. O. O. Howard speaks as one of the few christian cadets he met when he entered West Point, in 1850:

"Gen. U. S. Grant I regard as one of the most remarkable men in our country. Without aspiring to be a genius, or possessing those characteristics which impress one forcibly at first sight, his sterling good sense, calm judgment and persistency of purpose more than compensate for those dashing brilliant qualities which are apt to captivate at first glance. To know and appreciate General Grant fully one ought to be a member of his military family. Though possessing a remarkable reticence as far as military operations are concerned, he is frank and affable, converses well, and has a peculiarly retentive memory. When not oppressed with the cares of his position, he is very fond of talking, telling anecdotes, &c. His purity of character is unimpeachable, and his patriotism of the most exalted kind. He is generous to a fault, humane and true, and a steadfast friend to those whom he deems worthy of his confidence. He can be relied upon in case of emergency."

BLAIR AND REVOLUTION.

Gen. Frank P. Blair is the Democratic nominee for Vice-President. Gen. Blair *was* a Republican, but has for the last two or three years been a bitter Copperhead. The following letter, of very recent date, embodies Gen. Blair's bid for the honor he has achieved. It will be seen that he takes ground distinctly for overturning the new State Governments at the South by force and violence. A Democratic "President elect" is to treat those governments as nullities, employ the Army to overthrow them, and allow others to be set up wherein none but whites are to have any voice. And then Congress is to be "reconstructed" accordingly. Hear him:

From the World of July 3.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR DEFINES HIS POSITION.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Col. Jas. O. Broadhead.

DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following, as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest: The Reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the States, so long excluded, will have been admitted; negro suffrage established, and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of Reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these Reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of 20 spurious Senators and 50 Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for *the President-elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the White people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.* The House of Representives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the White people of the South, and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed, on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all futher strife to put this issue plainly to the country.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenue and resources of the Government and destroy its credit, make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations, of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle. Your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Americans! if you want another Civil War inaugurated, vote the Blair ticket! He tells you just how he will set it going. Mark him!

RAINY DAYS AND EAST WINDS.—The present year, up to the middle of June, has been remarkable for the number of its rainy days and the almost continual east wind, that prevailed during that time. The average annual fall of rain and melted snow, for thirty years, in the latitude of New York, has been something over forty-four inches. In 1866, the average was forty-eight inches. In 1867, over fifty-seven inches, and from January 1 to June 20, 1868, nearly six months, it was about twenty-five inches.

The present year has been more remarkable for its rainy days than for the amount of rain that has fallen. The record stands thus:

Months.	Whole number of days.	Rainy days.
January	31	17
February	29	9
March	31	13
April	30	14
May	31	23
June	20	16
Total,	172	92

It will be seen that it has rained on considerably more than one half the whole number of days from the 1st of January to the 20th of June. The wind has blown from some point in the east on 133 of the whole number of 172 days.

IN his address to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, Gen. W. B. Franklin said that the Democratic party "ought to nominate for the Presidency an unfaltering and consistent friend of the soldiers." They did it, of course—over the left.

Frank P. Blair is a renegade politician and a dishonored soldier. When the contest between freedom and slavery was raging in Missouri and Kansas, he took strong ground as a free-State man and emancipationist, and thus secured a favor from the Republican party which he speedily abused by the most flagrant recreancy. His record in the army is devoid of glory, and his personal conduct was such that Mr. Lincoln incurred great odium by adhering to him—which he did on account of the influence of other members of the inevitable Blair family. Of course, Forrest, the butcher of Fort Pillow, and Wade Hampton, who declared after the close of the war that he would "sooner live in hell than under the United States Government," "delight to honor" this Democratic candidate for Vice President.—*Albany Journal.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 13—4 P. M.—Colonel M'Kay, of Georgia, arrived here from Atlanta to-day, to ask of Congress the removal of disabilities from a number of Union members of the State Legislature, in order to enable the body to get into working order.

United States District Attorney Pitch, of Georgia, a Democratic delegate in New York, is the candidate of his party for United States Senator. It is said that $25,000 have been received in New York to enable him to buy up enough votes to secure his election.

Judge Fisher, a prominent Republican, arrived here from Jackson, Miss., this morning. He reports that an official canvass made shows a Democratic majority of 7,000. A Republican committee engaged in investigating the election returns claims to have *proof of frauds to the amount of over 15,000 votes.*

A reign of terror prevailed in all the interior counties, and the assassination of several loyalists is reported.

JOHNSONITES DISATISFIED.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The defection of the Johnsonites to the Democratic party since the New York Convention has been marked indeed, but is reaching its flood tide now. Among the latest of the many prominent men of this class who have given in their adherence to Grant and Colfax is the Hon. Martin F. Conway, formerly a member of the House from Kansas, and now United States Consul at Marseilles.—He will probably take the stump for the Republican ticket. Postmaster General Randall is another of the same class, but while he has not yet made up his mind to support Grant, he publicly asserts that he cannot conscientiously support repudiators or their repudiating platform. He advises against the so-called third party movement, as in his opinion it would not have half a chance for success.

CONFERENCE OVER THE TAX BILL.

The Conference Committee on the tax bill met to-night and expect to complete their deliberations to-morrow. The only material points on which there is any difference, is the tax on banks and the license of wholesale liquor dealers. They will throw out the bank sections entirely, and probably retain a high tax on all liquor dealers. Both Houses will probably concur in the report of the Conference Committee, without discussion.

NORTH CAROLINA MEMBERS.

Two more members took their seats to-day, and cast their first votes to take up the Tariff. It now takes one hundred and one members for a quorum.

A THIRD PARTY.

Some of Mr. Chase's friends are trying to get up a third party movement and run him upon a modified Democratic platform, with some unobjectionable man for Vice President, and by securing the balance of power from the Conservative ranks, induce Mr. Seymour to withdraw. Mr. Chase does not consider that he is so for committed to the action of the New York Convention as to prevent his running independently if deemed advisable by his friends.

Gen. Butler's Bill Taxing U. S. Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Gen. Butler's bill to tax United States bonds, introduced June 9th and referred to the Ways and Means Committee, has never been considered by the committee, and as there was no prospect of its being reported this season, Mr. Butler to-day got Delos R. Ashly, of Nevada, when that State was called, in regular order for bills and resolutions, to introduce it again in a somewhat modified form, but containing the main principle of taxing the bonds.

Objection was made, and a point of order reached, that it was a bill taxing the people and could not, under the rules, receive present consideration. The Speaker sustained the point of order, on the ground that all bills for taxing the people, and for reaching the revenue must first be discussed in the committee of the whole, which effectually kills it. This will probable be the end of all bills for taxing bonds.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—After the inauguration, yesterday, Governor Warmouth sent a communication to General Buchanan, notifying him of the ratification of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, at the inauguration of Gov. Warmouth.

On the receipt of the communication, Gen. Buchanan issued an order announcing to the people of the State and the troops under his command the cessation of the reconstruction acts in Louisana, and the discontinuance of the exercise of military authority under the reconstruction acts, forbidding the interference of the military in civil affairs, unless called upon by the proper civil authorities.

Civil law is henceforth supreme, and officers under military appointment will transfer everything to the charge of the civil officers of the State.

Almost every farmer in Kansas is planting sweet potatoes this season.

A Kansas City firm has sold four thousand ploughs within a year for the Neosho Valley.

Of the hundred miles of Pacific railroad building let near Salt Lake, Brigham Young got sixty, and Nounnan & Co. (Gentiles,) forty miles.

Among the growing business interests of Buffalo, New York., is the coal traffic. It is rapidly on the increase, and new establishments for prosecuting the trade on a large scale are constantly making their appearance.

Schuylkill county, Pa., has employed a corps of physicians to attend the sick poor at their houses free of charge.

Mrs. Swisshelm was the first to detect Mr. Chase's programme to secure the Democratic nomination for President.

The ground in some places in the neighborhood of Alton, Illinois, is said to be completely honey-combed by the locusts, and some of the fruit-growers are sprinkling their trees with soft soap and tobacco juice to prevent their depredations.

A citizen of Portland, when going out of his house the other day, stumbled over a dog in the entry, fell and broke his nose, then attempted to kick the dog, but missed him, kicked over a hat stand, put his ankle out of joint, and was laid up three months.

A special from Salt Lake City says the funeral of Heber C. Kimball was attended by several thousand persons. His death is considered the greatest loss since the death of Joe Smith. The Tabernacle and public buildings were draped in mourning.

Rev. Mr. Morgan, who undertook to open the Copperhead Convention with prayer on Saturday, was interrupted by the unterrified with cries of "Bully" and "Good for you."

An attendant at the South Boston Hospital for the Insane reports a recent conversation between two patients. They had entered into an argument relative to the difference between riding a horse and a hobby, and contending that there was none: The other replied that there certainly was; and upon being called upon to define it, said: "Those who ride a horse can stop and get off whenever they feel like it, but those who ride a hobby find it impossible to do so."

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Commercial* says that A. T. Stewart, of New York, has purchased a hall block in that city, and intends to erect a mammoth dry goods house, at an estimated cost of $450,000.

STATES send to conventions twice as many delegates be they have Senators and Representatives in Congress; and if one delegate insists in voting according to his own mind, in opposition to the others, his vote only counts one-half. This accounts for the half votes in these conventions, and how Chase got his fraction.

A Taunton (Mass.) paper says: "One of the finest specimens of a man flourishing in a green old age is Rev. Morrill Allen, of Pembroke, Massachusetts, who is now ninety-three years of age, hale and erect, and retaining all his faculties. He does his gardening with his own hands, besides superintending the work of his farm. He occasionally occupies his pulpit and preaches with vigor. Every clear day he walks a mile and a half to the store for his newspaper, and if asked to ride on the way invariably declines."

Our advices from the country show that the Democrats have not yet recovered from their indignation at the trick by which Seymour was nominated in the New York Convention, and the labor of getting them into line is more arduous than usual. The illusion that the nomination was entirely unexpected by the Seymour party was pleasantly dispelled by the appearance of elaborate Seymour banners on the street within 20 minutes of the vote. Such things are not painted in 20 minutes, and the display was injudicious.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Philadelphia physician writes to the *Ledger* of that city, to let the public know the following manner of successfully treating cases of sun-stroke: "Let the person thus affected be removed to a cool and private place, his clothing taken off, and the body rubbed from head to foot with large pieces of ice, at the same time that pieces of ice are kept in the arm-pits. This simple treatment, if steadily persevered in, will save cases which seem almost desperate; and there is reason to believe, under any other treatment would certainly prove fatal."

THE *Vindicator*, a Democratic sheet published at Pine Bluff, Ark., has the following:

Another trooly loil man was lately killed in Bradely county, and we have information that such will continue until the last of that hateful class is entirely eradicated. Among the virtues of the deceased, we notice that he expressed great love for the glorous Union during the late struggle by robbing and murdering rebels. Such being the case, we wish that all of his kind were so far in perdition that Satan's shrewdest detective could not find them.

A FIRST RATE NOTICE.—The Louisville *Courier*, good Southern authority, says of the editor of the La Cross *Democrat*:

He is a sort of editorial horned frog—a political showman and a moral monstrosity. Being born in the North, he is a violent Southern man, and fancying that his toadyism is agreeable to Southern gentlemen, he is unceasing in his efforts to degrade both the men and women of his own section of country, and absolutely fattens on his own degradation.

MR. CHILDS, OF THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER, AND THE NEWSBOYS.—The newsboys of Philadelphia probably never enjoyed a rarer treat than they received last Fourth of July at the hands of George W. Childs, Esq., the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. A dinner, fit for a king, was prepared for them in the press room of the *Ledger* Building, at which one hundred and forty newsboys were filled with good things.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Signor Blitz was entroduced and handsomely entertained the boys by the performance of a number of amusing feats of ledgerdemain and ventriloquism. When the little fellaws withdrew from the place, each one was presented with a box of bon bons to take home, and a new palm-leaf hat. The boys, we learn, behaved remarkably well, and all appeared to appreciate the kindness and liberality of their friend, Mr. Childs.

Among all the curious and puzzling matters connected with the Democratic Convention, nothing has bothered us more than a set of resolutions kindly forwarded by Alex. H. Stevens, which began in the following astounding style:

"*Resolved*, That in the future, as in the past we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union."

The "unswerving fidelity" with which Mr. Stephens adhered reminds us of an inscription, referring to the stamp which some wag once put on the outside of a letter. It was as follows:

"PAID, if the d—d thing sticks."

A remarkable freshet occurred recently on Emanpel creek, Dakota. Nine freight and emigrant wagons were standing near the banks of the creek, one or two of which were occupied by men sleeping in them.—During the night a terrible roaring awakened the men, who lifted the wagon cover to ascertain from whence the sound came, and by the flashing of lightning saw approaching what appeared to be a wall of water some ten or fifteen feet in height. Giving the alarm to his companions, they instantly jumped from the wagons, almost naked, and ran toward a neighboring bluff, though about three feet solid water struck them before they got out of its reach. The nine wagons were instantly taken away when the water struck them and were washed into the Missouri some three miles further down.

The venerable Rev. John Allen of Farmington, "Camp-meeting John," has started on his tour for the season, to visit all the camp-meetings within his reach. The season opens with the great national gathering in Pennsylvania, where nearly five hundred tent lots have been engaged.

That tricky possum, Seymour, played dead on the Democracy to some effect last week. When he came to life, the other aspirants died without the necessity of playing possum.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Democratic candidate for President of the United States, during the war used these words:

If it is true that slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms.

SEE BUNCH OF GRAPES on Standard in another column. SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspeptics, on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

THE DELICATE AND INFIRM.—The most incredulous are convinced of the virtues of "Speer's Standard Wine Bitters" upon a trial of them. Their base is pure wine, with herbs and roots so favorably known to the Medical Profession and the community at large. They are all that can be desired by the most feeble and infirm.

Druggists sell the Bitters.

THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH."—An occasion of general rejoicing among all patriotic citizens, when everybody enjoys a holiday, and all hands unite in a proper observance of the anniversary of our independence—has again arrived, and following in its wake we are about to have the much dreaded "dog days," extending over a period of six weeks, when almost every man, woman or child experiences more or less sickness—when diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, and even *cholera* itself, are prevalent; when all dogs exhibiting the slightest symptoms of illness are pronounced *mad*, and a horrible fear of hydrophobia is entertained by persons who are at all sensitive. One-half the sickness that prevails in July could be prevented and the other half *cured* if every family in the land would keep on hand a supply of the Great Zingari Bitters. They are ready for immediate use and never fail to afford relief, while their timely application is a sure *preventive* of disease.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John P. Haas & C. H. Wolverton, trading under the firm name of Haas & Wolverton, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th day of June, 1868. The Books, &c., are in the hands of John P. Haas, for settlement, where all knowing themselves indebted are requested to call and make payment and save costs.

JOHN P. HAAS.
C. H. WOLVERTON.

Sunbury, July 18, 1868.—4t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of Henry Longenecker and Alfred R. Fiske, late trading as Henry Longenecker & Co. Bankrupts. } In Bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Henry Longenecker and Alfred R. Fiske, of the Borough of Shamokin, in the county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.

LLOYD T. ROHRBACH,
J. K. DAVIS, Jr.,
Sunbury, July 18, 1868.—3t Assignees, &c.

JOHN P. HAAS,
Dealer in all kinds of
ANTHRACITE COAL,
MIDDLE WHARF, SUNBURY, PA.,

IS prepared to supply all kinds of Anthracite Coal from the Shamokin Coal Region at cheap rates. All orders promptly filled. Country custom respectfully solicited. JOHN P. HAAS.
Sunbury, July 18, 1868.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certain writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of AUGUST, A. D. 1868, at one o'clock, P. M., the following property, viz:

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in Coal township, in the county of Northumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania, surveyed on the twenty-eighth (28th) day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, for Samuel Scott, beginning at a white oak; thence by land of —— Kramer, south sixty degrees, west two hundred and twenty-seven perches to a white oak; thence north thirty degrees west, sixteen perches to a pine; thence by land surveyed for Bernard Hubley, south two degrees east, two hundred and five perches to a post; thence by land surveyed for Thomas Grant, north eighty-eight degrees east, one hundred and sixty-eight perches to a post; thence north two degrees, west forty five perches to a post; thence by land of Alexander Hunter, north eighty-eight degrees east, one hundred and fifty-four perches to a post; thence by land of James Hepburn, north two degrees west, one hundred and twenty-five (25) perches to a post; thence by the same, north eighty-eight degrees east, ninety-six perches to a chestnut oak; thence north two degrees, west sixty perches to a post; thence south seventy-six degrees, west one hundred and sixty perches, by land of Esther Kramer, and thence by the same, north thirty degrees west, one hundred and fourteen perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and twenty-three acres and one-fourth of an acre and allowance, be the same more or less.

ALSO:—A certain tract of land, situate in Coal township, in the county of Northumberland aforesaid, beginning at a white oak, thence by land surveyed for Esther Kramer, north eighty-eight degrees east, one hundred and ninety perches to a post, thence by land surveyed for William Green and Samuel Clark, north two degrees, west one hundred and two perches to stones; thence by land surveyed for Thomas Hamilton, south eighty-eight degrees, west two hundred and forty-five perches to stones; thence by land surveyed for M. E. Severson, south thirty degrees, east one hundred and seventeen perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-one acres, fifty-four perches and allowance which said last described tract of land was surveyed for John Corwin A. D. 1791, and returned as four hundred and ix (406) acres, but which upon re-survey, by order of the Board of Property, dated the 6th day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four (1824) was reduced to one hundred and twenty-one (121) acres and fifty-four (54) perches, which by divers conveyances was vested in Charles Wharton in fee.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Wharton, with notice to James A. Reeside, Robert C. Hayes, James Kelso and Benjamin R. Keller, terre tenants.

DANIEL BECKLEY, Sheriff.
Sunbury, July 18, 1868.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, on Saturday, August 1st, 1868, at one o'clock P. M., the following property, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Mt. Carmel, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, numbered in the general plan of said Borough as lot number twenty-three, in block number thirty, bounded on the east by Oak street; on the south by lot number twenty-four; west by an alley and north by lot number twenty-two, whereon is erected a large two-story frame store house with stone basement.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Patrick Donohoe & Philip S. Vanhorn.

DANIEL BECKLEY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, July 16th, 1868.

SPEER'S STANDARD
Wine Bitters!

For the Weak,
For the Pale,
For the Sickly,
For the Aged,
For Females,
For Spring Use!!!

☞ No Bitters equal to them! ☜
Speer's Standard Wine Bitters,
Made of
WINE, HERBS AND ROOTS.

SPEER'S Celebrated Wine, so well known, with Peruvian Bark,
Chamomile Flowers,
Snake Root,
Wild Cherry Bark,
Ginger,
and such other Herbs and Roots as will in all cases assist Digestion, promote the Secretions of the system in the natural channels, and give

TONE AND VIGOR
to the
Young and Old, Male and Female!
All use it with wonderful success. Brings

COLOR
To the Pale White Lip,
BLOOM AND BEAUTY
To the thin face and care worn countenance.

Cures Fever and Creates Appetite. Try them. Use none other. Ask for Speer's Standard Bitters. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. See that my signature is over the cork of each bottle.

ALFRED SPEER,
Passaic, N. J., and 243 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Trade supplied by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia; George A. Kelly, Pittsburg; and by all Wholesale Dealers.

For sale by W. A. BENNETT, Sunbury, Pa.
July 11.—oct23 '67—1y.

NEW MARBLE STORE.
NO. 902,
Chesnut Street,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELERS,

Have been appointed
SPECIAL AGENTS
in this city for the sale of the
GORHAM MFG. COMPANY'S
Fine Electro-Plated Ware.

We guarantee these goods to be decidedly superior to anything in the market, excelling in design, finish and quality.

A large assortment will be maintained, and sold at the manufacturers' regular
FIXED PRICES.

Trade Mark of Electro Plate — GORHAM MFG CO — Stamped on the base of each article.

J. E. CALDWELL & Co.
No. 902 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA,
July 18, 1868.—mh7,1y

NEW CARRIAGE & BUGGY MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in Sol. Stroh's Blacksmithshop-Building on Chestnut street, Sunbury, Pa., where he keeps constantly on hand, and manufactures to order,

Carriages, Buggys, Sulkys, &c.,

of the latest style and of the best material.

Repairing of Wagons, Carriages, &c., done at the shortest notice.

Persons in want of fine Buggies and Carriages, are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

H. C. ROUSH.

Sunbury, July 11, 1868.—1y

Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County to ascertain the amount of interest due by Peter W. Gray, Executor of William M. Gray, late of said county, deceased, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the exceptions of said Executor's account, will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office, in Market street, in the Borough of Sunbury, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons interested may attend.

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER, Auditor.
Sunbury, July 11, 1868.

J. YOUNGMAN'S
FOUNDRY,
Arch St., between 3d and 4th, close to the Public School House,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.

COOK STOVES
of the best Patterns.

PLOWS,
Six patterns, the finest in the State.

Persons wishing to buy stoves, can purchase them cheaper at this establishment than any where else in the place.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary, having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of George P. Peifer, late of Jackson township, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

GEORGE WITMER, Executor.
Jackson twp., July 4, 1868.—6t

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE "Susquehanna Hotel," located on the corner of Penn and Fourth Streets, in the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., is offered at private sale, on reasonable terms. This well-known Hotel has lately been renovated, and is one of the best stands in the place, with an excellent run of custom. For further particulars apply to

G. W ARBOGAST, Georgetown, Pa.,
or GEO. WAGENSELLER, Sunbury, Pa.
July 11, 1868.—

THE COMING CONFLICT!

WE give greater inducements to Agents than any other House in the trade. Ladies and Gents, get up Clubs in our great

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 present to any person, (free of expense,) sending us a club, goods worth $3 to $500, or will pay cash if necessary.

All goods sold at an uniform price of ONE DOLLAR for each article.

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., Manufrs' Agents,
64 & 66 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
June 27, 1868.—4t

NEW MACHIN