

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. NATIONAL TICKET.

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

VICE PRESIDENT: SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET. AUDITOR GENERAL: Gen. JOHN F. HARRINGTON, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

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

COUNTY TICKET. CONGRESS. JOHN B. PACKER, Esq., of Sunbury. (Subject to decision of Conferees.)

ALFRED R. FISKE, of Shamokin. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

WM. A. SOBER, Esq., of Sunbury. COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH M. NESBITT, of Chillisquaque.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

For months past, falsehoods with regard to the current expenses of the Federal Government have been the principal stock in trade with Democratic journals and speakers.

The assertions of Horatio Seymour in his Bridgeport speech that, in the fiscal year then current but since closed, it was costing "more than \$150,000,000 per annum to maintain an army to keep the people of the South in subjection"—that "More than \$300,000,000 a year have been wasted in order to uphold this policy of Reconstruction"—that now, "\$400,000,000 are raised, and out of it the public creditor gets only \$100,000,000"—are fair specimens of the atrocious lies that have been put forth as facts in Copperhead tirades and editorials for the last ten months.

The Hon. Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa, solicited of the Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Revenue, an exhibit of the actual income and expenditure of the Federal Government for the fiscal year, which closed about a month ago.

Gov. Seymour guessed the income for the current fiscal year at \$400,000,000; and it was actually \$406,300,000 (very nearly); so that it is proved that he can make very good guesses when no political capital is to accrue from making bad ones.

Now look at the other side of the account: He asserts that the cost of maintaining an army to subjugate the South for the fiscal year 1867-'8 was "more than \$150,000,000," and that "more than \$300,000,000 a year have been wasted in order to uphold this policy of Reconstruction." Mr. Wells's report shows that the entire cost of maintaining our army, supporting the Freedmen's Bureau, and defraying the expenses of Reconstruction at the South, amounted in the aggregate at \$62,727,680; though this includes the outgoes of a wasteful Indian War on the Plains, and \$1,000,000 appropriated to feeding Indians whom we had ceased to fight.

Very much of the \$5,000,000 spent by the Freedmen's Bureau went to feed the helpless widows and orphans of White Rebels left destitute by the collapse of the Confederacy; nearly all the residue was paid for registering voters and holding elections in States where the Freedmen's Bureau is now being closed out, while Military rule is already abolished.

Gov. Seymour asserted that of the \$400,000,000 of revenue the public creditor gets but \$100,000,000. Mr. Wells's report shows that no less than \$141,635,551 were paid in that year for interest on the Public Debt—much of it being the back interest on the Compound Interest Notes, which were paid off in that year with the three years' compound interest due on them—so that the interest on the National Debt henceforth is but \$126,000,000 per annum.

After paying this current interest, there were \$84,749,747 left wherewith to reduce the principal of the Debt. Thus the year's revenue yielded for the payment of interest and principal of the Debt no less than \$176,855,298, being \$76,855,298 more than Seymour asserted.

Gov. Seymour asserted that "more than \$300,000,000 a year have been wasted in order to uphold this policy of Reconstruction." Mr. Wells's report shows that the payments from the Treasury for every purpose except payment of principal or interest of the National Debt were less than Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (precisely, \$229,914,674); and that of this amount, beside many millions for Pensions, there were paid

For Bounties to our Volunteers, \$38,000,000. For reimbursing War Claims, 16,330,158. Payments for Property lost in the Military Service of the United States, 5,111,300. These three items—together \$59,441,458—

are payment of Public Debt as much as though they had bought up and cancelled so many Five Twenties. They are so much of the cost of putting down the Rebellion paid off and extinguished, once for all; so that really the amount of our National Debt was reduced during the fiscal year just closed, including the payment of back interest on the Compound Interest Notes, by little less than One Hundred Millions of Dollars. And, instead of the entire current expense of the Federal Government, except for the payment of principal and interest of the Public Debt, being "more than \$300,000,000," it was considerably less than \$200,000,000.

How do Seymour's pettifoggery meet this crushing exposure of their master's falsehoods and calumnies?

THADDEUS STEVENS.—The telegraph announces the death of this eminent man, which occurred at Washington city, at twelve o'clock, on Tuesday night. The leading journals of the cities, next morning, contained a long account of his life and character.

SEYMOUR & Co. in BOSTON.—The Democracy of Boston have postponed their ratification meeting the third time. One of the leaders, on hearing of the nomination of Seymour & Blair, declared that "the Democratic party had rejected itself," and he did not feel disposed to whip over the ship-plug.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—The criminal records of the Court of last week show the rapid growth and increase of crime in this country. It is a fearful record and does not speak well for the morals of the community. How much of it is owing to the loose and almost reckless manner in which proceedings against offenders are conducted, is a question not only for the moralist, but for the public to decide. The administration of justice is such that well-known offenders walk the streets with impunity. Repeated arrests, always ending in the discharge of the offenders, for want of evidence, has only served to embolden them in their career of crime, and induce them to look upon the law as a net whose meshes are strong enough to hold only the weak and the ignorant, the poor and the friendless. It is proper to say, the fault is not with the bench. Judge Jordan has more than once remonstrated with, and admonished those whose duty it was to conduct the prosecutions with effect. The time was when few of the bills sent before the Grand Jury were ignored. Now, it is nothing uncommon to have a half dozen ignored in a batch, many of them sent up to that body are without a single witness to sustain them, and are, of course, only important, so far as the fees of officers are concerned, which, in such cases, are mostly saddled upon the county. These are matters in which tax payers as well as moralists are interested.

THE PRINTERS' GUILD OF COLFAX CLUB have issued an address to the public, making a stirring appeal for their cause and candidates. We are indebted to our friend, H. D. Wharton, for a copy of their Constitution, on the cover of which is a copy of the badge of the Club. It is elegantly designed, and bears the words "Churches," "Schools,"—Those are the recognized nurseries of Republicanism, as the rum shop is of Democracy.

Mr. SEYMOUR has written a letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency. In it he attacks the Republicans as bitterly as he did throughout the war, and shows as warm a side for the rebels as he did for the New York rioters who were burning asylums and hanging innocent citizens.

ENO ANSWERS.—Who did the colored Democratic delegate from Tennessee vote for? The official report of the Convention sheds no light upon that dark subject. Can some Democratic journal or delegate from Pennsylvania answer this civil request for information?

BUY THEM UP.—If any man is sure that Seymour and Blair will be elected, the best thing that he can do is to buy up all the old rebel bonds he can lay his hands on. They are bound to go up by ten days after the announcement of the election of the candidates that that man is sure will win.

SELL 'EM.—If there is a Democrat hereabouts who is the fortunate, or unfortunate possessor of any U. S. bonds, and he is certain that Seymour will win, he had better dispose of them at once. They will go below par like a shot, if what he believes to be a certainty takes place.

IN AN admirable impromptu speech by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, subsequent to his great reception speech at South Bend, to thousands of his constituents who met to welcome him home, he uttered these words, which ought to be written on the banners of the campaign: "LOYALTY SHALL GOVERN WHAT LOYALTY HAS PRESERVED." The whole sentence reads thus:

"In all their hours of disaster and gloom, when men's hearts faint with the way, there was one party, every man of which stood around our banner, and never despaired of the American Republic; and there is one party, that since the armies of the rebellion were crushed, has demanded, and intends to stand by that demand. God be our helper, to the end that loyalty shall govern what loyalty has preserved."

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.—Chief Justice Chase, who has lately been sitting in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Virginia, at Parkersburg, has, in his charge to the Grand Jury of that District, made some observations in relation to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and its effect, which are important, coming from the highest judicial officer of the United States, speaking in an official capacity, and also in relation to the public debt. We subjoin the following extract:

"The war in which the nation has been recently engaged for the preservation of the national Union and government endangered by rebellion, made the contracting of a large debt inevitable. This debt is the price of our national existence, and binds irretrievably the good faith of the people. An irrevocable obligation has been recognized by a solemn act of the nation in adopting the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of bounties to the army and navy suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. There are differences of opinion as to the mode of payment required by the American people through their government, but nobody questions openly, if anybody at all, that the debt contracted must be paid, and paid in perfect good faith. The law of the amendment, that the validity of the national debt shall not be questioned, was already written upon the hearts of the people before they made it a part of the Constitution. To provide for the reduction and final payment of this debt, and for the annual expenses of the government, taxes are necessarily imposed. In other words, the equal proportion to be contributed by each citizen is ascertained by law. He who withholds his just proportion deprives the rest of the people of exactly the amount withheld. His fraud operates as theft. The sum total necessary to meet the obligations for the nation must be raised. Fraud upon the revenue does not reduce that sum; it merely shifts the burden evaded by the fraudulent upon others who pay their full proportion. All honest men, therefore, have a common cause against the dishonest."

READ, WEEKLY "SHARP-SHOOTER."—Novel, Practical and AWFULLY Sharp on Fugitives, Quacks, Pharisees and Politicians. "Serving them right through." Only 50 Cents a year in advance. Send 3 ct. Stamp for Sample. Address, Dr. S. M. Landis, Philadelphia, Pa.—1m.

English papers say that John Bright will probably deliver a course of lectures in America next winter.

A tall factory at Knoxville, Tenn., which was recently started, is turning out half a ton of nails every day.

A Member of the California Democratic Committee Declares for Grant and Blair.

The following communication was addressed by P. H. Sibley to the Democratic State Central Committee of California, of which he has been until lately a member:

Gentlemen of the Democratic State Central Committee.—I would be doing violence to my own feelings, and guilty of unfair conduct, if you, did I continue longer to share your counsels and possess myself of your plans in the coming political campaign. In sentiment and sympathy I am no longer with you. My judgment neither approves the platform of principles put forth by the New York City Convention, nor does my sense of duty to the country justify me in aiding to advance Horatio Seymour to the office of President of the United States. In remembering that I am a Democrat, I cannot forget that I owe a higher allegiance to the American Union. I should be glad to remain in the Democratic party, could I believe that in doing so I am not sacrificing those principles of patriotism that are higher and holier than any statement of mere party fealty. I believe that the war was inaugurated by the South in the interest of slavery. I believe that the duty of the Government to resist the heresy of secession by arms. I believe the calling out of troops, the draft of soldiers, the prosecution of war against rebellion, was constitutional and necessary for the preservation of our republic. I believe the emancipation of slavery was necessary and an act of a great measure. I believe the creation of a national debt grew out of the exigencies of the long-continued and desperate conflict. I believe the issue of paper currency was an evil incident to the struggle. I believe the national debt should be paid to the last dollar in coin of the national mint, and not by measure of revenue that is inconsistent with national honor. I am opposed to the taxation of Government bonds as a breach of covenant made with the bondholders, and I am opposed to paying these bonds with currency instead of gold. I am not in any degree fearful of negro supremacy, nor do I believe that the negroes are conceded their just rights under the law there will be any danger of elevating them to social equality with any superior race. I am and ever have been opposed to mob violence, and I never will cast my vote nor give my influence to advance to high office any man who, as Governor of a great Commonwealth, could fraternize with a mob or encourage opposition to just laws, or when the nation needed its last man to put down the rebellion, could, by opposing the draft, put himself and the State in hostility to the General Government. I could not have supported a War Democrat like Hancock, or Hendricks. I could support a Republican like Frank P. Blair, Jr., your candidate for Vice President. His early stand for the rights of the black man; his opposition to slavery; his brilliant war record, commencing in the streets of New York, and ending in Sherman's march through Georgia, I approve; but as I cannot sustain Blair without sustaining Seymour, I feel in duty and conscience compelled to vote for Grant and Colfax. I shall expect the bitter animadversions of all who love the Democratic party better than they love their country, to expect to have my motives questioned, and my honor impeached. I shall expect to be assailed by party malignity, and to have heaped upon me an unlimited amount of personal abuse; but, conscious of the rectitude of my motives, and in the confident belief that I am but doing my duty, I have deemed it proper to resign my position as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. I therefore tender you my resignation, gratefully remembering our past pleasant relations, and entreating for you all my kind personal feelings.

I am, very respectfully, G. H. Sibley.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1868.

Contradicting the story that Orville Grant, brother of the General, is a Democrat, some persons state that he is a pro-seper and wealthy. The St. Louis Democrat happens to know that he is not as wealthy by many thousands as he would have been if he had been a Copperhead. At a critical time in the war, Mr. Orville Grant and his partner were engaged in a very profitable operation in leather. They had bought a large stock and were hoarding it through their turmeric to secure large profits, when a call came for more troops. Mr. Orville Grant went to the establishment, and told his men to leave their work and go into the service—it might ruin him, he said, but it was no time for any man to stand in the way of the nation's safety. They went; the whole stock of leather on hand was ruined, and Mr. Grant lost \$20,000 instead of making \$50,000, as he would have done had he been one of Seymour's "friends." It is needless to add that Mr. Orville Grant has been a zealous Republican ever since that time, and he has often done good service as a speaker, and is a man of such devotion to principle that he would vote against Gen. Grant himself if he were a Copperhead candidate.

MEMBER RAMPOUT IN ARKANSAS.—At Little Rock, on the 26th of July, the Republicans met to ratify the nominations of Grant and Colfax, and at least ten thousand were present. When the meeting was in full headway, a mob of secession came charging down to the crowd with pistols in hand, and commenced firing at the meeting. The city commenced ringing at the same time. Several shots took effect and wounded some twenty. Intense excitement followed, and Governor Clayton and others finally brought the chaos to order and dismissed the meeting. But for the exertions of Governor Clayton, the city no doubt would have been in ashes.

The next day there was a red-mouthed rebel meeting held to ratify the nominations of Seymour and Blair. A dispatch to the Chicago Republican, containing these facts, says:

"The principal orator was C. S. Cameron, who was a member of the New York Convention. He said: 'In sixty days the hundred thousand soldiers would be organized into companies, regiments and brigades, and army corps, ready, if need be, to march to Washington.' He recommended every secessionist to take the oath required by the reconstruction law—that it was unconstitutional, and not binding, and he closed by saying: 'We will take this oath all over the State, and send three votes into the Electoral College, and three Representatives to Congress, and if Ben Wade does not count our votes, then we'll count the military organization, with General Slocum at its head all armed and equipped.' Universals' cheering followed."

A firm in New Bedford is making three-wheeled wagons and carriages, which are much lighter than the new four-wheeled ones. They are said to turn in less space and with less danger of upsetting than four-wheeled vehicles.

In Michigan, recently, thirty-five men went into a harvest field to cut grain. About ten A. M. no less than sixteen of them had been sun-stricken, the majority of whom died under the exposure. Such an instance of wholesale casualty has hardly a parallel in the history of this country.

At a recent Democratic meeting at Aiken, S. C., Gen. Butler (late Confederate Cavalry General) said: "Against Gen. Grant as a soldier, I have nothing to say. If left to himself he would doubtless fulfill to the spirit and the letter his parole granted to the Confederates." Will The World please note this Confederate of "Gen. Grant's mercy"?

THE NATION IN MOURNING. ANOTHER STATESMAN FALLEN!! THADDEUS STEVENS DEAD.

PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH. HIS CONDITION SINCE SUNDAY. His Last Moments on Earth.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens died at precisely twelve o'clock to-night at his residence in this city, on Capitol Hill. Simon Stevens, Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., a nephew, and his housekeeper were at his bedside; also Sister Loretta and Sister Genevieve, of Providence Hospital, and J. Scott Patterson, of the Interior Department, and the servants of his household. Breathing his last, he passed away quietly and calmly without a struggle, as though falling asleep.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The closing scenes of Thaddeus Stevens' life were of a quiet and very impressive character. So little was known outside of his real condition, that his best friends had but little apprehensions of any immediate danger. Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., his nephew, and Mrs. Smith, his housekeeper, were at his bedside during the evening; also Sister Loretta and Sister Genevieve, of Providence Hospital, together with Mr. Patterson, of the Interior Department, and the servants of Mr. Stevens' household.

By his immediate attendants his death has been long looked for at any hour.—Since Sunday last, it was apparent to them that he was rapidly sinking, and they relinquished all hope of his recovery, appearing in the halls of Congress, where his face, through past associations, had become familiar to members and spectators alike. The calmness and even cheerfulness evinced by him so long as power of speech remained was remarkable. He ceased to speak at four o'clock in the afternoon, and seemed to settle into a quiet reverie, showing no indications of his inability to articulate a word. During Monday he seemed to be worried and evinced considerable anxiety in regard to the state of the country, indeed mainly, perhaps, by the indication of great cheerfulness and animation, talking on a variety of ordinary subjects, and evincing a lively interest in that which interested those around him. In conversation with Mr. Simon Stevens about this time, he referred to Mr. Everts, Attorney-General, in terms of marked kindness and confidence. At the conclusion of the conversation he commenced to grow restless.

About ten minutes before his death sister Loretta requested the permission of his friends to perform the baptismal rite, and no objection being offered the impressive ceremony was performed amid reverential silence. To her who performed this act it is believed to appear in the most important, and the earnest and devoted affection with which it was done strongly affected those who witnessed it, even those holding different faith from hers.

It is worthy of note that the sisters whose benevolent works had been so heartily seconded by the great departed, in furnishing aid and using legislative efforts in behalf of an institution to which they are attached (Providence Hospital), visited him daily during his illness, and manifested a devotion which showed how fully they appreciated the charitable and beneficent spirit which has marked the noble life that was drawing rapidly to a close.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, August 9.—Yesterday morning the Attorney-General was, for the first time, requested in writing, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to give his official opinion in the case of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The questions asked are, whether the President may fill a vacancy in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and if not, whether he will probably give no opinion on either one until the entire ground covered by the subject is thoroughly studied.

As the Attorney-General wishes to give the subject grave consideration, it will probably be Friday before an opinion is delivered.

It was decided at the Cabinet meeting on Friday last, that a circular order should be issued relative to the disturbances in the Southern States, and the demand by the Governors thereof upon the President for troops. This order is now being prepared by the Secretary of War, and will be issued in a few days.

It is understood that the Mr. Johnson has concluded to recognize the State governments now in force in the South as legitimate, and an order from the War Office will be shaped in view. It will be addressed to the military and naval forces in the South, and will instruct them to furnish troops for the preservation of order and the execution of the laws, to the Governors of the States when they are properly applied to.

The recent public debt statement shows the important fact that the national debt without interest, amounted to \$18,000,000. Of this \$8,423,000 is composed of 7 3/8's which should have been redeemed in 5 1/2's but the holders of which failed to present them in time. The later class of bonds is now being presented at the Treasury, and last week they were redeemed in currency to the amount of \$300,000.

ATTORNEY GENERAL EVERTS DECIDES THAT THERE IS NO VACANCY IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, August 12.—The Attorney-General's opinion on Mr. Rollins' resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury, is this: It decides that there is no vacancy, and that there can consequently be no appointment to the Revenue Commissioner's office. The opinion includes a decision that the President can fill original vacancies, like the Alaska offices, with regard to the Congressional recess.

Mr. Everts is understood to hold the same opinion that the two Houses do, that it has not the legal effect upon appointments which an adjournment would have.

SHORT HARVEST OF A WAR.—A decree having been issued, within a few days, by the Emperor Napoleon, suspending the tonnage dues on all vessels entering the ports of the French Empire for the three months from the 1st of next October, the fact is regarded by many as indicating either a short harvest in France or a European war. This makes another interesting step on the European horizon.

This is the way a leading Democratic member of the Georgia Legislature recently freed his mind:

"He said there might once have been a necessity for the rebels of Georgia to submit to the military authorities, but there is none now. 'The Democratic chivalry of the North are marching to our rescue. Gen. Lee used sometimes to issue orders to us to hold our position a little longer, and reinforcements should be sent to our rescue, and that would inspire us to fight until we were victorious often from the very jaws of defeat. We are fighting now another battle. The enemy presses us hard. But let us hold our position a little longer, and the Democracy of the North will be here to our assistance, and make victory perch upon our banners.'"

Disseased Cattle.

The cattle disease, which has occupied so large a share of public attention during the past few days, is still anxiously discussed among all classes, and reliable information concerning it is eagerly sought for. In this city prompt and efficient means were taken to dispel the cause of this animal, as soon as the symptoms were sufficiently developed, and also to prevent the spread of the contagion to other herds. Yesterday Mr. Hosack, the Meat Inspector, visited the stock yards at East Liberty, and killed the remainder of the eighteen car loads which had been diseased. Thirty-eight head were killed yesterday, and yesterday evening the yards were entirely cleared and renovated.

One hundred and forty head were shipped East to Communipaw, near Jersey City, to a grease and bone boiler at that place, who paid \$28 per head, while the price paid here was only \$8 per head. These were shipped in separate cars, and the cars will not be used again for shipping cattle until thoroughly renovated, and until a sufficient time has elapsed to warrant their safe use for that purpose. Of the entire lot of eighteen cars, Mr. Horst owned forty-one head, of which eleven died and one was killed, the balance being sent East. Of the lot belonging to Mr. Alexander, two hundred and twenty-three were condemned, and but one hundred and forty sent East, the remainder either having died or been killed by order of the Meat Inspector. One lot belonging to Mr. J. Groff passed on to a market, but having been re-quarantined at East Liberty, and the number is unknown, and it is reported that several had died before passing east of the Central Stock Yards. The lot of one hundred and forty head shipped at Communipaw, went by special train, and telegraphic advices and orders were sent ahead to all points, and to the yards at East Liberty.

The Mayor has stationed policemen at the East Liberty Yards, to see that none of the carcasses are disposed of for any other purpose than that of conversion into grease, &c., and a special policeman is stationed at the establishments where the rendering process is carried on. The disease, thus far, has not been developed among our native cattle; and it is safe to conclude that, unless we have fresh importations of affected stock, the danger of contagion has been averted. We do not entertain for one moment the idea that a single particle of the flesh of these animals, or their manure, or any other matter, would find its way to the meat market. There is an extremely limited demand for cattle, and the best and most healthy stock is purchased very cautiously and scrutinizingly by our butchers. The consumption of meat has fallen off in a marked degree.

Disseased Bees.

During the past week we have had reports from the West and Southwest of diseased cattle being on their way eastward to a market. The majority of our citizens were inclined to drop these rumors as in the interest of drovers and butchers, for the purpose of raising the price of beef. It seems, however, that the alarm has a good foundation. In New York city the Board of Health has taken the matter in hand, though advised to receive there standing that a large number of diseased cattle were designed for that city and Philadelphia, were diseased. Acting promptly, the board ordered an inspection of the drove yards, and, by telegraph, requested Governor Ferry, of New York; Ward, of New Jersey, and Genry of Pennsylvania, to have all stock passing through their respective States, and along the railroad routes. This action of the New York Board of Health is wise, and we hope that our own authorities will take immediate steps in the matter. While we have this hot weather upon us, it is proper that they should make every effort to avoid the introduction of any extra filth into our midst.

If the bees now on their way East are affected by disease we do not want them in our markets, and until it is satisfactorily ascertained by competent authority that the meat of such "ill favored kind" is excluded from our tables, we would advise our citizens to let all beef alone. We now have a plentiful supply of healthy vegetables, and at this time of the year they are more conducive to the sanitary condition of the community than all the meats paraded in our markets. Inquirer of the 10th.

COMMUNICATED.

[For the American.] SUNBURY, August 10, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: Believing that the local press is the proper place to discuss questions of a local character, I take the liberty of sending you this article in reference to Sunbury and her ways. First, the advantages that Sunbury possesses, as far as situation is concerned, is equal, if not superior, to any other in the interior of the State; having all the advantages that Railroad and water communication can give her, while her minerals—Coal, Iron and Stone, are to be found in large quantities in the surrounding country.—These, with many other advantages, not necessary at this time to recapitulate, she has now. What does she want to develop these? Not capital or business men, for we have them here, if they could only be lured to move in the matter. The building and operation of a Furnace here, is conceded by all parties, would be a great benefit to the town, but how to do it is the question. One way would be on the Co-Operation or Stock plan. If parties having the ground suitably located, would take stock for the ground, our lumbermen, stone and brick men, furnish material, taking stock for pay, there would then only have to be money enough raised to pay for labor and machinery, and that could easily be done. There may be other and better plans to accomplish this great desideratum. If any other have suggestions let us hear them, we get a Furnace. With that, rolling mills, nail factories, and other branches of industry, will follow. Business will increase.—Property will advance in value. Labor be in greater demand and be better paid than now, and Sunbury would take her place where she properly belongs, among the five towns of the day.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I hope others will take hold of this matter and write or talk Furnace, or something else good, until the object is accomplished. ENTERPRISE.

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

DEITY.—It is a duty to ourselves, as well as to the world, to be temperate, to preserve our health and strength. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are found to be an unfailing and valuable assistant in maintaining the vigor of the system, and in keeping it in tone. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED.—LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT REBELLION containing Thrilling Adventures, Daring Deeds, Startling Epistles, and Marvellous Escapes of Spies, Scouts and Detectives. The cheapest, most complete and intensely interesting war book yet published, containing 400 pages and 200 illustrations. Price only \$2.75. Sent for circular and terms.

Also, FAMILIAR BIBLES, best edition published. WILLIAM LEITCH, Publisher. No. 26 S. Seventh, Philadelphia, Pa. Published 1868.

5000 LBS. OF CARPET RAGS WANTED at the Store of MOORE & RISSING, Market street, Sunbury. May 16

E. W. CLARK & Co., BANKERS, No. 25 N. Third St., Philadelphia, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE National Life Insurance COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE States of Pennsylvania and South-Carolina New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a Cash Capital of One Million Dollars, and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our offices. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages of the Company, may be had. Application for Central and Western Pennsylvania to be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, Townsville, Pa. E. W. CLARK & Co., No. 35 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. August 15, 1868.—1y.

NEW CARRIAGE & BUGGY MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in Sol. Stroth's Blacksmithshop—Building on Chestnut Street, Sunbury, Pa., where he keeps constantly on hand, and manufactures to order, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, &c., of the latest style and of the best material. Repairing of Wagons, Carriages, &c., done at the shortest notice. Persons in want of new Buggies and Carriages, are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere. H. C. ROUSH. Sunbury, July 11, 1868.—1y.

Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS, OPTICIANS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, &c. HARTFORD, CONN. HAVE APPOINTED T. S. SHANNON, SUNBURY, PENNA., As their sole agent for Sunbury and vicinity for the sale of the celebrated PERFECTED SPECTACLES, AND EYE GLASSES.

In doing so they have confidence in the ability of their agent to meet the requirements of all customers. His assortment of our BEAUTIFUL LENSES comprises every form and kind, calculated for the simplest as well as the most cases of diseased or impaired vision. An opportunity will thus be afforded, to procure at all times, PERFECTED SPECTACLES ENGRAVED BY ANY OF THEIR STRENGTHENING AND PRESERVING QUALITIES. Too much cannot be said as to their Superiority over the ordinary glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing clear and distinct vision, as in the natural healthy sight. They are the only spectacles that PRESERVE AS WELL AS ASSIST THE SIGHT, and are the Cheapest because the Best, always lasting many years without change being necessary. CAUTION.—Mr. T. S. SHANNON, Jeweler, is their only Agent appointed in Sunbury and vicinity. We employ no Peddlers. aug. 168.—1y.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of Asa H. Bergstresser, Debtor. vs. Bankrupt. To Whom it may Concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Asa H. Bergstresser, of the Borough of Shamokin, in the County of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. W. VOLVERTON, Assignee, &c. Sunbury, July 25, 1868.—2t.

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

I am prepared to supply all kinds of Anthracite Coal from the Shamokin Coal Region at cheap rates. All orders promptly filled. JOHN P. HAAS. Sunbury, July 15, 1868.

PATENT PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS. "ALWAYS RELIABLE."

THEY MEET EVERY WANT IN A GOOD RECOMMENDED MANNER EITHER FOR USE BY Families or Fruit Preservers.

They can be made AIR-TIGHT WITH CERTAINTY AND EASE, AND READILY OPENED WITHOUT INJURY TO THE COVER. The Protector Jars have metal lids with Aras, which turn on the hinges of the neck of the Jar, and thus tighten the rubber on to the Ground Edge of the Jar mouth. The result is, a Combine Lid and Clamp (one piece, which also opens the Jar with a slight turn, and without injury to the cover, which can thus be used repeatedly. For sale by Glass and Crockery Dealers, House Furnishing and Drug Stores. TRADE SUPPLIED BY F. J. BOBENE, Patentee and Manufacturer; Also, Manufacturers of Druggists and Perfumers' GLASS WARE, Wine, Porter, Ale and Mineral Water Bottles, Pickle, Preserve, Jelly and Sauf Jars. PATENT MEDICINE BOTTLES. Particular attention given to Private Moulds. OFFICE.—No. 25 North 7th St., Philadelphia. July 25, 1868.—4t.

YOUNG MEN PRACTICALLY EDUCATED FOR BUSINESS LIFE, AT CRITTENDEN'S Commercial College, 637 Chestnut St., cor. of 7th, PHILADELPHIA. Established 1844. Incorporated 1855. The longest established and best organized Commercial College in the City.

The practical value of its course of instruction has been tested by long experience. HUNDREDS OF YOUNG MEN Have found, in the knowledge gained here, the means of profitable employment, and of success in business. Each Student is instructed separately, and in the most practical manner. Opened, written out and closed in the presence of the various branches of Trade are taught in our best mercantile houses. The different kinds of Papers, such as—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES, CHECK ACCOUNTS—SALES, ACCOUNTS—CURRENT, LETTERS, INVOICES, &c. Are made out as in actual business. PENNSYLVANIA Is taught by a superior penman in such a manner that an attentive student in a short time gains a Rapid, Free and Elegant style of Business Writing. ORNAMENTAL WRITING. Of all kinds, is executed in the most finished manner. COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS. Including the best and most rapid methods of computing Interest, Exchange, Profit and Sales, Averaging Accounts, &c., are comprised in the Course of Instruction. BUSINESS PRACTICES. Purchases, Sales, Commissions, Shipments, Dealings with Banks, Remittances, &c., &c. Also, Copies of Law, Photography, Detecting Counterfeits, &c. Students received at any time, and instructed as such hours as may best suit their convenience. The large number of business men now in attendance, and the numerous applications received for its students to all sections of the country, attest the high appreciation in which the institution is held by the business community. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. CATALOGUES SENT GRATIS. The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, for sale at the College. Heret