JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to Printing

BALTIMORE

LOCK HOSPITAL.
ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.
THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE
CAN BE OBTAINED.

CAN BE OBTAINED.

D. B. JOHNSTON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs. Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debilly, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confasion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dinnessof Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Heart, Thomas, Nosc or skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terricitle Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terricitle Discreters arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal solitary practices more fatal to their visitins than the song of Syrens to the Mailton of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes for anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossing

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Alice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Jenng Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to costary the living lyre, may call with full consideres.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debatty, deformities, &c., specific cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cared, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too ept to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those fulling into improper habits than by the pradent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Fancebecomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Fancebecomes Deranged. Less of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability. Physpepsen, Palpitation of the Heart. Irritability. Physpepsen, Palpitation of the Heart. Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

Cough Consumption, Decay and Death

**Cough Consumption Cough Consumption Cough Cough Consumption Cough Cough

Office, No. 7 South Prederick Street Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name

No Merevey or Nauseaut Druge.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. London Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden rounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were airred immediately.

heart,

"Is it the croup, doctor?" asked the fath with a voice of emotion, as I bent over the child—a fine boy, three years of age.

It is certainly the croup, and a pret violent attack. How long is it since yet thought him sick?"

"Not above an hour," was the calm repl It was made calm by a firm self control, looked at the mother. She was very pa

PASSE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

MENTALLY - Flor Centful effects on the mind are

MENTALLY—Elax Searful effects on the wind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil-Furchodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c are sense of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and e mediated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

eyes, cough and symptoms of consum YOUNG MEX Who have legared themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when askeep, and if no which are nightly felt.

which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if no cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should couly immediately.

What a pily that a young man, the hope of his country, the durling of his parents should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and including in a certain secret habit. Such persons allow he had a contain secret habit.

est, before contemplating

cellect that a sound maint and body are the most secssary requisites to promote commonabile happiness, indeed without these, the jurney through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hearty tarkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the inclaneholy refrection that the happiness of another becomes bighted with one way.

DISTANT OF TREPREDENCE.

The state of the state of the sects of this animal discusse, it too often happens that an ill-timed one of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him on appiring to those who, from calcuston and espectability can slone befriend him, delaying till se constitutional symptoms of this horrid discussion of the same of the properation of the horrid discussion of the same of the same

aveller returns."

It is a melastcholy fact that thousands fall victims It is a melasticloty fact that thousands fall victims this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of morant pretenders, who, by the use of that Dendly of the fact of the constitution and make a residue of the constitution and make

e residue of Int.

WIRLANGERS

WEST and your lives or health, to the care of the any Unicarned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. huston's advertisements or style themselves, in regularly Educated Physicians, they keep you trifling month capable of Curing.

althy and poisonus compares month taking their a can be obtained.

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of in despair, leave you with runned nearth to againer your gulling disappointment.

Its Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

Its eredential or diplomas always hang in his office, this remidies or trentement are unknown to all ours, prepared from a life spent in the great hosalt of Europe, the first in the country and a more tensive Private Practice than any other Physician the west. COURSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution year er year, and the numerous important Surgical erations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many repapers, notices of which have appeared again I again before the public, besides his standing as regulationary of character and responsibility. gentleman of character and responsibility, is

SELECT DESEASES SPECIALLY CUREED.

ersons writing should be particular in directing ir letters to his Institution, in the following maner JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D. it the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md. June 24 1869—1 y.

JONES HOUSE, Corner Market street and Market Square,

Acknowledged a First Class House. Acknowledged a First Class Flouse.

the Proprietor would most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Sunbury and the surnding country, to the accommodations of his its assuring them they will find everything that contribute to their comfort. It is situated for uigh from the Depot to avoid the noise and confutered to railroad stations, and at the same confus a few minutes walk from the same.

In Omnibus will be found at the Stations on the livel of each train

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C. H. MANN. Proprietor.

SUNBURY



AMERICAN.

Comparison of the Comparison o

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER & E. WILVERT, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

chair of practical philosophy.

Reader, if you are inclined to profit by

STATE CENTRAL COM-

THE BOW THE BELLE.

tral Committee, a copy of a very able address from that body to the people of the

they complained that the only hope of the

poor man was gone.
7. Because they denounced the war, as a

negro war, and did nothing to aid or assist

9. Because they opposed every measure the Government found it necessary to adopt

10. Because they magnified every rebel

success, and deprecated every Union vic-

11. Because in 1864, they declared the

12. Because in 1865, they declared that the

13. Because they tried to prevent the ex-

service. Their leaders opposed it is almost

privilege. He distranchises himself when

State, (and it is believed every election pre-

14. Their leaders almost invariably op

posed giving bounties to volunteers, while

tained and supported these measures.

really persuaded their two friends

the friends of the Union party always sus-

declare bounty have unconstitutional, and

16. When men were greatly needed to fill

cipet.) which gave to Abraham Lincoln

favor of the amendment.

fruits of the war are "debt, disgrace and

for the suppression of the rebellion.

8. Because they became highly indignant

in carrying it on.

with the South.

war a failure.

We have received from the Hon, John

execute, in the neatest style, every variety of NEW SERIES, VOL. 1, NO. 52.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 25, NO. 52. Oblituaries of resolutions accompanying notices denths, 10 cents per line.

TALES AND SKETCHES. THE MECHANIC'S HOME.

A LIFE LESSON.

nothing gave me a clue to his position in life. In all outward seeming he was simply a man. When he spoke to me, his address was simple, clear, direct, and with a certain

air of self reliance.
"Doctor," he said, "I want you to come and see my child. We fear he is threatened with croup."

I put on my hat, and prepared to accompany him; for if the case were as he suppos-ed, there was no time to lose. In this disease a single hour may make a life's dif-

In a moment we were in the street, and

I entered the door, and was welcomed by rather pretty and remarkably tidy woman, who could have been nobody in the world but the wife of the man who summoned me. doors from the carner. Fair not to observe make and number.

"I am glad you have come so soon," she said, in a soft, pure accent, *!Little Will-bostor's Diplomas hang in hisoffice. A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO breather, and the next moment, as we passed through a narrow passage to where he lay, I heard the unmistakable croups sound that justly carries such terror to the parent's

"Is it the croup, doctor?" asked the father with a voice of emotion, as I bent over the child—a fine boy, three years of age. "It is certainly the croup, and a pretty violent attack. How long is it since you thought him sick?"

"Not above an hour," was the calm reply.

knoked at the mother. She was very pale, but did not trust berself to speak.

Fr. J. addresses all those who have injured them, selves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which rain both body and mind, unfitting them for entherchamines, study, society or marriage.

Thus are some of the sad and melonoholy effects foredness like some habits of youth, viz. Weakhoss of the Back and Ling's, Pains in the Head, Dinnaces of right, Lass of Misceular Power, Paljatation of the Head, Dispensey Mervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Lucations, General Beblilty, Symptoms of Consognation, &c. Taking him from his little crib, where he lay on a nice hair mattress, fit for a prince to sleep on, I took off his clean night clothes stood him in the bath-tub, and made his father pour full upon his neck and chest three pails of cold water, while I robbed him briskly with my hand. He was then wiped dry, and rubbed until his whole body was in a flame. Then I wrung a large towel out of cold water, and put it around his throat, and then wrapped him in blankets. The brave little fellow had borne it all without complaint, as if he understood that under his father's eye no harm could come to him. In fifteen minutes after he was wrapped in the blankets he was in a profuse perspiration, in a sound slumber, and breath ig freely. The danger was over-so rapid

is this disease, and so easily cured. Happiness had shed a screne light upon the countenance of the father, and thrown over the mother's face a glow of beauty. I poked upon them, and was more than ever nuzzled where to place them. There were o marks of high birth or superior breeding, not the shadow of decayed gentility about them. It was rather the reverse, as if they

were working from a low rank to a higher. I looked around the room. It was the bed-room. Everything in it was perfectly orderly. The bed, like the crib, was excellent, but not expensive. The white ounterpane did not cost more than ten shillings, yet how beautiful it looked! The white window curtains were shilling muslin, but their folds hung as richly as if they were damask-and how very appropriate they seemed! The bath, with its snug folding doors, I knew and not cat, plau bar's bill and ail, more than ten dollars. The toilet-table, of an elegant form, and com pletely covered, I had no doubt was white pine, and cost half a dollar. The pictures n the wall were beautifully tinted lithographs, better, far better, than oil paintings I have seen in the houses of millionaires; yet they can be bought at Goupil's or at Williams & Stevens' for three to five shillings. and a dollar apiece had framed them. The had a carpet that seemed to match everything with its small, neat figure, and light chamber color. It was a jewel of a

as if an artist had designed it.

Leaving the boy to his untroubled sleep, and giving directions for his bath on his awaking, we went into the other room, which was differently, but just as neatly arranged. It might have answered for a parlor, only that it had a cooking stove; or an artist's studio, or a dining-room. It was hung with pictures-heads, historical pieces, and landscapes, all such as a man of taste could select and buy cheap, but which, like and, books are valuable. And, speaking of books, there was a hanging library on one side of the chimney which a single glance assured me contained the very choicest freas-

room, in as perfect keeping in all its parts

drawer, and took out some money. "What s your fee, doctor?" he asked, holding the pills so as to select one to pay me.

Now I had made up my mind, before I got half way up the stairs, that I would have to wait for my pay, perhaps never get it; but all this had changed. I could not, as I often did, inquire into the circumstances of the pay and graduate my write second of the man and graduate my price accordingly. There he stood ready to pay me, with money enough; yet it was evident that he was a hard working man and far from being wealthy. I had nothing left but to name the lowest fee.

"One dollar does not seen to be enough said he. "You have been at more trouble than to merely write a prescription. "Do you work for your living?" I asked: hoping to solve the mystery.

showed the unquestionable marks of honest

began with nothing—we live as you see."
All this comfort, this respectability, the almost luxury, for eight dollars a week! I telligence, taste, and a modest luxury, all the Astor House."

expressed my surprise.
"I should be very sorry if we spent so much," said he. "We have not only managed to live on that, but we have something saved—how much genuine happiness enlaid up in up in the savings bank."

"Will you have the goodness," said I "just to explain to me how you do it?" for I was really anxious to know how a shoemaker and his wife, earning but eight dol-

lars a week, could live in comfort and elegance, and lay up money.

I took a chair which he handed me. We were scated, and his wife, after going to listen to the soft and measured breathing of

little Willie, sat down to her sewing.
"My name is William Carter. My father out when I was young, and I was bound out apprentice to a shoemaker, with the usual provision of schooling. I did as well as boys generally do at school; and as I was fond of reading, I made the most of my spare time, and the advantages of the Analysis. spare time, and the advantages of the Apprentice Library. Probably the book that helped me most was the sensible writings of William Cobbett. Following his example I determined to give myself a useful education, and have to some extent succeeded. But a man's education is a life-long process; and the more I learn the more I

see before me.
"I was hardly out of my time when I fell in love with Mary there, whom some people think very pretty, but whom I know to be

Mary looked up with such a bright, loy- extract: ing smile, as to fully justify "some people"

in their notion. When I had been one year a journeyman, and laid up a few dollars, (for I had a strong motive to be saving.) we were married. I service of the country in the army of the nabounded at her father's and she bound shoes for the shop where I worked. We lived a confidently believed that they will fail; tew weeks at her home; but it was not our

1. Because a vig rous presecution of the but did not trust berself to speak.

"Then there is probably but little danger, I said; "but we have something to do. Have you the water here?"

The husband went to what seemed a cost, opened two doors, and disclosed a neat pine batting tub, supplied with Croton the thing tub, supplied with Croton time to wonder. The little fellow was in a light fever, and laboring for every breath.

The husband went to what seemed a conditional and tyranical but was not our few weeks at her home; but it for fi ty dollars a year; and though the rents all around have advanced, our landlord is satisfied with that, or takes it in preference to risking a worse tenant, ace was naked enough, and we had little put in save ourselves; but we went cheerfully to work, carned all we could, saved all

we could -and you see the result." e could—and you see the result."
"I see; but I confess I do not understand," said I; willing to bear blue explain the anneance of this modest and beautiful one. "Well, it is simple enough. When Mary and I moved ourselves here, and took possession with a table, two chairs, a cooking stove, a sauce pan or two, and a cot-bed with straw mattress, the first thing we did was to hold a council of war. Now, Mary, my love, said I, here we are ; we have next nothing, and we have everything to get,

and nobody but ourselves to help ourselves. "We found that we could earn, on an average, eight dollars a week. We deternined to live as cheaply as possible, save all we could and make ourselves a home. Our rent was a dollar a week-our fuel, light, water rent, and some little matters, a dollar We have allowed the same amount for our clothing; and by buying the best things, and keeping them carefully, we dress enough for that. Even my wife is satisfied with her wardrobe, and finds that raw silk at six shillings a yard is cheaper in the long run than calico at one shilling .--That makes three dollars a week, and we still had our living to pay for. That cost us, with three in our family, just one dollar

"One dollar apiece?" "No-one dollar for all. You seem surprised, but we have reckoned it over and over. It cost more at first, but now we have learned to live both better and cheaper. So that we have a clear surplus of four dollars a week, after paying all ex-penses of rent, fire, light, water, clothing conferred this privilege, and the act of the and food. I do not count luxuries, such as an evening at the theatre, a concert, or a treat to our friends when we give a party. I know a smile came over my face, for

ie continued: Yes, give a party; and we have some splendid ones, I assure you. Sometimes we amendment of the Constitution was sub-have a dozen guests, which is quite enough mitted to a vote of the people, many of the for comfort; and our treat of chocolate, cakes, ancmange, etc., costs us as much as two dollars; but this is not very often. Out of our surplus-which comes, you see, two hundred dollars a year-we have bought all

you see, and have morey in the bank,"
"I see it all," said I; "all but the living.
Many a mechanic spends more than that for cigars, to say nothing of liquor. Pray tell

us how you live?" "With pleasure. First of all, then, I smoke no cigars, and chew no tobacco, and ary takes no snull."
Here the pleasant smile came in, but there Mary takes no snuff."

was no interruption, for Mary seemed to beach of the Supreme Court so to hold. think her husband knew what he was about, think her husband knew well, without her aid.

The man went to the bureau, opened a and could talk very well, without her aid.

"I have not drank a glass of liquor since "I have not drank a glass of "I have not drank a glass of liquor since draft, they resisted, and all of their reprethe day I was married, except a glass of wine four times a year, on Christmas, New Year's, Fourth of July, and Willie's birth-tional government to take men out of the day. The last is our especial holiday. I had road enough of physiology to make up my mind that tea and coffee contain no nutriment, and are poisonous besides; and I tried a vegetable diet long enough to like it better than a mixed one, we have read and experienced together, of course, Mary thinks as I do."

I tional government to take men out of the brack of the polls in 1863, and the act of three of these Judges rebuked by the people and one of their places filled by a loyal man and sound Judge.

"But what do you gat and drink?" I asked; curious to see how this self-taught philosopher had progressed in the laws of health.

17. Because they have tried to injure the credit and disparage the currency of the country, by means of which the pay, bounties and pensions of the sodiers can alone he paid. This point the sodiers can alone 17. Because they have tried to injure the

hope that our troops might soon be able to conquer the South, even by their exhaustion and want of food, those leaders of the new and cover Pharaoh and his hosts, and all

boy to look after, she carns enough to make our wages average eight dollars a week. We ling, better than the whole bill of fare at ade of the tyrant Lincoln, they could not obtain a sufficiency of food. PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE OPPOSITION.

> on as they have on the subject of war .epithets were too coarse. From the inauguration until the death of President Lincoln they continued in the same train. After that they began to flatter-then to approach. hand with more hearty respect than when I said good night to this happy couple, who, When he ordered the execution of the as-sassins they sent forth a loud howl of in-dignation. When he ordered a trial of the profess to grow a little more confident.-They indorse him in Maine and New York. They indorse him (provided he will do as they wish) in Pennsylvania. In 1863 they spoke of him thus : Senator Lamberton, Record of 1863 page 369; "But then he was Andrew Johnson the Democrat. Now, how-ever, he has deserted his post of duty in Tennessee; he is staltifying his past record; he has become a pensioner on power, and a defender of the asorpations of Abraham Cessna, Chairman of the Umon State Cen-

> Johnson ! In the Senate of the United State, on the issues of the campaign, which States, seeking protection for himself and his fellows under the bayonets of the solis too long to enable us to give it entire. We make room however, for the following diers of McClellan. He is never found in arms in defence of his State, or valiantly fighting in defence of the liberties of his Extraordinary efforts are being made by our opponents to obtain the votes of our appointment, by the President of the United

> to be illegal, unconstitutional and tyranical hav always sustained and supported the soldiers in the field, and the leaders of preacts of the Federal Government. I know, tened Democracy have ridicated and derided sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the soldiers of the Union calling them "Lincoln's hirelings," "rothers," "plunderers," and other epithets unfit for reputation.

> the farthest, and is ready to go still farther, to destroy, to uproot, to upturn every principle upon which this great and good government of ours was formeled. I know that he has bent with supplient knee before the 4. Because when volunteers were called for, they domented a dec.
>
> 5. Because when the draft came, they opthrone of power; I know that for pelf, or posed the commutation clause, and declared some other consideration, he has succumbwas a discrimination against the poor ed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval."
>
> The political leaders now are simply 6. Because when that clause was repealed

> watching their chances, hoping that some-thing may turn up which may enable them to return to power. In New York they adopted a platform at variance with all their past professions, and actually refused to condemn negro suffrage! They hope to when negro troops were called for, and threw the benefit of all their sympathies use President Johnson to subserve their selfish purposes.

THE CHARGE OF NEGRO EQUALITY. For many years our political opponents seem to have a large investment in slavery and the negro. Now that slavery is pretty generally admitted to be dead, it was thought that they might allow the old subect to rest. But not so. They return to he question with as much apparent zeal and warmth as ever. With a edge of the fact that negro suffrage and ne gro equality are not and could not possibly be an issue in the October contest, they are tension of the right of suffrage to soldiers in making extraordinary efforts to mislead and deceive their felloweltizens into a contrary belief. They think that our hostility and every form. Senator Wallace, now Chairman belief. They think that our nostinty and of their State Central Committee, said, (see prejudices against the negro are so great, and that they have so often appealed to and that they have so often appealed to against this bill upon principle, as well as these with some show of success, that it is form. It is said that so mentorious a class only necessary to repeat the effort in order as volunteered soldiers should not be dis-franchised. To this I answer that neither the Constitution of 1720 nor that of 1838 conferred this privilege, and the act of the conferred this privilege, and the act of the soldier in taking upon bimself duties that are, from their nature, incompatible with strip them in the race of life. us that these negroes are weak, ignorant, and inferior to the whites. If so it would the right of suffrage, deprives him of this seem that they needed our help and assistance to educate an I instruct them. himself the duties of a soldier." When the only danger of equality we can see is, that some white men, by continuing longer in such a course of argument, in utter disregard of truth, experience and history for so-called Democratic counties gave majorithe base purpose of reaching the prejudices of the thoughtless, may at last succeed in ties against it, while every county in the bringing themselves down to or beneath the level of the negro. The time was when they confidently declared that the destrucmajority of its votes, gave a majority in tion of slavery would send swarms of negroes into our midst to drive away white aborers. Experience has shown that the few we had here ran away from slavery in the South, and that had there been no sla-15. Even since the war is over, they em-ployed their ablest lawyers, in an effort to very there these negroes in the would have long since moved South. They told us, too, that in case of a war, the slaves would all fight for their masters nor their Northern allies have any faith in this doctrine now. But these politicians cannot live without the negro. He comprises nearly their cutire stock in trade. One year it is one phase of the negro question; auup the ranks, and the Government ordered a other year it is something else.

The great work of Bishop Hopkins

once one of their standard works. It is rather dull sale this year. The conduct of these politicians towards the poor degrad-ed negro would be past all comprehension had we not a memorable example of the same kind in the early history of the human race. All the troublesome and deadly plagues of Egypt, including the death of all "Come this way and I will show you," he state, and said, taking a light and leading the way into the said, taking a light and leading the way into the said, taking a light and leading the way into the said, taking a light and leading the way into the said, taking a light and leading the way into the said of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by soon remove it all.

This will show you," he fore the Supreme Court of the State, and sins of slavery. So that, even after the lay it on and let it remain all night. If applied to the heated iron, made as said, taking a light and leading the way into the said of the said

He smiled and held out his hand, which howed the unquestionable marks of honest li grinds all my grain, gives me the freshest and most beautiful meal, and saves the result of the line of the soldier party recognizes the services of the soldier highly, the ruler and his hosts of subjects party recognizes the services of the soldier highly, the ruler and his hosts of subjects declares that the war was commenced by followed them even into the midst of the rebels—that peace was the result of the line of the soldier party recognizes the services of the soldier highly all, is a mill which cost me twelve shillings.

It grinds all my grain, gives me the freshest and most beautiful meal, and saves the result of the line of the soldier party recognizes the services of the services of t "You are a mechanic?" I said, willing to know more of him.

"Take that," said he, placing a two dollar note in my hand, with a not-to-be-refused air, "and I will gratify your curiosity; for there is no use pretending that you are not a little curious."

There was a hearty, respectful freedom about this that was irresistible. I put the note in my note in my note in my note in my hand, with a not-to-be-refused all the curious."

There was a hearty, respectful freedom about this that was irresistible. I put the note in my not

about this that was irresistible. I put the note in my pocket, and the man, going to a door, opened it into a closet of moderate size, and displayed the bench and tools of a shoemaker.

"You must be an extraordinary workman, said I, looking around the room, which seemed luxurious; but which, as I looked at each item, I found that it cost very httle.

"No, nothing extra. I barely manage to eat greens, vegetables, fruit and berries in little over a dollar a day. Mary helps some. With the housework to do, and our look of a feet, she earns enough to make in the season. In the summer we have strawberries and peaches, as soon as they are some. With the housework to do, and our look after, she earns enough to make in the chespest. Making where I can get it the chespest. Such a continue of food, those leaders of the new of wheth wheth the South that "we could never could never could want of food, those leaders of the new of homitonic in the South than we had i For Auditor General we have presented uncontrolable panie, these reports have the name of Major General John F. Hartbeen deliberately falsified. I have made ranft, of Montgomery county; and for Surveyor General, that of Jacob M. Campbell, am able to speak without fear of contradic of Cambria. As biographies of these two of Cambria. As biographies of these two Gentlemen have recently been published and circulated among their fellow citizens, the decline has commenced. On August 14 the official returns, as actually made to the it is only remarked here that they are both brave and gallant soldiers, and especially qualified for a satisfactory discharge of the duties of the respective officers for which the following the fol The opposition have not been so consisttheir fellow-citizens have nominated them. ent in their course towards President John-

IMPORTANT OF THE ISSUE. It is not to be disguised that there is a Prior to his renomination they abused, villi-fied and denounced him. From the time and at the South, who have not finally umph of the principles of the late rebellion.

They hope to secure by the success of their views at the ballot box that which they failed to accomplish by armed force. It is estimate is too large. Since the number of deaths has fallen below a thou sand a day, the ratio has been very much less.

Fifty thousand is a fair estimate. of his nomination until the election no abandoned the hope of the ultimate tried to accomplish by armed force. It may depend upon the decision of Pennsylvania on the 10th of October whether the war one hundred thousand persons besides have shall prove at last, a failure—whether its fied from the city. This number of deaths feuits are toonly "debt, disgrace and slaugh- in addition to those who have fied, in a Andersonville wholesale murderer, and talk-ed of trying Jefferson Davis, they were ter," or whether it is to have substantial reed of trying Jefferson Davis, they were about to give up in dispair. But now they sults in the death and burial of slavery, State sovereignity and the right of secession. It is a well estalished fact that the contest

was long protracted by reason of the hope and belief entertained by the South, that they would receive aid and sympathy from the North. It is now all-important to the South that they should be assured that this hope is fallacious, and that the North will adhere unfalteringly to the doctrines, principles and views which carried them triumphantly through the four years of bloody Lincoln; and he appears among us to day as an itinerent peddler of Abolitionism. Senator Wallace, page 374: "During all the existence of the rebellion, where is Andrew for which they contended in the field. final triumph of the doctrines and measures buried dead-everything not easily moved for which they contended in the field. —and have field in dismay to open fields

which they contended in the neid.

We have seen that the men among us who ere first to urge upon the government to the robels in the light of beligerents

At certain points dead bodies, in some cases uncoffined and naked, have been literated to the robels in the light of beligerents. were first to urge upon the government to hold the rebels in the light of beligerents from the consequences and penalties of their belligerency. Those who were constant in people against the armed cohorts of the rebellion. Never, never!" Senator Clymer, page 337:—"I say, sir, that his (Johnson's) page 337:—"I say, sir, that his (Johnson's) conquered," are now most ready to insist build in the sea. appointment, by the President of the United States, to that position was a usurpation of power on the part of the President." of power on the part of the President." of the President of the United States, to that position was a usurpation of the United States, to that position was a usurpation of the United States, to that position was a usurpation of the United States, to that position was a usurpation of the United States, to that position was a usurpation of the United States, to that position was a usurpation of the United States, to that position was a usurpation of the United States, to that position was a usurpation of the United States, to that position was a usurpation of power on the part of the President." On the part of the President of the United States, to that position was a usurpation of power on the part of the President. full knowledge of the law of nations and the laws of war, which declare that these men have forfeited all their rights under the Constitution, and that they now lie prostrate at the feet of the victor as conquered, overthrown and subdued beligerents, with just such rights, and no more, as a kind and merciful Government may choose to vouchsafe to them. Let the people rally to the polls and sustain by their votes the great cause so nobly and bravely defended and sustained by the soldier in the field. The fature will then declare that the "Great War of Freedom" was not a "failure," but our children, to the latest generation, will learn to read with the warmest glow of patriotism those pages of our nation's history which describe the skill and heroism of the officers and soldiers of this great struggle, and never cease to venerate their memories. The greatness, power, resources and energy of a free people displayed in our great struggle for the preservation of the nation's life, will only be equaled by the future greatness, prosperity and success of the nation, purified, regenerated and re-claimed by the flery ordeal through which we have just passed. By order of the Committee.

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman,

A CHINESE DINNER A traveler recently arrived from Pekin, gives the following description of a Chinese

dinner : The first course consisted of a kind of quare tower formed of slices of breast of oose, and of a fish which the Chinese call cow's head," with a large dish of hashed tripe, and hard eggs of a dark color, pre-served in lime. Next came grains of picked wheat and barley, shell fish unknown in Europe, enormous prawns, preserved ginger and fruits. All these are eaten with ivory chopsticks, which the guests bring with them. On grand occasions the first dish is birds' nest soup, which consists of a thick, gelatinous substance. Small cups are placed round the turreen, each containing different kind of sauce. The second course was a ragout ofsea snails. At Macao these are white, but at Ningpo they are green, viscous and slippery, by no means easy to pick up with small sticks.

Their taste resembles that of the green, fat turtle. The snalls were followed by a dish of the flesh covering the skull of sturgeons, which is very costly, as several heads are required to make even a small dish.

Next was a dish of sharks' fins mixed up with slices of pork, and a crab salad; after these a stew of plums and other fruit, the acidity of which is considered a corrective for the viscous fat of the fish; then mushrooms, pulsor and duck's tongues, last are considered the ne plus ultra of Chinese cookery; deers' ten dons-a royal dish -which the Emperor himself sends as a present to his favorites; and Venus' ears-a dind of unctuous shell fish; lastly, hoiled rice, served in small cups, with seeds preserved in spirits, and other condiments .-Last of all: tea was served.

MANUFACTURERS of cotton goods, are at the present prices, making one hundred per It is stated on undoubted authority, that one manufacturing concern is making \$125,000 per week. Such extortion at the expense of the necessities of the people should be checked, even if Congressional action will be required.

the first born of the land, were not sufficient to reach the hearth of Pharaoh, nor to Moisten clay or ground water lime with TO REMOVE GREASE FROM BOARDS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

One square of 10 lines, one time,
Every subsequent insertion,
One square, 3 months,
Six months,
One year,
Executors and Administrators notices
Auditor notices,
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,
Merchants and others silvertising by the year
with the privilege of changing quarterly, as
follows:

One quarter column, not exceeding 4 squares, \$15 One half column, not exceeding 8 squares, 25

One column, 50 Editorial or local selvertising, any number of lin not exceeding for, 20 vents per line; 10 cents for except additional line.

Marriage notices, 50 cents.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.) PROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23, 1865. Constantinople has thrice before been v sited by the Asiatic cholera, but the forme

visitations have been of small importance h comparison with the present. Fifty days have passed since its first an thenticated appearance in the city, and no less than fifty thousand persons have bee swept into eteraity by its ravages. It reach ed its hight about August 6, when it is any

posed that the deaths were not less that three thousand a day for several days. The published report of deaths in the city has never reached this point, but it is known to all that to prevent a general and

These published statements make the whole number of dealits only about 15,000 At the rate of August 14 this would give 90,000 as the real number of deaths, bar this estimate is too large. Since the num-

opulation of a million, has changed the city from a busy mart of trade to a city of the dead and dying. Whole families have been swept off in a day, and hundreds of houses left tenantless. I know several English families where the father and all the children have died within a week. I know of a family which consisted of a grandfather, his son, his son's wife and four children. No cholera had appeared in their quarter of the city; but suddenly it came, and in two days left the old grandfather the sole living rep-resentative of the family. Certain quarters have suffered so severely that the surviving

the sea had a slide arranged down which

the heart. Things are better now. Th deaths do not probably exceed 200 a day and men are once more beginning to breath freely-to look about them and see who is

gone and who is left. Only one death has occurred in the little American colony here. The youngest sor of the Rev. Mr. Washburne died two week

ago after a few hours illness. The American missionaries have devote themselves to the cars of the sick and dying among the the paorer classes, and unde their treatment hundreds of lives have been saved. While the average mortality in the city has been about 65 per cent of those attacked, under the treatment of the Ameri can missionaries the mortality has not exceeded fire per east or setting aside those lithter cases which might be classed as cholcrine. The mortality under their treatment in these fully-developed cases ha been only fifteen per cent. It is believethat this is a greater success than has eve before been attained in epidemic cholere I presume that they will publish their meil of treatment for the benefit of others .think I indicated, in a previous letter, in

general way, what this method is, The cholera has not followed any know laws in its progress here. It has been an posed that it avoided high and airy local ties, but here it has raged with the greater severity in some of the highest, best vent lated and most cleanly quarters of the out while in previous epidemics not a sing

ease had occurred. Another singular fact is that the mortalis among the Europeans has been much grea er since the decline of the disease than

was at its hight.

Another fact is, that those who have the from infected distrects, in perfect healt have generally been attacked with diseas soon as they reached their new and before that healthy place of refuge.

It is said that the swallows and sever other kinds of birds, deserted the city the commencement of the epidemic, and only now beginning to return-and I belic this to be the fact.

It is also said that the gilding on t carques in the Golden Horn and Bosphor

as tarnished, especially in those localit where the cholers has raged most severe There has been nothing, strange, porte tous or awful in the aspect of the heave or the state of the weather during the epimic. On the contrary, the Summer h more perfect weather in Constantino For two months before the cholera car the health of the city was better than it I been for years, and the weather has rema

ed the same during the epidemic that it v before. I have carefully read the description the cholers in "Wood's Theory and Pract of Medicine," and it is wonderfully corr-aithough the treatment of the disease th recommended is not as a whole the which I should recommend, I would give calemel until after the disease mastered. Nor would I adopt any onthe courses there suggested in brief, as h ing found advocates in various quarters.

NEW USE POR CATERPILLARS .- WOL in iron, when they wish to weld a joint, borax as a flux. An intelligent gentler of this city, who is curious in facts of tural history, says that on one occasion blacksmith near his residence having borax, a man hanging round the shop him he could get a substitute, and brown him a number of caterpillars, which, b applied to the heated iron, made as st