

H. B. MASSER, Editor. SUNBURY, AUGUST 1, 1873.

Republican County Convention. The Republican voters of Northumberland county are requested to meet in such election district as each places at which delegate elections have heretofore been held, on Saturday, the 16th day of August next, between the hours of 1 and 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, on Tuesday, August 19th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented to the voters of the county at the ensuing 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.

L. M. MORTON, Sec'y.

The force of nominating a Democratic County ticket was gone through with on Monday last, and the result is, as was expected, that the Ring would be successful in nominating their men. There were some good men presented who would have done honor to their position, but they were ignored and cruelly slaughtered as their adherence to the Ring was doubtful. The movements here on Saturday should have satisfied any one who the candidates were to be, and on Monday morning as the delegates arrived the untried were busy in arranging matters to carry out the programme. It was easily seen that Mr. Tuft had the inside track for Assembly, but as he was not the man for the Ring, and other little arrangements had to be effected, the untried delegates were manipulated and induced to cast their first vote for Dr. Dewitt as a compliment. Enough were secured in this way to nominate him on the first ballot. After this result the Shipman family claimed, that as but one of their number was without an office, he should at least be rewarded with a complimentary vote. He received his complimentary vote, and at the same time, the nomination. This was a dodge that gave Mr. Lemuel Shipman the nomination for Register and Recorder on the first ballot. Next came County Commissioner, when Mr. Reitz claimed that his defeat last fall entitled him to the nomination. Of course as he had played his part in nominating Dewitt and Shipman, they, in return, used their influence in his nomination successfully. The candidates for Treasurer were contented as to the emoluments to be derived from that office, after which, Mr. Haag, consenting to the ruling of the Ring, was nominated. Daniel S. Swartz, whose time was cut short as clerk in the Commissioners' office last fall, received the nomination as Jury Commissioner, and Joseph Eiseley, the finance calculator of the Ring, was nominated for Auditor.

All the nominees are well known as office seekers, and some have long identified as members of the Court-House Ring, while a few others have been drawn in to give the ticket some respectability. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction after the convention, as to the candidates, as many did not see the deception practiced at the Convention until after its adjournment. Others who discerned the scheming of the Ring in the Convention denounced their operations at the time as an intended fraud upon the people. The ticket is weak in the extreme, and many honest Democrats are anxiously looking to the Republican party to nominate good men, so that an election of good men may prevent a retrogression in the now prosperous affairs of the county. The people feel that they are the gainers by placing the best men in office, and no matter whether Democrat or Republican, they will support the men who are honorable in politics, and who will receive their nomination in an honorable way—not through the manipulation of Rings.

PROPOSED SURRENDER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—W. S. Groesbeck, the grand man of the Ohio Democracy and one of the leaders of the National Democrats, has written a letter to a leading member of the party, giving his views in regard to a new party organization and abandonment of the old, so called, Democratic party. He says: "I believe the historical Democratic organization is spoiled. Blundering constantly during the last ten years and shattered by manifold defeats, it surrendered finally at the last Presidential election. It cannot recall that surrender nor the confessions then made, and it has no longer strength enough for victory. In this extremity it will be wise to lay aside the old organization and enter into a new one. The new organization should accept the results of the war, as was done at Baltimore, and it should accept them in good faith, and so as to command the confidence of the people; and in order to command the confidence of people the new organization should be something different from a reconstituted old one."

Mr. Groesbeck was urged to accept the nomination for Governor of Ohio, but he had no desire to be the standard bearer of a party already "spoiled," and which had been "blundering constantly during the last ten years." In regard to negro suffrage, he thinks it was "granted too soon to those recently emancipated," but he thinks "to keep permanently so large a portion in an inferior and degraded condition, would be a greater danger and always-trouble us."

In regard to "free-trade," he says "the new organization should make it one of its cardinal doctrines," and concludes by urging a strict construction of the constitution. How manufacturers and coal and iron men will relish these free trade doctrines we can well imagine, and are therefore not surprised to find that the late Democratic county convention had very quietly passed over the subject of the tariff.

A Philadelphia paper makes a suggestion which is, on the whole, sensible. This is that schools should make a distinction between the younger and older pupils, giving to the former shorter sessions than to the latter, graduating them according to the ages of the children. This perhaps would be a good beginning of a habit of discrimination which a large number of teachers actually do not possess.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM IN THIS COUNTY.—The most absurd part of the Democratic Convention on Monday last, was the adoption of their resolutions. If the record of the Democratic party had been forgotten no one would perhaps doubt their sincerity, but as they have deviated far from the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, no one will be gulled into the belief that they intend to abide by any such pledges as they made. The wolf's ears are too apparent through the sheep's clothing. In the preamble they say "we heartily declare that we have an abiding faith in the principles of the Democratic party as expounded by Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, and handed down to us by their several Democratic successors." If the democratic principles of to-day are intended to be compared with those expounded by Jefferson and Jackson it is a direct insult to the memory of those good men. The first resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of an economical administration of the government, and of placing none but capable and honest men in office; and this should be the only test of their fitness."

If there had been an honest intention of carrying out the above, no doubt a different ticket would have been nominated. The people will remember how faithfully the spirit of the above was carried out for the last ten years past. In the third resolution they proclaim themselves in favor of the Constitution of the United States, and in enforcing all the laws in conformity therewith. A few years ago such a resolution enforced, would have hung that Democratic expounder, Jeff Davis "on a sour apple tree." The fourth resolution favors a speedy return to specie payment.

In the fifth they declare in favor of a speedy extinguishment of the public debt. Judging from the manner our county finances were managed for some years past under Democratic officers, we could not hope for any reduction of the national debt, had they the power to control it. In the sixth they declare themselves in favor of laws advantageous to the farmer, mechanic, miner and laborer. Whether this is to be done by continuing a protective tariff, or by the passage of a free trade act, is not stated, but we presume it to be calculated to adhere to their former free trade principles.

The seventh resolution coming from modern Democrats is so absurd that we copy the whole without comment: "Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors who perilled their lives in defence of the Union should, together with their widows and orphans, receive the sympathy and support of their grateful countrymen."

For the eighth they adopted the Schuylkill county resolution denouncing the "salary grab," the "Credit Mobilier Swindle," &c., which we hope they are sincere in, and we would have preferred if they had gone further and stated that the Democratic members of Congress were the most anxious to pocket the "odious and abominable steal." But as the latter part of the resolution pledges them "to support no man or men who will connive at or attempt to steal the people's money under any special pretext be they whatever they may," it was perhaps considered prudent to conceal as much as possible, so the people will not look back and see how the "Court House Ring" managed affairs, and perhaps to prevent any ill feeling among the Ring candidates they had just nominated, especially their candidate for the Legislature on the salary question.

We are rejoiced to find that the last resolution favors the repeal of the recent amendment to the Postal Law, declaring it a tax upon popular intelligence, and we hope they will strictly adhere to their pledge, and cause their members in Congress to vote for its early repeal.

There is a healthy sentiment in the following from the Detroit (Mich.) Tribune: "The party shield to official roguery is fast losing its protective qualities. Men who abuse power that is entrusted to them, and then expect that the party organization will shelter them from just retribution and that the party press will defend their guilt and praise their shortcomings, are disappointed in these days with great frequency. Party machinery has become too weak to longer endure such a strain and it breaks down when it is compelled to submit to it. All this is as it should be, for it was certainly time that the pendulum swung to the opposite end of the arc. The new theory should be that the Republican party must pay its peculiar business to bring all Republican rascals to justice by a sound course alone can it establish beyond peradventure, its claim upon the public confidence."

GOOD.—A Virginia Democrat deprecates the want of newspapers in that State. The time was when Virginia Democrats boasted that they had no newspapers. Things seem to be changing. There are now some northern politicians who would gladly abolish newspapers, for the reason that they don't like their evil deeds brought before the public confidence."

Quite a lively discussion is going on in the Lancaster papers relative to the recent joining of the Catholic church by a Reformed clergyman. Each side requests the other not to "shake thy gory locks at me; thou canst not say I did it." It seems very natural to the common mind that an excess of forms, ceremonies, and high churchism in general should lead to Rome; and experience has demonstrated that in this relation the common mind is correct.

PERRY COUNTY.—The Republicans of Perry county have nominated KIRK HAINES, Esq., for Senator, subject to the concurrence of the conferees from the counties of Snyder, Northumberland and Union.

JOHN H. SHELLEY, Esq., was nominated for Assembly. Prorothotary—S. H. Beck. Director of the Poor—W. J. Graham, County Treasurer—Thomas Sutch. Jury Commissioner—Henry Folt. County Commissioner—J. R. Boden. George W. Milligan was elected a delegate to the State Convention and instructed to vote for Isaac Wright, of Newport, for State Treasurer.

DEATH OF DR. SCHUCKER.—Many of our readers will regret to learn of the sudden death of Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., which occurred on Saturday night, at Gettysburg. Dr. S. was one of the most prominent Lutheran preachers in this country, and for a number of years past, he was acting professor in the theological Seminary, where he died.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER. IT OCCURS NEAR LINDON PA.

Mrs. McBride the Victim.

From the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin of July 24th.

We are called upon to record one of the bloodiest and most cold-blooded crimes ever committed in the county of Luzerne. John McBride and his aged wife, Isabelle, living on what is known as the "Lusk Farm," on the road leading from Newberry to Linden, were brutally assaulted, it is supposed, on Tuesday evening. The house, which is a plain old-fashioned log structure, built many years ago, stands within a yard of the right bank of the public highway, on the south side, and is well known to all persons in the habit of traveling that road. It is surrounded by trees and high weeds—the fences are dilapidated, and everything about the premises wears a cheerless and forbidding appearance—more like the home of want and penury than wealth and abundance.

ISABELLA M'BRIDE. When the old lady was assaulted and stricken down by the red-handed murderer, she seemed to have been engaged in her domestic duties about the yard, such as putting away the milk for the evening. Her body lay near the cellar door, her head resting on a pile of stones, and her gray hair was saturated with blood which oozed from a wound just back of the right eye. The fatal bullet entered near the temple and came out at the base of the nose. She also appeared to have received a severe stroke from a bludgeon, and the little finger of her left hand was broken. This was probably done by the blood as she threw her arm up in self-defense. She was probably over seventy years of age.

APPEARANCE OF JOHN M'BRIDE. The old man, John M'Bride, who is probably near seventy, was found inside the dwelling in a room apparently used as a kitchen and sleeping apartment, lying on the floor waltering in his blood, which had washed away and completely saturated the floor. He seemed to have been stricken down near the kitchen table, which was covered with dishes and cooking utensils in a disordered condition. But few evidences of a struggle were observable—a few spots of blood were noticed on the wall, and a blood stain on the table seemed to have been made by a bloody hand grasping for support.

HOW THE DISCOVERY WAS MADE. The terrible deed of blood was discovered on Wednesday afternoon between two and three o'clock, by Abram Newcomer, who was passing the house in the direction of the Linden railroad station, and observing the cattle in the yard thought it rather unusual that they should be penned up at that hour. On making an examination of the premises he found the old lady lying dead near the cellar door, as already described. Horror-stricken at the sight of the bloody corpse, and realizing that a dreadful crime had been committed, he hastened around to the door of the kitchen, over the cellar—the house standing on the declivity of a hill—which he found closed. As he tried the door he was startled by a muffled knocking, but no one appeared. Fearing the worst he at once proceeded to the nearest neighbors and gave the alarm.

EXAMINING THE PREMISES. Uriah Wagner, on being informed of the murder, at once repaired to the house. On seeing Mrs. McBride he started for Mr. Carothers, and when he came the party at once entered the house, where they found the old man lying on the floor, and the dog on the bed.

WOUNDS OF THE OLD MAN. A messenger at once hastened to the city and made information to a police headquarters, and had physicians dispatched to dress the wounds of the old man. Drs. Crawford and Nutt at once repaired to the scene of blood. The old man, who was insensible, was at once placed on the bed in the room where he had been stricken down, and his wounds dressed. Seven deep gashes were found on the forehead, which it was found necessary to close with stitches. After a careful examination the physicians came to the conclusion that the skull was not broken, and they entertain hopes of his recovery.

THE BLOODY CLUB. In the room where the old man lay was found a heavy club, made out of a young pine sapling, about four feet in length, and two inches in diameter, which bore evidences of having been freshly cut, and with murderous intentions. It was bespattered with blood, and several gray hairs were observed adhering to the rough bark, which showed conclusively that it had been used to do the bloody work. FINDING THE MONEY. The jury repaired to a back room, and opening the drawer of a bureau proceeded to an examination. It was not long until they found money stowed away in all manner of inconceivable ways. Between the leaves of an old book entitled "The Complete Duty of Man," one thousand dollars in bills ranging from fives to twenties, were found. A small bag containing forty-seven dollars in paper; a roll of bills, amounting to \$80, and in a small red pocket book were found. Five one dollar gold pieces rolled out of a small bag, and near by it \$5 35 in silver change were discovered. In another package \$15 50, made up of gold and silver was found—then \$7 in old fashioned quarters turned up. Two dollars and a-half in silver were found in a place; then \$2; and \$11 in one dollar gold pieces. A small package of postal currency containing \$1 75 was unearthed in a quiet nook of the drawer—then \$4 10 in small change, and finally \$20 in silver was developed in another place. A large and handsome red pocket book was taken out which was found compactly stuffed with bills in denominations of fives, tens and twenties. In hurriedly counting the contents it was found to contain \$920. A more pathetic pocket book is seldom seen. A number of bills on old county banks, and various pieces of gold and silver were unearthed; also numerous county notes appeared, and a few counterfeit national bank notes turned up, which had doubtless been "shoved" on the misers. About \$2,400 in gold money was found.

The variety of money stored away, and the confused condition of the drawer and its contents, showed the mad and unscrupulous nature of the owners, and how tenaciously they hoarded their treasures, which they seemed to guard with extraordinary care, at the same time denying themselves the common comforts of life. In the midst of comfort they apparently had nothing, and worshipped money as their god. The money was carefully gathered up by the officers, brought to the city and deposited in one of the banks for safe keeping.

The murderer did not seem to have made any examination in this room. In a room overhead, chests were broken open, and things found in a confused condition, showing conclusively that here he had searched carefully. Money—probably gold—was doubtless obtained in this room. By those who are well acquainted with the family, and have been their neighbors, and visited them for years, it is supposed

there must have been from thirty to forty thousand dollars concealed in and around the house.

RETURN OF THE INQUEST.

The inquest returned to the city about 12 o'clock, when they deposited a bag containing the first money, a few dollars in gold, in bank of pennies, silver and gold, the result of the searches of the morning. It is probable that with the bills and currency the result of this morning's investigations will reach three thousand dollars.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

This morning about 1 o'clock, Officer Rook and Marley succeeded in arresting the murderer at the house of Margaret Slifer, when a girl named Jessie Russell, living on what is known as the "Lusk Farm," of this city, and at another time was employed on the Beaver Mills, but breaking two saws was discharged. We are also informed that he was at one time on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. It is stated that he had made the same remark in our jail as he made the remark that he had been a soldier on the frontier, and had killed many a man. The circumstances of the arrest are as follows:

Wednesday evening two gentlemen of this city repaired to the house of Margaret Slifer, when a girl named Jessie Russell asked one of them to give her greenbacks in exchange for a five dollar gold piece, which was done. Not long after this transaction this same girl received from Wade, who was in the house, four two dollar and a half gold pieces, and this aroused the suspicions of the gentlemen who were present. Upon questioning her, she stated that during the day she had been out riding with Wade in the direction of Blooming Grove, and that Wade took out two bags of money to Amos Harvey. A plot was then laid to get her interested in a game of euchre with the gentlemen who went in search of officers. The plan was successful. While the game of euchre was in progress, one of the girls took from under a pillow Wade's pistol, carried it to another room, drew the chamber and opened the weapon. Upon the officers' officers Rook and Marley, the doors of the house were locked, and entering the room where Wade was, they found him sitting on the bed with his boots off. He immediately made a spring for his pistol, but was instantly seized by the officers. Chief Miller and others soon arrived, and Wade was taken to jail. On the way to prison he had no hesitancy in telling the officers that he was responsible for the murder. He said "if I could have got my pistol I would have shot that Irish son-of-a-bitch—Marley; and if I could shot Jeff that and Joe Jubb I would have been satisfied; but Rook, I didn't want to harm you."

A DESPERATE CHARACTER. Wade is evidently a desperate character, with but few equals on record. Last winter he worked at Glosser's, near the scene of the horrible murder, and was engaged in several quarrels in that neighborhood, and was recently reported on the street last evening that he attempted to induce a young man of this city to engage with him in this horrible crime. There was found upon his person last night about \$100.

LATER—THE MURDERER'S CONFESSION. This afternoon at two o'clock we visited the cell of the murderer, in company with the coroner's jury. Upon approaching the cell he met the party with a bold look, and inquired if there were any parties who would like to see him. He was ready to talk with them for any length of time. The cell door was opened, and the prisoner came out into the hall, taking a seat upon one of the stairways. He then inquired if they wanted his confession for the newspapers, and upon being answered that they would make nothing of it, he replied "I don't care—what you want it for." He then proceeded as follows:

"I am American born, and have relatives living near here; I was born out on the Blooming Grove road, beyond the Poor House; the afternoon I committed the murder, I walked out of my path from the city; it went to M'Bride's house, and calculated that it was about the time they had done their milking; last winter when I was at Glosser's near by, Mrs. Glosser told me of the trunk up stairs; and while I was there last winter I made it my business to look in her trunk, and I found the old man. On reaching the house on Tuesday afternoon, I was met in the yard by the dog that he had, which barked at me. I soon made up with him and walked into the house, when M'Bride wanted to know what I wanted there; I told him I wanted a drink of water, and he told me to go to the cellar where the old lady was; she asked me if I had money to pay for the milk; from the cellar I returned to ask the old man for some bread but found he had bolted the door; when he unbolted it I showed my foot in and the old man struck at me; I then knocked him down with my fist, and the dog then made at me and I knocked him down."

"I then struck the old man with the stick three times, when he cried murder; I then hit him another rap with the club; I then went to the cellar and struck the old woman; but as I have told you several times, I did not shoot her, as I had no pistol, but bought one at Trout's yesterday. "When I came out of the cellar after killing the old woman, the old man was up and the dog was licking the blood off his hands; I then hit him again. I then procured an axe, went up stairs and broke Mrs. Glosser's talk about it; it was too heavy, and I made two trips that night carrying away the money."

"The club I used was cut in the woods near by with a small juck knife. If they will look in the cornfield they will find where the grass is trampled down, that is where I cut it. I have told you that between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. I will not tell where it is. When I come to die, I will tell some poor man where it is; but no rich man shall have it. There are two bags buried in the city—two above, and two below."

"I have had fifty names in my lifetime, but Nelson E. Wade is my right name; and I told you that I would exchange all the silver for paper money; that's what bothered me, it was so heavy." Sheriff Platt then remarked to him "you must have nerve to do this deed," when he replied: "Yes, sir, I am a murderer. When a child I dredged the words 'murder,' which were passed over to me, were unearthed; also numerous county notes appeared, and a few counterfeit national bank notes turned up, which had doubtless been "shoved" on the misers. About \$2,400 in gold money was found."

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Great Fire at Baltimore.

TWO CHURCHES AND ABOUT 100 OTHER BUILDINGS DESTROYED. On Saturday morning one of the most extensive and destructive conflagrations ever known in Baltimore occurred near the heart of the city, and threatened at one time to rival the previous disasters of Chicago and Boston, destroying two churches and over one hundred houses, including numerous manufactories, a few factories and stores, rendering a large number of people homeless and destroying probably, one million dollars worth of property, if not more. The fire broke out at about 10.15 a. m., in a shavings box adjoining the engine room of the planing mill and saw factory of J. Thomas & Sons, on Park and Clay streets, a thickly settled neighborhood near the center of the city. In a very brief space of time the building, owing to the inflammable nature of the wood and material with which it was stored, was wrapt in flames, and the conflagration began. A general alarm was sounded, and all the engines were promptly dispatched to the scene of the fire, and two subsequently arrived from Washington, making thirteen steamers in service.

The greatest loss on Lexington street was the First English Lutheran Church, and a valuable library attached. The church is a total loss.

The Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets, was one of the finest churches in Baltimore, and was attended by the elite of the city. The burnt district comprises the greater parts of four blocks, included within the bounds of Howard, Lexington, Liberty and Saratoga streets, though only a portion of the houses within these bounds were burned.—The course of the fire was generally towards the central, that is north-eastward, from the point it started, the fire in Mulberry street being in this course, and at one time creating the wildest sort of panic. Happily the well directed energies of the firemen and the open width in front of and between the houses opposite the Central Presbyterian church stayed its progress.

The Murderous Moods—The Whole Party to be Shot. WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Washington Chronicle this morning prints the following relative to the M'Brice prisoners, recently tried by court martial. "The War Department, now that its supreme head is absent, and the wheels of business revolve slowly, unsteady and timid in furnishing important news to the press. It states, and that somewhat explicitly, that the result of the M'Brice court martial has not yet officially reached its chief of bureau, the Adjutant General's office; but it cannot deny the fact that unofficial advices have been received, and that by an officer of the department, of which a full and detailed foreboding is given of the fate of the M'Brice murderers. They are to be shot on one of the islands in the Chesapeake. The papers have yet to go through the Secretary of War to the President for his action in the premises."

General Jeff. C. Davis earnestly hopes that the approval of the Executive will supplement the findings of the court, and the statement is made that the eyes of the whole Pacific coast will be directed to the action taken by the President in the matter.

Time Tests the Merits of all Things.

1840. FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS 1873. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on the sea or land, and no one should travel on our Lakes or Rivers, without it. Since the Pain-Killer was first introduced, and met with such extensive sale, many Liniments, Reliefs, Panaceas, and other Remedies have been offered to the public, but not one of them has attained the truly & stable standing of the Pain-Killer.

WHY IS THIS SO? It is because Davis' Pain-Killer is what it claims to be a Believer of Pain. ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED. If you are suffering from Internal Pain, Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it for Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Head-ache, Indigestion, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, &c. In sections of the country where Fever and Ague prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops, in water, will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

From foreign countries the calls for Pain-Killer are great. It is found to Cure Cholera when all other Remedies fail. When used externally, as a Liniment, nothing gives quicker ease in Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings From Insects, and Scalds. It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary sores. Those suffering with Rheumatism, Gout, or Neuralgia, if not a positive cure, they find the Pain-Killer gives them relief when no other remedy will.

Every House-keeper should keep it at hand, and apply it on the first attack of any ailment. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering. Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get genuine Pain-Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle. August 1, 1873.—1 mos.

CANDIDATES' CARDS. FOR ASSEMBLY. At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for ASSEMBLY, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. A. N. BRICE. Sunbury, Aug. 1, 1873.

FOR COMMISSIONER. JACOB CLARK, of Lower Augusta, (proline member of candidates) (1) is nominated for County Commissioner. His claims—long and faithful service in the Whig and Republican organizations. Many years Constable and Collector. Always settled up. Never stole the people's money, or gambled in Credit Mobilier. Lower Augusta, August 1, 1873.

COUNTY TREASURER. AT the solicitation of my friends, I have consented to be a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. If nominated and elected, I shall be my aim to attend to the duties of the office impartially, and to the best of my ability. CHARLES BARTHOLOMEW. Lower Augusta, July 12, 1873.

FOR ASSEMBLY. The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends, that he is a candidate for the Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. If nominated and elected, he will discharge his duty faithfully. JOSEPH VANKIRK. Northumberland, July 12, 1873.

COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of many Republicans, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. If nominated and elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office in a satisfactory manner and to the best of my ability. GEORGE BRIGHT. Sunbury, July 18, 1873.

COUNTY TREASURER. THE subscriber, having received encouragement from his friends, offers himself as a candidate for subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention of Northumberland county. Should he be nominated he will make the proper effort with the assistance of his friends, to be elected, and should he be so fortunate as to be elected, he pledges himself to perform the duties of the office faithfully and to the best interests of the county. SAMUEL SAVIDGE. Upper Augusta, June 21, 1873.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER. AT the solicitation of friends the subscriber offers himself as candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention of the county of Northumberland, and he pledges himself, faithfully, to perform the duties of the office, always looking to the interests of the people. A. CALDWELL. Shamokin, June 21, 1873.

FOR SENATOR. AT the solicitation of my friends, I have consented to be a candidate for the office of STATE SENATOR. I receive, however, the favor of the Republican party, subject to the decision of the Conferees of the District, and be elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office impartially, and to the best of my ability. SAMUEL A. BERGSTRESSER. Mt. Carmel, May 21, 1873.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. AT the solicitation of many friends, I consented to be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. If nominated and elected I shall endeavor to fill the office with the best of my ability. DANIEL SEAL. Jackson township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. AS I have been unfortunate in losing my right arm in the army during the late rebellion, many of my friends have been earnestly soliciting me to consent to be a candidate. After due deliberation, I have given my consent to be a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I will endeavor to fill the duties of the office to the best of my ability. MATTHIAS D. BOSTIAN. Upper Augusta, July 25, 1873.

COUNTY TREASURER. HAVING consented to the wishes of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the county convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I will use my best endeavor to faithfully discharge the duties of the office to the best interests of the tax-payers of the county. CHRISTIAN NEFF. Sunbury, May 31, 1873.—14.

Advertisements.

A SPLENDID PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. WILL be offered at Public Sale at the Court House on SATURDAY, 9th day of AUGUST, 1873, at 11 o'clock p. m., the handsome and well finished BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and lot of ground situated on Walnut streets, Sunbury, Pa., together with all the necessary outbuildings. The house is newly new, and contains ten rooms. The lot contains choice FRUIT TREES, and is enclosed with a neat new fence. The location is one of the most pleasant in Sunbury, and is suitable for stores or other business. Persons desiring to purchase can do so by applying to the undersigned on the premises. The terms of sale will be made reasonable, and will be made known on the day of sale. Possession given immediately. MICHAEL J. HAINEE. Sunbury, August 1, 1873.—21.

Financial Exhibit of the Sunbury School District.—Solomon Weaver, Tax Collector. DR. June 1, to amt. of Duplicate of '871, \$5,812 24 1872. CR. June 1, by amt. paid Treas. per rec'ts, \$4,139 12 1873. " " " " " " " " 1,224 22 June 2, by commission on \$5,626 14, 281 20 June 2, by exoneration and tax returned to Commissioners 175 10 \$5,811 24 Solomon Weaver, Tax Collector, 1872. DR. June 1, to amt. of Duplicate of 1872, \$6,927 01 1873. CR. June 2, by amount paid Treasurer per receipts to this date \$3,413 46 Balance, 3,513 55

To balance due district duplicate of 1872, on which the collector is entitled to exoneration and commission on whole amount. DR. Loyd T. Rohrbach, Treasurer, 1873. DR. June 1, to bal. on hand per Auditors' Report \$58 01 June 2, 1873, to cash from Collector on duplicate of 1871, in full, 1,294 22 June 2, 1873, to cash from Collector on duplicate of 1872, on account, 3,413 46 June 2, 1873, to cash State appropriation, 664 02 June 2, '73, to cash from County Treasurer for taxes on unsettled land, 29 38 \$5,368 93 1873. CR. June 2, by orders paid, \$5,355 82 " " " " " " " " 105 11 \$5,500 93 "Balance due district. 838 16

Every House-keeper should keep it at hand, and apply it on the first attack of any ailment. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering. Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get genuine Pain-Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle. August 1, 1873.—1 mos.

CANDIDATES' CARDS. FOR ASSEMBLY. At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for ASSEMBLY, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. A. N. BRICE. Sunbury, Aug. 1, 1873.

FOR COMMISSIONER. JACOB CLARK, of Lower Augusta, (proline member of candidates) (1) is nominated for County Commissioner. His claims—long and faithful service in the Whig and Republican organizations. Many years Constable and Collector. Always settled up. Never stole the people's money, or gambled in Credit Mobilier. Lower Augusta, August 1, 1873.

COUNTY TREASURER. AT the solicitation of my friends, I have consented to be a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. If nominated and elected, I shall be my aim to attend to the duties of the office impartially, and to the best of my ability. CHARLES BARTHOLOMEW. Lower Augusta, July 12, 1873.

FOR ASSEMBLY. The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends, that he is a candidate for the Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. If nominated and elected, he will discharge his duty faithfully. JOSEPH VANKIRK. Northumberland, July 12, 1873.

A. P. WALTERS. MONUMENTAL SHAVING PARLOR and BATH ROOMS. HAIR DRESSED BY MACHINERY. "Don't forget the place—on the East side of Third Street, a few doors South of Market, Sunbury, Pa." Braids, Switches, Curis, and all kinds of LADIES' HAIR. Work made to order either out of combings or straight hair. All orders left at the residence of A. P. Walters, corner of 4th st. and Shamokin avenue, will receive prompt attention: A Specialty in CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING, either at their homes or Shaving Parlor. A. P. WALTERS. July 5, 1873.—14.

THE NEW FAMILY MACHINE. "THE LADY RUNNING SEGOR". Awarded The Highest Premium (The Gold Medal) AMERICAN INSTITUTE PAIS, 1873.

The Seagr is simpler, better made and more highly finished than any other machine. Sews everything, and is always ready; no change of tension required in sewing from light to heavy work. Agents wanted. Get the latest and best Sew for Clearer. THE SEAGR SEWING MACHINE CO., 67 Broadway, New York. June 29, 73.—14.

ST-1860-X. IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well known ROOTS, HERBS & FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, and Antiphlogistic. The whole is prepared in a scientific manner, so that the ST-1860-X will keep them in any climate, which makes it a...

PLANTATION BITTERS. one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a Temperance Bitters only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions. They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They set upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject it is surpassing every other stimulant. As