

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET For Auditor General, DAVID STANTON, OF BEAVER COUNTY. For Surveyor General, ROBERT B. BEATH, OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Republican County Convention. The Republican voters of Northumberland county, and all others who are opposed to the success of the corrupt so-called Democratic party, are respectfully requested to assemble in their wards, townships or boroughs, at such places as will delegate a meeting to be held on SATURDAY, the 29th day of AUGUST next, between the hours of four and eight o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them at a county convention, to be held in the Court House in the borough of Sunbury, on Tuesday, August 29th, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented to the Union voters of the county at the ensuing general election. Each district polling two hundred Republican votes or less at the last general election for State officers, will be entitled to two delegates; each district polling over two hundred votes and not exceeding three hundred, three delegates; and each district polling over three hundred votes shall be entitled to four delegates.

EMIL WILBERT, Chairman Republican Standing Committee. R. M. FISHER, Secretary.

ORANGEISM VS. CATHOLICISM.—A correspondent in the Democrat of last week, attempts to explain what Orangeism is, and is particular in endeavoring to create an impression, that the Orangemen are influenced entirely by their political and not by their religious opinions, and that the bitter and unrelenting persecutions of Roman Catholics against the Orangemen or Irish Protestants, are not on account of any religious opinions entertained by the latter. Such conclusions can be drawn only by persons whose minds have been perverted by bigotry and intolerance, or who having read the history of the times, are incapable of comprehending the facts or willfully misrepresent them for selfish or sinister purposes. As is well known, the order was established in 1795, to counteract the effects of the Roman Catholic secret associations, called the "Defenders" or "Ribbons" whose cruelties and persecutions were only equalled by their bigotry and intolerance. The attempt of the writer to convey the impression that Orangemen are adherents to royalty, and opposed to Republicanism, is simply absurd and not warranted by the facts. The British Government, at one time prohibited Orange processions in order to conciliate the Irish Catholics, but Orange lodges are not now prohibited by law as stated. Nor does the fact that the Prince of Wales refused to join in the procession of Orangemen in Canada, justify the conclusions arrived at by this writer. The Prince was an invited guest of the Province and could not, with propriety, recognize any distinctive class—though that class numbered 150,000 persons in 1861. The order was named after William, Prince of Orange, afterwards William III, King of England. He was a grandson of Charles I. of England, and his wife a daughter of James II, the bigoted English monarch who turned Roman Catholic, and in his efforts to subvert the Protestant religion even humiliated himself and offered submission to the Pope. He was driven eventually by his cruel and arbitrary reign into exile, and in 1688, the crown was by act of Parliament settled upon Mary his daughter, Queen, and William, Prince of Orange, her husband, as King, to the exclusion of James III, the brother of Mary, known in history as the Pretender. On the 1st of July, 1690, James II, was again defeated at the battle of Boyne in his attempt to recover Ireland. And here let us suggest, that if any school boy "knows that the battle of Boyne was fought on the 1st he ought also to know that the 1st (O. S.) was the 12th according to the (N. S.) new style adopted in 1752. So much for criticism.

The inference of the writer that Orangemen were monarchists, because they named their order after the Prince of Orange, who prevented the re-establishment of Popery in England, is therefore absurd. With much greater truth might it be said that the Romanists of this country favor monarchy, by sustaining, as most of them do, the attempt of the Pope in usurping "temporal power," and what is, perhaps, more ridiculous, if not worse, his claims to the absurd dogma of infallibility. These are attributes, or rather pretensions that are classed by intelligent and non-bigoted men with the dogma of the "divine right of Kings," and wholly inconsistent with civil and religious liberty. Nor is it a fact that Orangeism was instituted to keep Ireland under the stranger. Its origin and object, whether politic or not, was to sustain the Protestant faith and counteract the effect of Catholic influence and Jesuitical intrigue. That the Catholic church is "watershed" and the "same everywhere," is not strictly correct. If it is in some degree tolerant in this country it is simply because it must be. But a few years since a Protestant American lady of standing and character, while in Rome, was cautioned by the church police to refrain from the expressions of her opinions in the Holy city under the penalty of expulsion.

The writer concludes by saying that "the Catholic clergy enjoy one proud pre-eminence, they have never bartered the gospel of Jesus Christ for any political creed." If the writer intends to say that the clergy have not, time and again, bartered the suffrages of their flocks at the elections, as freely as the high dignitaries of the church, formerly sold indignities for the commission of crimes, he must have been woefully blind to passing events and the history of the times. If the above facts prove any thing, the conclusion is inevitable that the doctrines of the Roman Catholics, as promulgated by the head of the church, are inimical to civil and religious liberty or a Republican form of government.

The American people do know "what a blessing civil and religious liberty is," but they are not willing that a class of men, less qualified to appreciate and to

should sit in judgment on others, and shoot them down for exercising rights they claim for themselves. We do not pretend to justify the British government in its intolerance and proscription against the Roman Catholics, although these acts are merely retaliatory—the legitimate results of previous persecutions, when the Catholics were in power.

OUR neighbor of the Democrat in making some strictures on our article of the week previous, under the caption of "Duty of Republicans," is again trying to divert attention from the Court House ring, and directing the attention of his readers to evils that existed during the war, and thinks that Sunbury "is a first rate place to begin reform." Just so, neighbor, that is just what we desire, as we never have approved of the corrupt practices among some of the army officers, we likewise are opposed to the corruption among our county officials, and favor the move to cast them out of their positions. If the army officials were temperate in their habits, it does not follow that some of our county officers should follow their example, and allow the temple of justice of Northumberland county to be converted into a house of debauchery and intrigue. And as we should begin at home, we readily agree with our neighbor, that right here in Sunbury is a first rate place to begin reform, and we hope our neighbor will assist and labor to bring about such a reform at the next election.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN HUNG IN EFFigy.—A special telegraphic despatch from Brooklyn states that Gov. Hoffman of New York was hung in effigy with the inscription on the effigy, "Orange Hoffman died July 12, 1871. Hoffman dead."

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S OFFENSE is the maintaining the liberty of the American citizens under the constitution against the arbitrary pretensions of the church of Rome. The facts are these, a party of Orangemen wanted to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, when William of Orange, Protestant, whipped James, his father-in-law, Catholic, on the banks of the river of that name. And to this day foolishly the common Catholic mind remembers and would resent this defeat. They should be taught better—they must be taught better before they become too dangerous to the common liberty.

WE Protestants accord to the Roman Catholics the largest liberty of conscience, allowing them, under our free institutions, to worship God as they please, and only asking of them the like liberal concessions. This they refuse. So says the Pope—so says the Ecumenical Council, so says the whole bigoted Roman Catholic world. Common sense does not say so, nor can the conclusion be reached but through the blindest bigotry.

THE editor of the Sunningrove Times entertains quite a different opinion from the Democratic editors in this county, as regards publishing articles of candidates in their own party. He says that "editors refusing to publish articles desired by his own political supporters on the same matter at issue, places himself outside of all consideration by his former supporters, and they are under no obligation to sustain him." This is different logic from the Democratic editors here, who claim that they have no right to publish even a card of the defrauded candidates in their party who are not disposed to allow themselves to be cheated out of nominations, because they claim to publish a Democratic paper, thereby proving that they would sooner countenance frauds, and let incompetent men have the offices than allow those more competent to state their grievances through their columns. We think Weirich's head is level for once.

THE labor organizations in California have denounced the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, in California, as opposed to the principles of the laboring classes. Of course they are. The Democratic party is the greatest enemy that the laboring classes of the country have to contend with. It is hostile to home labor, to home industry, and also hostile to the country, because it advocates the interests of foreign labor and industry in preference to our own; and, therefore, the laboring classes ought to denounce it. We challenge the whole Democratic party to deny before any sensible person that their leading and now paramount principle, Free Trade, is not hostile to the American laborer.

SENATOR SCOTT'S Ku-klux Committee now in South Carolina, has succeeded in gathering a score of testimony, which, when made public, will appeal to the people by the horrible details of beastly oppression it will set forth as having been practiced on the freedmen and defenceless whites by marauding ex-rebels. The country is scarcely rebel treated, even after all it has learned of rebel treatment of our prisoners during the war, to learn the facts of the barbarity practiced since; but it is time the knowledge is published that we know exactly what to do to punish the guilty.

Address of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania. The Republican party in appealing once more to the people for its support for its support points with just pride to its record, and it fearlessly claims the renewed confidence of the people because it has been faithful to its trust, and is committed to the only line of policy that can secure continued prosperity for the State and nation.

The Republicans of this State first carried both branches of the Legislature in 1850, and first elected a Governor in 1860. Since then it has held control of the legislative and executive branches of the government until last winter, when the Democrats obtained control, temporarily, of the senate.

In 1861, when Governor Curtin came into office, the State debt, in round numbers, was \$40,000,000. Shortly afterward the southern rebellion broke out and the State was compelled to borrow \$3,500,000, to arm the troops and protect our borders, thus adding that much to the State debt.

In the ten years that have since passed away, this war loan of \$3,500,000 has been paid off, and the State debt has been reduced from \$40,000,000 to a little over \$20,000,000; the three mill tax which was levied for State purposes on real estate prior to 1861 has been repealed; the tax on professions and occupations has been taken off, the annual contribution of the State to the public schools has been greatly enlarged; a system of schools has been built up for the education and support of the orphans of soldiers who died in the war—a noble benefaction costing over half a million yearly; and the affairs of the State, generally, have been managed as to secure prosperity to the people.

The Republicans of the nation elected their Presidential candidate in 1860, and succeeded, against many angry threats from the opposition, in putting him in office in March, 1861. Almost immediately afterward the government was confronted by an armed rebellion in the south (openly as well as secretly encouraged by many Democrats in the north, whose sympathies still remain with those who then took up arms to overthrow the government.) The government was compelled to maintain the honor of the nation flag and the integrity of the country at whatever cost; and the four years' war which followed necessarily exacted a heavy debt and burdensome taxation upon the people.

Since the cessation of the rebellion, the country has not only returned to peace but to prosperity. The fears of many that the nation would be bankrupted, her industry paralyzed, and her people ruined, have not been realized. No people ever recovered so speedily from a war, and owing to the consequences of war, as we have done; and for this recovery from the deleterious influences of civil strife we are mainly indebted to the fostering hand held out by the national government to the industries of the people.

Among the necessities growing out of the rebellion the national government found itself compelled to submit to the State for their ratification three amendments to the Constitution—one (known as the thirteenth), abolishing slavery; another (the fourteenth), securing the rights of citizens to the enfranchised slaves, and prohibiting the repudiation of any part of the national debt; and another (the fifteenth), prohibiting the States from excluding any one from the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

These three amendments have all been duly ratified in the method pointed out by the Constitution, are now a component part of that instrument. Their adoption stands as the greatest peace and freedom of ancient and modern times. No party ever before undertook so great a task; and its accomplishment in so short a period of time is a work of which the Republican party may well feel proud.

The social protection of these emancipated and enfranchised people is now one of the unquestioned duties of the nation; and no party is so fit to be entrusted with that duty as the party which has done the preliminary work. The party which has hitherto continuously resisted the policy thus established, is not the one now to carry it out.

During the war for suppressing the rebellion, and in carrying out the great measures of reconstruction, the party which the Democratic party has opposed in the Constitution, it continued the adoption of stringent measures to put down the rebellion; the levying of troops to suppress it, the borrowing of money to pay the cost of the war; the emancipation of the rebel slaves; the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution; the reconstruction measures by which the rebel States were brought back into the Union; and, generally, every measure necessary to the successful prosecution of the war or to the successful restoration of peace.

At present, it is opposed to the means necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and secure its steady reduction; is in favor of a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying it in a depreciated currency; and is now seeking for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution; and is generally committed to any line of policy which will permit the country to its condition prior to 1860.

It may be urged here that the Democratic party of this State, in the month of January of this year, adopted the platform of the platform adopted by its late State Convention, has acquiesced in the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution we have referred to, and cannot be now charged with hostility to them. We answer that the acquiescence expressed in that resolution has been, in fact, acquiesced in by the rank and file of the party. Over one-third of the Convention voted strenuously against it, and the action of the Convention has since been repudiated by many leading men and journals of the party. Besides, whatever acquiescence has been given, it has been given sullenly and not heartily—as a matter of policy, springing from party necessity, and not from a conviction of its propriety. Whatever a vote has been honestly given, or voice sincerely raised for this "new departure," it may very properly be regarded as an extorted concession that the Republican party has all along been right in what the Democratic party has steadily opposed; and this confessed, what need there, or can there be, for the further existence of the Democratic party?

When General Grant came into office, in 1869, he announced his determination to secure the honest and faithful collection of the revenue, the steady reduction of the public debt, and such an abatement in taxation as was consistent with this policy. In the space of little over two years this determination, faithfully adhered to, has resulted in paying off \$20,000,000 of the public debt, and in the abolition of nearly all the taxes imposed under previous laws. In addition to this he has, by his wise and firm foreign policy, succeeded in bringing all our outstanding obligations with Great Britain in a manner alike honorable and advantageous to us as a people. The treaty lately ratified by both nations, which removes all causes of quarrel and establishes peace and amity between them, has commended the admiration of the citizens of the world and placed the United States in the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. This result is one of which every American may justly feel proud.

public credit, paying off our debt, reducing taxation, settling international difficulties without bloodshed, and sustaining the great principles involved in the measures necessarily growing out of the war.

To restore the Democratic party to power is to destroy the public credit, to have the way for repudiation, bring in the old tide of corruption, mismanagement and extravagance, and open up anew all the questions involved in the reconstruction of the southern States, now settled upon an honorable basis.

For present proof of this we refer to the consequences flowing from the accidental majority of the Democrats in the State Senate last winter. To that fact we owe a session prolonged to the middle of May, at an extra cost of \$100,000; the re-establishment of the system of employing extra (and useless) officers in the legislative bodies and granting them extra pay; an appropriation bill increased beyond all former bounds, to the extent of half a million; the defeat of all measures for calling a constitutional convention at an early date to put an end to that curse of our State—special legislation; and, as if determined to show that this course should not be removed by their aid, the enactment of the enormous number of 1800 local bills. And this is but a repetition of what we should have had to endure had they had both houses and the Governor on their side.

A still further proof of the unfitness of that party to be entrusted with power is to be found in the melancholy history of the late riots in New York. In that city the Democrats were undisputedly swept out and through it in the State. They had the power in their hands to prevent this riot and bloodshed, but they would not use it either at the right time or in the right way.

It is plain, because the party is possessed of no principle which can be respected by the rights of man, be they civil or religious. Its sole idea of rights is derived from the maxim that might makes right. This Senate in 1869, on the fifteenth amendment, in which the Democratic leader in the majority, Charles P. Seasholtz, was not any such things as human rights. The idea, he said, was a myth and a humbug.

And this sentiment of the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania has been carried out to the letter in New York. A few thousand men, for many years in charge of the Carolina Academy, and, since 1853 the head of this institution, refers to his numerous pupils in all the learned professions, and in every department of business, Music and Painting specialties.

Full session will commence September 1st, 1871. Terms, \$200 per Annum. Address, DAVID WILSON, A. M., P. O. BOX 10, PORT HOVAL, PA.

Ten Teachers Wanted. One Male High School Teacher. Two Grammar School Teachers. Three Female Primary Teachers.

Disolution of Partnership. NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Levi Seasholtz and Charles P. Seasholtz, trading under the firm name of Seasholtz & Brother in the Lino and Grocery business, in the borough of Sunbury, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th day of July, 1871.

ROSDALIS THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSDALIS are published on every package, therefore it is a safe and secret preparation, consequently PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSDALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla. THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosdalis in their practice for many years, and can confidently endorse it as a reliable Alternative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore. DR. J. BOYKLE, of Philadelphia. DR. R. W. CARR, of Philadelphia. DR. F. O. DANIELLY, of Philadelphia. DR. J. M. HENNING, of Philadelphia. DR. J. L. MCCARTHA, of Columbia, S. C. DR. A. B. NOBLE, of Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Mill River, Pa. F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich. W. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio. H. HALL, Lima, Ohio. CRAVEN & CO., Gordonville, Va. SAM. G. WADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

DR. CLEMENTS & CO. Manufacturing Chemists, BALTIMORE, Md. July 22, 1871.—1y.

MACHINE SHOP AND IRON FOUNDRY. GEO. ROHRBACH & SONS, Sunbury, Penna.

FOR GRAVE YARD LOTS. VERANDAHS. FOR YARDS AT RESIDENCES, &c., &c. The PLOWS, already celebrated for their superiority, have been still further improved, and will always be kept on hand.

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For County Commissioner. At the solicitation of many friends in the lower end of the county, I have consented to become a candidate for County Commissioner. Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. H. C. FISHER. Washington twp., July 1, 1871.

County Treasurer. At the solicitation of many friends in Milton and surrounding townships, I am induced to announce myself as a candidate for the position of County Treasurer. Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. A. CADWALLADER. Milton, July 1, 1871.

District Attorney. The undersigned announces to his fellow citizens of Northumberland county, that he is a candidate for District Attorney, and respectfully solicits their support at the ensuing election. JNO. RAY CLEMENT. Sunbury, June 24, 1871.

For County Commissioner. I respectfully announce myself to the Republican party of Northumberland county as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I will endeavor to perform the duties of the office to the advantage of the people of the county. AMOS YASTINE. Shamokin township, June 24, 1871.

Agents Wanted for FIFTY YEARS MAGIC IN A CIRCLE. By SIGNOR BLITZ. Bewful of all the humbug with incidents and adventures in the principal cities of the world. It describes his tricks and feats as a Magician and Ventriquist. Sold only by subscription. Liberal terms to good. Address, DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, 711 Sanson Street, Philadelphia. July 29, 1871.—6t.

Airy View Academy, PERRYVILLE, JUNIATA COUNTY, PA. For Male and Female Pupils. Attractively situated in a beautiful and beautiful region, 1/2 of a mile from Penn's R. R. Four regular graduates, assisted by other competent instructors constitute the corps of instruction. The Principal (for many years in charge of the Carolina Academy, and, since 1853 the head of this institution) refers to his numerous pupils in all the learned professions, and in every department of business, Music and Painting specialties.

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Delo Advertisements. ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED!

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but that so many of them are cured by the use of Dr. Hoodland's German Bitters. It is not a mere assertion to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the list of evils of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments, and who have seen the sufferings of others, will readily admit that it is one of the most distressing of all ailments. It is a confirmed dyspeptic.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, an apparently willing one; for we are not the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all, and which we would not be so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is.

Dr. HOODLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when you have failed to find the cause of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED, first of all, that HOODLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is a medicine which has been used for many years, and is a well known and reliable remedy. It is not a mere assertion to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the list of evils of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments, and who have seen the sufferings of others, will readily admit that it is one of the most distressing of all ailments.

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Delo Advertisements. A CAMPMEETING

of the Evangelical Association, will be held at Seven Points, Northumberland county, Pa., to commence August 18th, and continue 8 days. Tents are for rent—\$4 for 4, 12 for 12, &c. Those wishing to rent will apply by letter, between now and August 7th, to Rev. D. S. Stauffer, Trevorton, Pa., or W. Raker, Lower Augusta, Pa. A Boating Tent will be put up. Who prefer it can have good boating. The place is situated five miles from Trevorton Railroad Station. Omnibuses will run to and from the station. July 29, 1871. D. S. STAUFFER.

FURNITURE STORE, In Masonic Hall Buildings, Third Street, near the Post Office, SUNBURY, PA.

B. L. RAUDENBUSH now offers to the public FURNITURE selected and made with great care, and with a view to please the wants of his numerous customers.

His stock is new and of the latest styles. PAILOR SUITS, PARLOR AND RECEPTION CHAIRS, COTTAGE SETTS, Ash, Walnut or Rosewood of the finest patterns. SIDE BOARDS, in Oak or Walnut, and Dining Room Furniture of all kinds. LOOKING GLASSES AND PLATES, Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Window Shades and Fixtures.

UNDERTAKING. Special attention is paid to this department by W. P. ROHRBACH, having a number of years' experience in the city. Coffins of every description and sizes, constantly kept on hand. Also, Flax's Malleable Burial Cases, Shrouds and Undertakers' materials of all kinds. Personal attendance to funerals.

Remember the Masonic Hall Buildings, on Third Street, Sunbury, Pa. B. L. RAUDENBUSH. Sunbury, July 15, 1871.

Settle Up. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the undersigned, on Note or Book account, to make immediate settlement, as their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

Sunbury, July 15, 1871. W. P. ROHRBACH & SON.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session (1872) of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a bank, under the name, style and title of "The Sunbury National Bank," to be located at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., with such powers and privileges, and for such objects as are usually granted to institutions of like character with a capital of \$250,000, and with the power of increasing the same, by a vote of the stockholders, to \$250,000. Sunbury, July 19, 1871.

FARM FOR SALE. THE undersigned having a large tract of land (over 200 acres) can be properly cultivated in one farm, largely devoted to trucking, offers for sale, under a capital of \$250,000, the whole of the old Farnham farm, together with a part of the Gulfin farm.

The natural advantages of the tract offered for sale, are in respect to its location, its soil, its water, to those of the part reserved. My own gardening for the past two seasons has been chiefly done upon it. There are many good farmers in this county, who might greatly advantage their interests by giving some attention to trucking upon a farm so well adapted to the business as the one now offered, and so convenient to one of the best markets in the State. Terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of, or address, WILLIAM L. NESBITT, Paxton, North'd Co., Pa. July 24th.

Paramaker & Brown Good & Cheap CLOTHING OAK HALL 6th and Market sts Philad.

Clock & Watch Repairer. F. VOGT. In Dewar's Block, three doors west of the Central Hotel, Market Square, SUNBURY, PA.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he is prepared to repair Clocks and Watches in all branches, also Gold and Silver-Ware of all descriptions. Having had forty years experience in the business in this country, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction. All work guaranteed—Custom respectfully solicited. June 17, 1871.—1t.

FOR SALE! FIFTY acres of improved land in the best location of Southern Michigan, within five miles of the town of "Three Rivers," in St. Joseph county, within two miles of the Railroad Station, good buildings, out houses, large orchard, soil, rich early land, school house and churches within eight miles, indispensible, ten acres of wheat, the remainder in clover, &c. A price of \$10000, with a cash down of \$2000, will be sold with this property. Price \$10000, with a cash down of \$2000, will be sold with this property. Time payment of \$1000 per year, the balance in time payments of \$1000 per year. Apply to W. M. A. MASSEY, Three Rivers, Mich. Sunbury, March 11, 1871.

J. B. CALDWELL & CO. No. 602 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Desire to invite the special attention of purchasers and others visiting the city, to their unusually large and varied assortment of FINE WATCHES of most reliable makers. ARTISTIC SILVER WARE for bride and other presentations. FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES AND MENTAL ORNAMENTS, received direct from Paris during the present season.

Consistent and polite attention is extended to all who may be induced to accept a liberal invitation to visit their beautiful store. 602 CHESTNUT STREET. July 1, 1871.