SUNBURY, PENN'A.

S. B. BOYER AND W. J. WOLVERTON, respectfully announce that they have entered into co-partnership in the practice of their profession in Northumberland and adjoining counties. Consultations can be had in the German.

April 4, 1868.—1y

Teeth I Teeth I
J. R. CRESSINGER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Formerly of ASHLAND, O., announces to the citizens of Northumberland county, that he has located in SUNBURY, for the practice of Dentistry, and respectfully solicits your patronage. Best of reference given if desired.

Office in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. J. S. Angle, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square, Sunbury, Pa.

DR. J. S. ANGLE,

OFFICE,
At his residence, in BRIGHT'S ROW, Walnut St.,
SUNBURY, PA. March 7, 1868.

PROBER HILL, HILL & WOLVERTON. Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
SUNBURY, PA.
WILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Penions.

apl. 1, '66.

II. B. MASSER, A collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming.

Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,
A. G. Cattell & Co.,
Hon. Wm. A. Porter,
Morton McMichael, Esq.,
E. Ketcham & Co., 289 Pearl Street, New York.
John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law,
Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law,
Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

OFFICE in Haupt's new Building, second floor.

Sunbury, January 4, 1868.

G. W. HAUPT Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE in Haupt's new Building, on second floor Entrance on Market Square, SUNBURY, PA.

Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties.

Sunbury, January 4, 1868. C. A. REIMENSNYDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. All business entrusted to his care attended to promptly and with diligence.
Sunbury, April 27, 1867.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT,

ATTORNET AT LAW. Business in this and adjoining counties carefully and promptly attended to.

Office in Market Street, Third door west of Smith & Genther's Stove and Tinware Store, SUNBURY PENNA.

L. B. KASE. J. BRUNER. BRUNER & KASE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

The snut Street, west of the N. C. and P. & E. Rail-road Depot, in the building lately occupied by F. Lazarus, Esq.,

SUITBURY PENN'A.
collections and all Professional business promptly
stended to in Northumberland and adjoining Coun-

C. TY. XIEGLER ATTORNEY AT LAW orth Side of Public Square, one door east of the Old Bank Building.
SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Collections and all Professional business promptly tended to in the Courts of Northumberland and joining Counties. Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866. H. PURDY. J. D. JAMES.

PURDY & JAMES.
TTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. lice in the second story of Dewart's building, ad-loining the Democrat office, on the north side of Market Square.

Will attend promptly to the collection of claims 1 other professional business intrusted to his care, Northumberland and adjoining counties.

S. WEBER, JOHN RUNKLE .. AME ANION'.. CH STREET, between Third and Fourth Stree WEBER & RUNKLE, Proprietors.

ADDISON G. MARR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AMOKIN, Northumberland County, Pa LL business attended to with promptness and diligence. hamokin, Aug. 10, 1867.—1y

Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR, jomoopathic Physician. lusts of the Homospathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

vice, Market Square opposite the Court House, BURY, PA. a Hours—7 to 2—morning; 1 to 3—afternoon; 2—evening, anbury, April 7, 1y.

JEREMIAH SNYDER. sunbury, PA.

District Attorney for Northum-J. R. HILBUSH

URVEYOR AND CONVEYANCE AND

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. moy, Northumberland County, Penn'a ce in Jackson township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address, siness entrusted to his care, will be promptly ted to. il 22, 1887.—1y

LCOBOBECK IERCHANT TAILOR. And Dealer in

THS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. WE Street, south of Weaver's Hotel, SUN BURY PA.

ROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY Market & Faun Street, SUNBURY, Pa S. BYERLY, PROPRIETOR, raph, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes taken is t style of the art.

L and see these beautiful Bird Cages at the W Hardware store of J. H. CONLEY & CO. OAGES, 11 different kinds. If you want and chesp Bird Cages, go to CONLEY & CO'S



# SUNBURY AMERICAN.

BY H. B. MASSER & Co., SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

BY H. B. MASSER & Co., SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

BY H. B. MASSER & Co., SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1868.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 28, NO. 24.

Ten lines of this sized type (minion) make one square.

Additors', Administrators' and Executors' Notices \$3.00. Oblitaries (except the usual announcement which is free,) to be paid for at advertising rates Local Notices. Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents per line.

Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Educational objects, one-half the above rates.

Transfert advertisements will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER & CO., SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, NO. 24.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA

FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.

The greatest known remedies for

Nervous Debility, JAUNDICE,

ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Dis-ordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Road the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disrupe has commenced its attack on the much important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedics, a miserable iffe, soon beroxinating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Luward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Fosture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Gonstant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestice Organs, combined with impure blood.

Goofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Finid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

tioofland's Berman Conic

AJOOULINO 5 COCKMAN COME.

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the littlers, with work Santa Crax Rum, Orange, etc. It is need for the same diseases as the litters, in cases where some pure absolute stimulus is required. For well beer in any others advertised for the cure of the diseases maxed, three being releasing preparations of needs that extracts, while the others are more decoclions of rum, in some force. The TONIO is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever affired to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its lifegiving, exhibitating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known us the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

There is no molicione equal to Horstant's German Bilters or Toric in cases of Debility. They import a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, curac an enjoyment of the food, enable the stamoch to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, beliefly complexion, eradicate the yellow tings from the eye, import a bloom to the checks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciaed, weak, and the reconstinuation to a full-fueed, stout, and vigor-

Weak and Delicate Children

arc made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three menths old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from Lod blood.

Lot blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a round, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever usuall you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellow-ish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasion-

should use these remedies occasion-ally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in spark-ling eyes and blooming checks.

Horstand's German Remodies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside arrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown is each bottle. All others

Thousands of letters have been re-erived, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Paul abuleus, Mancu Ichi, 1867.

I find "Hogland's German Bitters" is not an intextenting hererage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the disection care of deality and want of nerost action in the system.

Your truly,

GEO. W. WOOD WARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

PRILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1866

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylv

1 consider "Hoofland's German Bit-ters" a valuable medicine in case of at-tacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,

Praise REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Paster of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. JACKSON-Dran Sin :—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but reparding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the unfulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Billers, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but untilly, I doubt sot, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

L. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Chates St.

Price of the Bitters, \$1.00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5.00. Price of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7.50.

The Toule is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoghand's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggitt to induce you to take any thing else that he may any is just as pood, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be zent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

These Remedies are for cale by Druggista, Staroksepers, and Redictine Dealers everywhore.

Its not forget to gameine well the article you buy, in urder to get the penuine.

Permerly O. M. JACKSON & CO.

No. 521 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. CHAS, M. EVANS, Proprietor,

CAUTION.

These Remedics are the best

DEBILITY.

Diseases of the Kidneys,

DYSPEPSIA,

Liver Complaint,

POETICAL.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]
TYNG-A-LING-TING.

"O! say, brother Stubbs, have you heard how they talk
Of this horrid Low churchman who's coming from
"York" "York"

And who rows that, next Sunday, he'll preach without gown.

In the Methodist meeting-house here in our town?

Why, it's all in the papers, and men, as they run,
Can read of the deed that will shortly be done;
It will empty our churches, for most of our sheep
Will take the occasion to listen and peep;
And for many a day will our parishes ring
With the tiresome jingle of Tyng-a-ling-ting.

"O! what's to be done? can't this outrage be stopped? Can't our tottering pulpits in some way be propped? Let's run to our Bishop, and tell him the news; His Reverence, doubtless, will shake in his shoes, When he bears that without, nay against, our con-

sent,
A son of the Church has declared his intent
To follow, so blindly, his Master's command,
And to sow his good seed on another man's land!
Come on, let us hurry to settle this thing,
By stifling the chorus of Tyng-n-ling-ting!

So straight to their Bishop a journey they make, And at first the sad news makes him quiver and quake;
But his courage revives as their tale they unfold;
And he says, with an accent decided and bold,
"Dear friends, there's a canon long buried in dust,
And terribly choked up with ashes and rust;
But we'll oll it, and give it some wipes and some rubs, And we'll load it with charges of Boggs and o

Stubbs,
And then, as a press of triumph we sing.
We'll fire it off with a Tyng-a-ling-ting!"

So the Bishop he delves, and the Bishop he grubs, And, by dint of assistance from Boggs and from Stubbs,
The canon is dug from the rubbish which chokes
Its ugly old muzzle; and loud are the jokes
Which its obsolete pattern and straight narrow bore
Excite in the crowd who are waiting its roar;
And then they compele our good Bishop of 'York'
To hear all the grievance, and stand all the talk;
And by night and by day dreary charges they ring,
As they chime their sad anthem of Tyng-a-ling-ting!

And then to St. Peter's, to open the court,
The judges and jury and counsel resort;
And good Christian people, with wide-open ears,
Are waiting to hear a priest tried by his peers.
And they call up the case, and the lawyers begin
To indulge in their usual professional din.
And by bitter invective, and quibble, and sneer,
To show what a mass of corruption is here;
And really 'tis shocking! what charges they bring,
As they peal the loud slogan of Tyng-a-ling-ting!

Ah! me, 'tis a sight at which angels might weep!
'Tis a harvest of tares for our churches to reap!
Sweet Charity's presence has fled from the scene,
And good men lose temper, and revel in spicen;
And the Doubters and Scoffers, who relish such suits.
Cry, "Lo! these are Christians! come, judge of
their fruits!"

their fruits!"

And the canon has burst, and with disconance loud, lias deafened the ears of the wondering crowd, And the pall of its smoke like a garment doth cling To the walls that still cohe with Tyng-a-ling-ting. O's servants of Him whose sole mission was Love, Do ye still bear as emblems the Lamb and the Dove? When ye read from your desks the sweet records that tell

How He preached in the Temple, and taught at the well, well,
Do the sapient eyes of your wisdom detect
That He bounded your duties by parish or sect?
O' bid these small envies and jealousies cease?
Join all in one brotherly anthem of peace;
And when your glad voices in harmony ring,
They'll drown the harsh discord of Tyng-a-ling-ting!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

How Gen. Grant Got to West

From the very interesting sketches of General Grant's early life, written by the General's father, and now being published by Mr. Robert Bonner, in the New York Ledger, we make the following extract : One day we were short of hands, and I

told him he would have to go into the beam room and help me. He had never worked in the beam room any. The beam room is so called because in it the hides are worked over beams when the flesh and hair are taken off with knives, after they are taken out of the lime-vat. He came along and went to work, remarking, however: "Father, this tanning is not the kind of work I like. I'll work at it though, if you wish me to, until I am one and twenty; but you may depend upon it, I'll never work a day at it after that." I said to him—"No, I don't want you to work at it now, if you don't like it and mean to stick to it. I want you to be at work at whatever you like and intend to follow. Now what do you think you would like?" He replied that he would like to be a farmer; a down-the-river trader; or get an education.

I had no farm except the one which my wife inherited, and that was rented out; had no idea of letting him be a down-theriver trader; I had money, but I required it in my business, for it took capital to carry that on, and I could not withdraw enough to educate him without crippling my business. I thought of West Point; so I said to him: "How would you like West Point? You know the education is free there, and the Government supports the cadets." "First

I immediately wrote to Mr. Morris, one of our Senstors in Congress from Ohio, and asked him if he knew of any vacancy at West Point, the appointment to which he could control. He replied promptly that there was a vacancy from our own Congressional district. This surprised me; for I knew that there had been as a vacancy from the could control the could be compared to the could be control. sional district. This surprised me; for I
knew that there had been an appointment
to fill that vacancy a year before. It turned out, however, that the young man who
had been appointed had failed to pass examination. His father, who was a proudspirited man, kept it a secret and did not
let his son return to the neighborhood, but let his son return to the neighborhood, but placed him at the private military school of Captain Patridge. After spending six months at that school the young man made another attempt to enter West Point; but failed a second time to pass the examination. This young man failed, not from a want of talent, but because he did not apply himself to study. He entered the army as a volunteer after the war broke out, and perished in the war; whether at the hand of the enemy, or by accident, was never known, his

in the war; whether at the hand of the enemy, or by accident, was never known, his body having been found in a river into which he had fallen from a bridge. His mother became and remains a devoted friend of Gen. Grant. She has always watched his career with the deepest interest.

Our representative in Congress at that time was the Hon. Thomas L. Hamer. I wrote right on to him, stating that Senator Morris had informed me that there was a vacancy, and requesting him to appoint Ulysses. My letter reached him on the night of the 3d of March; on the next day, the 4th, his term of office expired. He knew Ulysses, and was glad to have an opportunity to appoint such a boy, after the rad luck which had attended his previous appointee; so he made the appointment at once. A day's delay in the mail that carried my letter would have made some difference in the history of one man, if not of the country.—Ulysses was entirely unprepared by any pre-

vious study, pursued with special reference to fitting for West Point, but he got through the examination and was admitted. I never saw him while at West Point, except on the occasion of one visit, which he made to his home during the furlough at the end of his second year. It was said of him that while there he was not one who took pains to make himself popular, but that all the boys liked him, I believe he went by the name of "Uncle Sam," on account of his initials, "U. S." A superstitious person might almost think there was semething Provi-dential about these significant initials being stuck on to him, for they were not given bim at his christening. When the question arose after his birth what he should be called, his mother and one of his aunts proposed Albert, for Albert Gallatin; another aunt proposed Theodore, and his grandfather Hiram, because he thought that was a handsome name. His grand-mother-grand-mother by courtesy-that is his mother's step mother—was a great student of history—and had an enthusiastic admiration for the ancient commander, Ulysses; and she urged that the babe should be named Ulysses. I seconded that, and he was christened Hiram Ulysses; but he was always called by the latter name, which he himself preferred, when he got old enough to know about it. But Mr. Hamer, knowing Mrs. Grant's name was Simpson, and that we had a son named Simpson somebox was the matter. Simpson, somehow got the matter a little mixed in making the nomination, and sent the name in Ulysses S. Grant, instead of Hiram Ulysses Grant. My son tried in vain, afterwards, to get it set right by the authorities; and I suppose he is now content with his name as it stands.

### IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1868.—The Senate was called to order at noon by acting Vice President Wade. The galleries were not more than half filled with spectators. After prayer, Chief Justice Chase called the Court to order.

Sergeant-at-arms Brown then, in his usual nervous manner, read the customary proc-lamation, after which the Secretary of the Senate read the Journal of yesterday's pro-

The House Managers did not arrive as promptly as usual, and a brief pause ensued. At twelve o'clock and ten minutes the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives were announced, and on their heels came the members of the House. Not over twenty members, however, were in line, many of them remaining in their own chamber, after the Senate was in session, writing letters and indulging in speculative conver-

sation as to the prospects of impeachment.

During the reading of the Journal the galleries began to fill up, and when the Secretary had finished they were pretty well peopled, the ladies as usual being largely in the majority. The diplomatic gallery was completely deserted. The reading of the Journal was, of course, uninteresting, and, in addition, the weak voice and indistinct utterance of the Secretary made it inaudible except to the Senators in the front row of seats. The audience kept up a continual buzz of conversation, and several times Mr. Chase was compelled to rap for order.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES.

Senator Drake then sent to the Chair the following amendment to the seventh rule: "Ordered, That on all questions of law and evidence the vote shall be without division, unless the yeas and nays shall be domanded by one-fifth of the Senators, or demanded by the Chief Justice."

The amendment was laid over for one day. The first witness was Mr. Korseener, of Deleware, who was recalled at the instance of Mr. Stanbery. Only a few unimportant questions were put to him, after which he was allowed to depart.

Congressman Ferry, of Michigan, was then called to the stand, and sustained the testi-

called to the stand, and sustained the testi-mony of Hon. Burt Van Horn and General Thomas and Secretary Stanton at the Was Department. General Emory, Commander of this dis-

trict, was next called and examined by General Butler;—Is a Colonel of cavalry and a brevet Major-General; has been in command of this department since December 1867; had a conversation with the Presiden on the subject of the forces here; can only give the substance of that conversation; the President asked him about the facts and

forces around Washington; he told him as nearly as he could the strength of each post. The President inquired if he should not have more troops here; he spoke to the President of military organizations in Maryland; told him be did not think it well to permit them; that they were clothed in uniform which was offensive to a majority of our people, and that their officers were men who had been in the Southern army; had an interview with the President about the 22d of February last, and was sent for to

come to the White House, General Emory was here shown a note from the President's Secretary, telling him to visit the White House. He then detailed the conversation which he held with the President, which is the same given before the Board of Managers previously.

MORE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. Wilson offered, in evidence, the order of the President requesting that Gen, Loren-zo Thomas resume his duties as Adjutant General of the United States Army; also the letter of General Grant to the President relative to the reflections of the latter on the manner in which General Grant quitted the War Office; also the commission of General Emory; also the letter of Gen. Grant asking further information relative to disobeying instructions and orders from the Hon. E. M. Stanton, together with the President's reply; also the letter written by the President in response to General Grant's letter of explanation, bearing date March 10th.

CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER. Mr. Stanbery then inquired if the Mana-gers proposed to offer all the correspondence between General Grant and the President on

Chief Justice Chase said it must be re of this act.

Chief Justice Chase said it must be reduced to writing.

Mr. Stanbery proceeded to write it out, and supported it in a brief speech. Mr. Wilson replied. Mr. Chase was about to submit the question to the Senate, when Senator Conness called for the yeas and nays.

The vote stood 20 yeas and 29 nays. The objection was not sustained.

MORE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. Wilson submitted as evidence the let-Mr. Wilson submitted as evidence the letter of the President authorizing General Lorenzo Thomas to act as Secretary of War ad interim; also the letter of the President informing Mr. Stanton of his removal, requesting him to turn over the War Department to General Thomas. On the letter appointing General Thomas was an endorsement, signed by W. G. Moore, the President's private secretary, saying "Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for

his information."
Colonel Wallace, of this district, was now called and examined by General Butler. He is the commander of the garrison of Wash-ington who was sent for to appear at the Executive Mansion.

"AD INTERIM" THOMAS

Is summoned as a witness by the managers, and spends his time, decked off in full uniform, loitering around the corridors, and occasionally bobbing in and out of the gal-leries, never remaining more than a few mo-

ments in one place.
It is not likely that the managers will put him upon the stand, as they can prove all they desire by other witnesses, and they ex-pect the defence to make him their witness, which will enable them to accomplish all they wish. Subpænas have been made out for all the members of the Cabinet, who are to be called to testify to the declarations of Johnson to them that he took this step with Stanton in order to get this case before the Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill.

Generals Rousseau and Steadman are to be called for the same purpose, and not entirely in reference to his swinging around the circle. The managers will not admit his right to be heard on any declarations to others for the purposes of exempting himself of the consequences of his conduct, or, in other words, to manufacture evidence for himself. It is most likely that all the testimony of these men will be ruled out, and the excuse for delay on that account will thus fall through.

PARSONS AND JOHNSON.

In connection with Parsons' dispatch to ohnson and the reply, paid for out of the United States Treasury, as put in evidence to-day, it should be known that, before the Judiciary Committee on the question of impeachment of the President, February 8, 1867, Governor Lewis E. Parsons was sworn and examined by Governor Boutwell, who was in pursuit of Johnson, on the ground of interfering to prevent the ratification of the fourteenth article.

To the question, Has President Johnson

ever at any time, to you or in your presence, given any counsel or advice as to what should be done by yourself or any body else election of the defunct clown who clung to miles of hedge upon it. He is to sow a new on the subject of ratifying or rejecting the the office like grim death to a sick nigger, field of ten acres for the first time this year. Constitutional Amendment? Parsons re-plied: I cannot recollect that he has. until the breath left his angular carcass." Question. Do you know anything done by President Johnson in reference to its ratification or rejection? Answer. I cannot say that I do; I do not recollect anything that he has ever done on the subject.

When the impeachment matter is over the managers will have time to bring a case of perjury against Parsons. \*\*\*\*\*

## PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS OF The following bill has been signed by the

Governor:-An Act to Provide for the Payment of Gratuities and Annuities to the Soldiers of the war of 1812 and their widows. Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the

act entitled an act to provide for the payment of gratuities and annuities to the sol-diers of the war of 1812 and their widows, approved the 18th day of March, A. D. 1866, e and the same is hereby revived, with the following proviso and amendment. Provi-ded, That the affidavit required in the said act shall be made before the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the appli-cant shall reside at the time of making his or her application, which affidavit shall be attested by the Prothenotary or Clerk of the court, with the seal of the court attached or in the event of the applicant being too sick or infirm to make application to such court, the affidavit aforesaid may be made before an alderman or justice of peace, which affidavit shall be supported by two respectable citizens, under oath or af-firmation, stating such sickness or infirmity. And provided, That the term "necessitous circumstances" in the said section shall be construed to mean not to be possessed of real or personal estate of the value of five hundred dollars. And provided further, That the gratuity mentioned in the said act shall not be paid to any person who shall have received a gratuity under the said act. And provided, Also that said gratuity and And procided, Also that said gratuity and annuity shall cause so soon as provision shall be made by Congress for said soldiers and their widows, and thereafter no pensions shall be paid under this act. And provided further, That every application for either a gratuity or annuity under the provisions of this act shall be attested annually by an affidavit as aforesaid. And procided visions of this act shall be attested annually by an affidavit as aforesaid. And provided further, That the application of any person under the provisions of this act shall be indorsed as meritorious by one of the judges of the court before which the affidavit required by this act shall be made. And provided further, That no pensions or gratuitles shall be paid on any application heretofore made under the act of March 80, 1866, and persons claiming the henefit of this act shall make their application anew. Provided further, That any person who is in

Provided further. That any person who is in receipt of a pension or gratuity in personace of any special act of Assembly shall not be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, and that no fee shall be recovered for the splitship of the provision of the sellection of the splitship o for the collection of any annuity after the first payment made by the State Treasury

as aforesaid. Section 2. That any attorney, agent or other person prosecuting any claim under this act, who shall defraud or receive any this act, who shall defraud or receive any greater sum than five dollars as a fee for prosecuting any claim under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeaner, and on conviction thereof, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county where he may reside shall pay a fine of not more than fifty dol lars, or may be imprisoned not exceeding one month.

Section 3. That any soldier of the said war who may not have served the full term of two months, but who was in actual engagement with the enemy, or the widow of such soldier, shall be entitled to the benefit

Section 4. That this act shall take effect from the 1st day of January, 1868.
Section 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Positively His Last Appearance, The following announcement is printed by special request : ORAND FAREWELL TOUR.

Mr. A. Johnson, the great American Som-ersaulter, being about to close his engage-ment at Washington, owing to circumstan-ces over which he has no control, has the honor to announce that he will, during the coming summer, perform his great feat of

SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE, in which he stands unequalled in America. He will confine himself to

ONE PERFORMANCE

in each town, during which he will intro-duce all those tricks which have been received with such thunders of applause by the people. Elegant copies of the Consti-tution and the American flag will be distri-buted impartially among the audience at

each town.

Gen. U. S. Grant being confined at Washington by pressing engagements, and hav-ing proved a bad card on the previous tour, will remain at Washington, his place in the troupe being supplied by Gen. Ad Interim Thomas, whose

GRAND THANSFORMATION FEAT

of being Adjutant-General, then Secretary of War, then Adjutant-General again, all in twenty minutes time, have secured for him a National reputation. Mr. Johnson takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. Bill Seward, Mr. Aleck Randall, Mr. Gid. Welles, (proprietor of Gideon's Band,) and all the old favorites will be with the troupe, and enliver all occasions with their spirited and enliven all occasions with their spirited and spirituous performances,
N. B.—A few good corner stones wanted,

for laying purposes, for which liberal rates will be paid. Apply at the box office. Special Announcement.—Verbatim report-ers and all other improper characters will be rigidly excluded.

The La Crosse Democrat, the accepted organ of the Democracy, outrages decency in

gan of the Democracy, outrages decency in the following paragraph:

"Grant is a Methodist by trade, a tyrant by instinct, a drunkard by nature, and a bigoted Know Nothing by descent; accord-ing to the driviling account published by that dilapidated patch of old boot, leather the paternal Grant, the remote ancestors of Ulysses were of the Mayflower convicts .-U. S. Grant has left no stone unturned to secure his election to the Presidency. A convicted liar, on the testimoney of five nembers of the Cabinet and the President of the United States; a drunkard from the testimony of all army officers who knew him, from Whiskey Sheridan to Tecamsch Sherman; a foul Puritan by the testimoney of his emasculated daddy, and the tenor of his military orders—his election would be an outrage on decency far greater than the

THE NATIONAL DEBT WEIGHED AND MEASURED.—Mr. John Fair, a calculating machine of New York city, thus measures and weighs four thousand millions of dollars, which he assumes is or is to be the National Debt, which a Democratic rebel-

lion has entailed upon the country:

It is said that this debt is so great that it is too wast for comprehension. Now as a practical man I propose to weigh it and measure it, that we may thereby obtain a more definite idea of its immensity.

A silver dollar is 11 inches in diameter;

\$8 placed edge to edge, will make one foot in length; \$24 so placed will make one yard in length, and \$42,240 so placed will make one mile in length. The earth is 24,-500 miles in circumference, it would, therefore, require \$912,384,000 to go once around it. This sum must be multiplied by four and four-tenths to make it equal the amount of our National debt, which would make the silver dollar go around the earth's circumference four times and cover 8,640 miles besides. Allowing a silver dollar to weigh an ounce, 16 to a pound, 2,000 pounds to the ton, our debt would weigh 125,000 tons, and would require 125 ships of 1,000 tons burthen each to carry it.

It would make 62,500 truck loads of two tons each; and caculating that each truck will cover a space of thirty feet, they would stretch a distance of 355 miles, and make a chain of trucks which would encompass the great cities of New York, Albany and Troy in an elliptical line. It would take a man 365 years and 40 days to count the amount of this vast debt, estimating that he would count \$60 per minute, working ten hours a day and six days a week.

Perhaps no more open swindle was ever perpetrated than by the person who advertised in English papers as follows, and yet it is said that the answers came to the post-office by hundreds: "An elderly bachelor of fortune, wishing to amuse himself by testing the credulity of the public, and to benefit and assist others, will send a suitable present of genuine worth, according to ble present of genuine worth, according to ble present of genuine worth, according to dish; beat four eggs and stir in while hot. After it becomes a little cool, sprinkle over white sugar, and a little cool of the specific and suitable present of genuine worth, according to the present of the present o ble present of genuine worth, according to the circumstances of the applicant, to all who will send him seventeen stamps, de-manded merely as tokens of confidence. Stamps will be returned with present, carriage paid. Adress," &c.

Mr. Baroum upon being asked if he had lost his all by the fire, replied, "No I have not lost my spirits, my appetite, nor the means of gratifying it—in fact, I expect I have got enough left to spoil my children, unless, happily, I manage to spend some of it before I have done with it—of which there seems to be a fair pospect." He has re-sisted all inducements offered for starting a new museum, being fully resolved from this time to retire from business.

A lady on visiting a cemetery with her little daughter, observed on one of the stones a neatly cut figure of a horse. Wondering why such an emblem should be used, they examined the inscription closely, but could find no clue to its appropriateness, when the little girl remarked, "I presume she died of the night-mare."

Wedding Notices in Old Times.—The following is a specimen of the style in which wedding notices were published in 1788: "Last Sunday evening was married at New-Lebanon, the accomplished Mr. William Bard, to the amiable and virtuous Miss Esther Wood."

Property is depreciating in the oil region.

A hotel at Pithole, costing \$20,000 to erect, few years ago, sold for \$5,000 last week.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates for advertising in the AMERICAE. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

Size.

A Canadian clergyman, not long since was called upon by an Irish girl who inquired how much he asked for "marrying anybody." He replied, 'A dollar and a half,' and Biddy departed. A few evenings later, on being summoned to the door, he was accosted by the same person, with the remark that she had come to be married. "Very well," said the minister; but, perceiving with astonishment that she was alone, he continued, "where is the man?" An expression of disappointment and chagrin, tooludicrous to be described, passed over Biddy's features as she ejaculated, "and don't you find the man for a dollar and a half?"

you find the man for a dollar and a half?" Three vessels have arrived at Gloucester, Mass., from the Georgias, within the past week. One brought 100,000 pounds of fish, another 78,000 pounds, and the third 5,700 codfish. Those were probably the largest loads ever landed at that famous fishing port.

The sultivation of rape seed is inaugurated with flattering prospects. The cultivation of this seed does not require as much labor as the same amount of wheat. It yields as well, and brings a better price. According to Mr. J. Ross Browne, the harvest of gold from the Pacific slope, in 1867, was \$75,000,000. From January 1,

1848, to Jan. 1, 1868, the gathering of golden dust and ore amounted to about \$1,165,000,000. The report says that the placers are less productive than formerly, while the veins and quartz workings are operated on tracted. instead. Bankok, the capital of the empire of Siam,

is said to be one of the most wounderful cities in the world. It stands on a broad river, on either side of which, moored in regular streets and alleys, extending as far as the eye can reach, are upward of 70,000 neat little houses, each house floating on a com-pact raft of bamboos, and the whole intermediate space of the river is one dense mass of ships, junks, and boats, of every con-ceivable shape, color and size.

AN INDIAN JUSTICE.—"Pale face, what be you?" "Justice of the peace, John."
"You pale-face justice—me Injun justice.
Me go home t'other day, and the tribe make me big man, too." "Ah," answered Colone!
K——, who enjoyed a joke as well as most men, "ah, John, I am glad to hear it. Have you had any cases yet?" "Yes, me had one bad case, berry bad." "Tell me about it, John. What kind of a case was it?" "Mofind Injun with a big jug of fire water."
"That was bad, indeed. What did you do?" "Me take him jug away and drink him my-"Me take him jug away and drink him mysolf." And he strutted out self-satisfied;
while those in the office agreed, as well as
they could for laughter, that his idea of
justice was fully as legal as many of the decisions of some who had whiter skins.

A Providence boy, five years of age, having stolen a can of milk, his mother took him to task, with moral sussion, and wound up her discourse by exclaiming: "What in the world was you going to do with the milk anyhow?" "I was going to steal a little dog to drink it," was the crushing reply.

A gentleman in Illinois owns an estate so large that he has three hundred and twenty election of the defunct clown who clung to miles of hedge upon it. He is to sow a new

[From the Germantown Telegraph.] ORANGE SNOW BALLS,-Wash well half pound Carolina rice, put it in plenty of water, and boil it rather quickly for ten minutes, drain and let it cool. Pare four or five small oranges, and clear from them en-tirely the thick white inner skin, spread the rice in as many equal portions as there are oranges, upon some pudding or dumpling cloths, tie the fruit separately in these, and boil the snow balls for an hour and a half. Turn them carefully on a dish, and strew plenty of sifted sugar on them.

APPLE Snow Balls .- Pare and core some large apples without dividing them; pre-pare the rice according to the above receipt, and boil them for one hour, and eat with QUEEN'S CUSTAND .- On the beaten and

strained yolks of twelve fresh eggs pour a pint and a half of boiling cream which has been seasoned with three ounces of sugar add the smallest pinch of salt, and thicken the custard as usual. When nearly cold flavor it with a glass of noyau maraschine,

as you may desire. A VERY LIGHT PLUM PUDDING .- With three ounces of bread crumbs of a stale loaf finely grated and soaked in a quarter of a pint of boiling milk mix six ounces of suct minced very small, one ounce of dry bread crumbs, ten ounces of stoned raisins, a little salt, the grated rind of a China orange, and three eggs. Boil the pudding for three hours, and serve it with very sweet sauce. Put no sugar in it.

MARYLAND BISCUIT .- Half a pound of lard, three pounds of flour, one teaspoon of salt, one teacup of cream, and water enough to make a stiff dough; divide in two parts, work each part well till it breaks off short and smooth; cut up in small pieces, work into little round cakes, give a slight roll with the rolling pin, and stick with a fork. Bake quick.

the top one cup white sugar, and a little grated nutmeg; pour over that one cup of

DIXIE PUDDING .- One large cup of mo lasses, the same of suct, milk, four of flour, a little sait, one teaspoon of soda, two of cream tartar; put in a well greased mould or the pail with cover; set in boiling water and boil three hours. Serve with sauce.

SWEET POTATO PUDDING .- One pound of sweet potatoes, boiled and mashed fine, or grated while hot, six eggs well-beaten, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, the same of butter, a grated lemon rind and nutmeg, a wine glass of brandy; line the dish with paste. When baked, sprinkle the top with fine sugar.

Ego Toast.-For a small family use half Ego Toast.—For a small family use half a dozen eggs, which must be beaten very light. Put as much butter as would half fill a teacup in the pan, and let it become very hot. Then dip some slices of bread (cut as you would for the table) into the egg, and after the pan is sufficiently filled, pour the remainder of the egg over the alices of bread. When slightly brown on one side, turn and brown on the other.

To CUBE A FELON .- As soon as the parts begin to swell, wrap the part affected with a cloth thoroughly saturated with tincture of lobelis, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known it to cure in scores of cases, and it never fails, if applied