ntil all arrearages are paid. These terms will be strictly adhered to hereafter Il subscribers neglect or refuse to take their news-papers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

Postmasters will please act as our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permitted to do this under the Post Office Law.

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SUNBURY



AMERICAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, NO. 37.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1868.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOYER & WOLVERTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

S. B. BOYER AND W. J. WOLVERTON, respectfully amounce 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 H. B. MASSER,

A ttorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—
Collections attended to in the counties of Norchumberland, Union, Snyder, Menteur, Columbia
and Lycoming. REFERENCES.

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,
Mathews & Cox, Attorneys at Law,
Eunbury, March 29, 1862. WM. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.

POCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH. ATTORIETS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PENN'A. OFFICE in Haspt's new Building, second floor. Entrance on Market Square, 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 difference. Sunbury, April 27, 1867.

Teeth! Teeth! 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. Special attention paid to filling and dressing teeth. Teeth extracted without pain, by using Narcotic spraywhich I have used for three years with perfect successful and present our party of the property of the prope which I have used for three years

ess and no injurious results.

Office in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. J. S.

Office in Rooms formerly occupied by Br. J. S.

Angle, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square,
mar. 7, 68

SIMON P. WOLVERTON HILL & WOLVERTON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. SUNBURY, PA.

ILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claim, including Back Pay, Bounty and Pengle apl. 1, '66.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT, ATTORNET AT LAW.

Finsiness 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. bunbury, March 31, 1866 .- 'y

JACOB SHIPMAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa., Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Co., New York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil'a. & Hart-ford Conn. General Accident. c. J. BRUNER.

BRUNDE & KASD, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Chesnut Street, west of the N. C. and P. & E. Rail-road Depot, in the building lately occupied by F. Lazarus, Esq.,

SUNBURY PENN'A.
Collections and all Professional business promptly
attended to in Northumberland and adjoining Coun

G. W. MIEGLER. North Side of Public Square, one door east of the Old Bank Building. SUNBURY, PENN'A. Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866. T. H. PURDY,

PURDY & JAMES. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA office in the second story of Dewart's building, adjoining the Democrat office, on the north side of Market Square.

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

Nevember 9, 1867.

John Runkle S S WEDER, LHE ANION'. ARCH STREET, between Third and Fourth Street WEBER & RUNKLE, Proprietors. June 29, 1867.—Jy

ADDISON G. MARR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SHAMOKIN, Northumberland County, Pa

A I.I. business attended to with promptness and diligence.
Shamokin, Aug. 10, 1257.—1y Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR,

Domaopathic Physician. Graduate of the Homocopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

OFFICE, Market Square opposite the Court House, SUNBURY, PA. Office Hours-7 to 9-morning; 1 to 3-afternoon 7 to 9—evening. Simbury, April 7, 1y.

JEREMIAH ENYDER. Attorney & Counsellor at Law. SUNBURY, PA. District Attorney for Northum-berland County.

J. R. HILBUSH SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Mahonoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a
Office in Jackson township. Engagements can
be made by letter, directed to the above address.
All business entrusted to his care, will be promptly April 22, 1868.—Iy

JACOB OBECK MERCHANT TAILOR, And Dealer in

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. Fawn street, south of Weaver's Hotel, SUNBURY, PA.

TO BUILDERS. WINDOW Glass and Building Hardware, at the lowest Cash Prices at The Mammoth Store of H. Y. FRILING.

CALL and see those beautiful Bird Cages at the new Herdware store of J. H. CONLEY & CO.

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 Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA,

Nervous Debility, JAUNDICE, Diseases of the Kidneys, ERUPTIONS of the SKIN, and all Diseases arising from a Dis-ordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the was of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Hlood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkfing 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 Festure, 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, Chost, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Insignings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liese or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Gooffand's German Bittere Gooland's Octman Bilicre is entirely vegetable, and contains no ilquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, end 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 stimulauts are not advisable.

Goofland's German Conic is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bilters, with vitte Sinta Crus Rim, Orange, etc. It is used for the mind discover so the Bilters, in cases after some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remailes are entirely different from any others advertised for the case of the diseases maned, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are more decorticious of rum in some form. The YONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remailes ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while the life-giving, exhibitrating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tomics.

CONSUMPTION. Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was sfilleted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedles. 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 beneat, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofund's German Bilters or Panic in cases of Dobility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the ap-poilte, cause an enjayment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, cradicate the yellow tings from the eye, impart a bloom to the checks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, enactated, week, and nervous invalid, to a full-fixed, slow, and vigor-ous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are 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 months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from ean coost.

Kep your blood pure; kep your Liver in order; kep your dipative organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail 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-ally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in spark-ling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION. Horfland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackinon on the front of the entistic wrapper of each bettle, and the name of the article blown in each bolite. All others

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

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS. FROM HON, GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 1964, 2501.

I find "Hooftand's German Bitters" is not an intexicating become, but it a good tonic, useful in disorders of the discutive organs, and of great benefit in
cases of deadity and want of nervous action in the
system.

Fours truly.

GEO. W. WOOD WARD. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16th, 1867.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PRILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1808. I 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 TROMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia Pastor of the Tenth Haptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Drak Kir. — I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendation: if different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my oppropriate phere. I have in all cares declined; but with a clear proof in various instancer, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depost for once from my usual course, to express my full consistion that for general dobility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In one cases it may full; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very repocfully.

Eighth, below Coates 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 Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofand's German Remedicathat are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not clieve the Druggest to triduce you to take any thing size that he may say is just as good, to cause he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedicanal be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 031 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor. Formerly C. M. JACKBON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medi-eine Dealers everywhere. Do not forget to enamine well the article you bug, in order to get the penamet. POETICAL.

A CAMPAIGN SONG. AN EX-"REBEL" writes the following Grant cam paign song for the Atlanta (Ga.) Era: AIR-Bonnie Blue Flag.

Old Maine to California sends Old Maine to California sends
The welcome, welcome word,
And Northward rolling to the South,
The swelling cry is heard,
And men of every age and race
Have caught the glorious shout,
Hurrah, hurrah, for General Grant,
And fling his banner out.
Hurrah,
For General Grant, hurrah!
Hurrah for the Union Flag
With every Southern Star.
The ways of Benestation calls

The wave of Reconstruction rolls From Old Virginia's hills, Across the South to Texas plains, And every bosom thrills. When this is done, we'll join the fight, And it is our intent
To hoist the name of General Grant
And make him President.
Hurrah! Hurrah, &c.

Beside our Jackson's grave,
To battle only for the man
Who can the Union save.
By all the blood the war has shed,
By all we hope to be.
We'll rally to the standard now
That keeps the people free.
Hurrah! Hurrah, &c.

They're rallying North, and East, and West, We'll rally in the South, With ringing shouts for General Grant, Upon each patriot mouth. Hurrah for Grant! the shouts must rell From every Union lip.
And every man must rally now To man the Union ship.
Hurrah! Hurrah, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Manufacture of Glass. The Bridgeton Chronicle, published in the neighborhood of extensive Glass Works, in New Jersey, gives the following in reference to the history and manufacture of that com-

modity:—
According to Pliny, the composition of glass was first discovered by a number of merchants who were driven by a storm to take shelter at the mouth of the river Belus, in Syria. A fire was made on the ground, where there was a great quantity of the herb called kali. The plant burning to ashes, its salt become mixed and incorporated with the sand, and thus formed glass. However this may be, glass was in use amongst the Greeks and Romans and 1557, but it was not until over two hundred

again gives it its place on the pile of others in the annealing furnace. This last is heat-ed by a wood fire which can be tempered at leisure; and here the bottles remain, leisurely cooling down, for about a week. When the jars are sufficiently cooled they are consigned to a number of boys who knock off of them a thin supeifluous neck formed by the gradual withdrawal of the blow-pipe from the mould. They are then taken to the grinding room where the edges are ground perfectly smooth on a hard stone turned by steam. A simple india-rubber top, which renders them perfectly air tight, completes the work,

and the jars are ready for packing.

To stand and watch the heated men at work, nothing seemingly can be more simple, and there is hardly a single inexpe-rienced person who would not undertake to do as they "and risk it." However, every operation-even the most simple in appearance-requires the most delicate skill, and there is no species of manipulation in which the skilled workman is more highly appreciated or better paid in proportion to the less skilled than the manufacture of glass. Want of skill on the part of the blowers or their attendants may, while apparently productive of the best results, completely ruin the credit of any establishment in a single

There has always appeared to be a singu-lar resemblance in character and mind between General Grant and President Lincoln. The following coincidences of expression, pointed out by a cotemporary, manifest it in a very marked way : I hope peace will soon come, and when

t comes will come to stay .- Abraham Lin-Let us have peace.—U. S. Grant.
I have not controlled events. They have controlled me.—Abraham Lincoln.

New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall.—U. S. Grant.

A young girl who works in a shop in Manchester, N. H., at one dollar a dry, and whose brother was at work at Worcester, Mass., at the time of the last election, wrote to him to be sure and come home to yote, as she feared the Democrats would carry the day. The day before election, taking the cars for Nassau and thence to Worcester.

The wheat harvest commenced in Northern Georgia last week. The grain is excellent in quality but the quantity is not great. chester. New Hampshire.

How Will the Soldiers Vote?

Throughout the War for the Union, the Throughout the War for the Union, the party which received the vote of every opponent of that War—every one who deemed it a War of invasion and aggression on the part of the North—stoutly claimed the rank and file of our Volunteer "Boys in Blue" as recruited from its ranks and devoted to its principles. A majority of the officers, it asserted, might be upholders of the "Lincoln Despotism;" but the men without shoulderstraps were Democrats, as their votes would straps were Democrats, as their votes would

prove.

"Then," we suggested, "let us unite in so altering our laws, and our Constitutions, too, where that shall be necessary, as to enable every citizen who, during War, shall be necessarily absent from home, whether in camp or hospital, as a soldier of the Union, to vote as though he were at home."

"My own plan, for some time after I was married, was to take some dish and prepare it once according to the receipt given, and note carefully what ingredients could be dispensed with. The second time I generally managed it at half the expense. A useful plan is to keeps blank book in the kitchen whenever a deviation

Illinois, chose Democratic Legislatures in 1862: so their soldiers were not allowed to vote for President in 1864. Nearly every Republican State, with Kentucky and Maryland, then ruled by earnest Unionists, enabled their soldiers to vote in the field. Gen. McClellan was the Democratic nominee for President. He long commanded the largest of our Armies, and was for a time General in Chief; his studied to ingratiate the soldiers and whenever a deviation from the orthodox cookery book is made, to jot it down. Dot not wait till you have washed your hands; let the book be finger marked rather than lose an idea. "You will thus learn more of household economy than if you trust to memory alone, and when your daughters grow up, what a fund of practical information it will be for them. To a great extent the celibacy of General in Chief; he studied to ingratiate cast that no one could say how they voted; in most States, it was otherwise. Here is State from which we have returns:

Mc Clellan. States. LINCOLN. Maine Rhode-Island 2,692 248 New-Hampshire 2,018 26,712 41,146 Pennsylvania 12,349 9,757 2,800 1,194 Maryland Kentucky 17,310 Iowa 1,912 Michigan 9,462 2,959 California 237 Wisconsin 121,041 35,050 Total Note .- Missouri and Colorado soldiers voted at

[Note.—Missouri and Colorado soldiers voted at previous elections—almost all Republican—but not distinctively for President in '64. The soldiers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Califor-nia, and Wisconsin, voted likewise in '63, as did most of them in '62, with results substantially iden-tical with those exhibited in the foregoing table of the vote cast in '64.]

Egyptians from the earliest periods of which we have any authentic information. Its manufacture was first begun in England in their elections for 1865 occurred respectively voted again, with results substantially like years afterwards that the English could compete with the Venetian manufacturers.

The great abundance of sand in South of all that cast by volunteers in service.

Jersey naturally pointed to the manufacture of glass as a hopeful enterprise. The process by which the sand and the salts used are of Union soldiers to oppose the election of combined by the action of an intense heat Grant and Colfax surpasses all recognized so as to form the new substance called glass | bounds of partisan imposture. Not that sumed in the manufacture are put into a oppose him—we know there are such; but conclude this letter. He writes: large trough or tank, made of pipe clay, and they are scarce as white blackbirds. The As an individual, I will give G is kept constantly burning. A special department of the glass-house is appropriated by the men whom he defeated, captured, to the manufacture of these troughs. The and paroled, and who have personal reasons of obedience to the authority of the Union. molten material is then taken out on the for preferring such antagonists as Buell, end of the blower's pipe, by a boy whose Franklin, Fitzjohn Porter, and McClellan, business it is to feed the blower with a con- If Robert E. Lee could be induced to unite stant supply of the unformed material, and in the anti-Grant call and preside over the whose work, in common with every other convention when assembled, he would give process in the manufacture, simple as it it respectability and force; but a Convenseems, requires the most delicate skill. A tion of Union soldiers to oppose Gen. Grant few well-practised, and mysterious manipulations on the part of the blower, and the wise to hold it in this bounty-jumping city, hot mass has been blown out to the requisite | where all sorts of meetings can be got up to dimensions, neither more nor less, or ruin order if the proper appliances are used; but must be the consequence,—moulded into the the honorably discharged Union volunteers required shape, and delivered into the care are almost solid for Grant, as the returns of of another boy, who lifts it on the point of next November will prove. A Convention a stick, dumps it in front of another, who in 1787 of Revolutionary soldiers to oppose the election of Gen. Washington to the Presidency, or of defenders of New-Orleans in 1828 to defeat the election of Old Hickory, would not have been more preposterous than is the attempt in 1868 to muster an army of Union soldiers in opposition to the election of Gen. Grant .- N. Y. Tribune.

How to Succeed in Business. The wide-awake, hard-working men are the most successful business men of our large cities. Neither wealth nor honorable positions can be picked up in the streets like lost money. They must be obtained by steady, uncompromising labor. The New-York correspondent of the Boston Journal shows how a young man of that city worked and persevered until he became cashier of the bank where he was first employed as an errand-boy:

The cashier of one of our leading banks resigned some time since, and the paying teller was immediately elected to fill his place. He was quite a young man, and was promoted over the heads of those who had been in the bank many years in subordiate positions. The secret of the promotion is well worth

knowing: He entered the bank when quite young. He resolved to make himself useful. Living

farthest away—some miles out of the city— he was the first at his post in the morning Having the farthest to go, he was the last to leave. He never was afraid to work, and never hesitated to lend a hand when his

For his own pleasure he never left the bank during business hours. If any of the clerks wanted to go away he was always ready to take their place. He could always be found and was prompt at any call. His spare time was devoted to an intelligent study of his business. As paying teller he was very popular. He was never snappish or ungentlemanly. Growling, grumbling, unreasonable customers could not irritate him. He overstayed his time to accommodate were why were believe with their date men who were belated with their

checks. As cashier, he is the same genial, agreea-ble, prompt officer that he was in subordi-nate life. Men disappointed in their dis-counts take a refusal from the cashler with the day. The day before election, taking the cars for Nassau and thence to Worcester, she started after him, as he did not appear, found him, and came back with him. That's a girl for a young man who wants a good wife to be looking after him.

The wheat harvest commenced in Northexample.

Yellow hair is expensive. The first cost Ten thousand swallows find lodgings in in Paris is \$200, warranted only for a year, a chimney of the Amoskeag Mill at Man when the dyeing must be repeated, unless in Paris is \$200, warranted only for a year, the fashion changes.

Sterling Advice. A lady makes some sensible suggestions

in a London journal on the subject of Marriage or Celibacy, a few of which we annex,

ful plan is to keepa blank book in the kitchen | quested. table drawer, and whenever a deviation from the orthodox cookery book is made, to jot it down. Dot not wait till you have washed your hands; let the book be finger

them. To a great extent the celibacy of himself with his soldiers, was kind to and popular with them. If he could not secure their votes, no other man of his party could. In this State, the soldiers' votes were so cast that no one could say how they voted; in most States, it was otherwise. Here is on a fixed methodica! plan, and they will in most States, it was otherwise. Here is on a fixed methodical plan, and they will the written request of the mother, guardian the aggregate vote of the soldiers, in every then learn their history, French, and music, or friends. All others must be furnished all the better.

"It is natural and right that a mother should wish to see her daughters well educated, and even highly accomplished, and it is a mistake that good and careful education should unft a girl for the homely duties of cooking, dusting, &c. On the contrary, those duties would be better performed, and if mothers would, at the same time that they seek talented instructors for their daughters, impart to them some of their own culinary impart to them some of their own culinary talent, there would be more good wives and

more marriages.
"Little girls should be taught, as early as possible, to perform simple household duties neatly, and as they grow older let them become gradually acquainted with the theo-ry of house keeping in such a manner that when they are married they will be able to adapt themselves to their circumstances, and be useful as well as pleasing compa-nions to their husbands."

wisest statesmanship is identical with good pants, one jacket, cap, and shoes. All other a rattlesnake, use the wet powder, of when common sense, was never more clearly il- clothing will remain at the institution, ex. B. Rust learned the above cure. The pow so as to form the new substance called glass bounds of partisan imposture. Not that is termed vitrification. The substances contact there are no good soldiers who dislike and lustrated than in the observations which take their blue winter dresses.

and laws of the United States, of peace, and | condition when returned. deposit his sword upon the altar of perpetu-

cord, and silence forever the spirit of dissen- to which they are transferred. sion and civil war. countenance from me. No man in his senses, in the South or elsewhere, need fear that in this intelligent country, and in this Christian age, intellectual and moral power will not reach the apex of the temple of lib-erty and hold it. It is the storm of revolution which brings ignorance and corruption and of submission to the law, they sink to obscurity, and control no nation's destiny, Civil equality is not personal or social degradation. With very great respect, your

obedient servant, BENJAMIN F. PORTER. WHAT AN OLD DEMOCRAT SAYS OF GRANT.-Hon. Isaac N. Morris, an old and influential Democrat of Quincy, Illinois, made a long and able speech lately, in favor of Grant and Colfax. The conclusion of it

was as follows: "If you ask me to forget the rebellion-if brave patriots who died that their country might live-some of whose graves you have been strewing affectionately to-day with flowers, sweet emblems of gratitude-if you ask me to shut my eyes to the widows, and orphans, and maimed soldiers left by the war-if you ask me to assist in restoring to power treason and traitors or their auxiliaries-if you ask me to embrace men whose hands are stained with the precious blood of our fallen heroes, and who only wait for a favorable opportunity to everthrow the are as follows:
Government, I tell you frankly I am not Whereas, Go

with you in that.
"If you ask me to lift my voice against the great Captain to whom we are more in-debted for our preservation as a nation than own duties were done. Others would go to say other living man, and who has writout to restaurants and hotels for their lunch.
He brought his with him and ate it in a little closet. ed his fidelity to liberty on the national heart, I tell you plainly I cannot do that. I and that families and friends be requested claim to have some little gratitude left. The to take this into consideration in making ensuing four years will, in my judgment, be their arrangements.

the most dangerous and eventful in our history, and we must have one at the head not to appoint burial services on Sundays, emergency, or we will sink under the weight of a crushing revolution. No tremulous hand must be at the helm; no politician who will seek only his own interest at the expense of national security. I need hardly add that, if I live until November and can reach the polls, appealing to the God of Hosts for the rectitude of my intentions, and believing I shall be serving the best interests of humanity and my country—believing there is a necessity which rises far above conventional platforms, and party demands, requiring every patriotic citizen to do his duty—I shall cast my vote, Democrat though I have always been, for the incorruptible patriet, the best judge of character, and the best thinker I know in the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, and go thou and do likewise, counting it a great privilege."

When It can possibly be avoided.

3. That in cases when families do not belong to any congregation, the minister expected to officiate should receive especial notice of the fact.

4. That we wish it to be regarded as no mark of indifference, if we do not always attend funerals in connection with which we have no official duty.

5. That prove the minister expected to officiate should receive especial notice of the fact.

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5. That prove the minister expected to officiate should notice of the fact.

5. That prove the minister expected to officiate should receive especial notice of the fact.

4. That we wish it to be regarded as no mark of indifference, if we do not always attend funerals in connection with which we have no official duty.

5. That prove do not expected to officiate should not be considered a discourtesy, if ministers and people should fail to return with funeral processions to the place from which they have started.

A Bostonian has a toy barometer on exhibition which consists of a miniature cottage with two doors. At one of these stands a man clad in purple a

Annual Vacation. HARRISDURG, July 3, 1868.—The regular aged negress whose eminent piety had se-annual vacation at the institutions receiving cured for her an extensive reputation, in soldiers' orphans at the expense of the State, and say that there is a great deal of truth in them:

will commence on Friday, July 24th, and in upon a neighbor who was equally well-them:

will commence on Friday, July 24th, and in upon a neighbor who was equally well-them:

them:

them:

"When a girl marries, she ought, to a certain extent, to give up her acquaintances, and consider the company of her husband the best company she can have. The young wife must learn cooking carefully, if she does not already have a good knowledge of it. There are many excellent cookery books, but she must not follow them implicitly.

"My own plan, for some time after I was married, was to take some dish and prepare it once according to the receipt given, and countersigned by the principal superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, and countersigned by the principal superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, and countersigned by the principals, superintendents and managers of these institutions will please observe the following regulations:

1. No child will be permitted to leave the institution to which it belongs without a written furlough or leave of absence, signed by the Superintendents of Soldiers' Orphans, and countersigned by the principals, superintendents and managers of these institutions will please observe the following regulations:

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1. No child will be permitted to leave the institution to which it belongs without a written furlough or leave of absence, signed by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, and countersigned by the Superinte This leave of absence, for which blanks have been furnished, to be carried by the child while absent, and shown whenever re-

> 2. No leave of absence will be granted to any child, unless pronounced by the attend ing physician, after special examination had for the purpose, entirely free from sore eyes, and the other contagious diseases. Upon their return, after vacation, children must be re examined, and all doubtful cases isolated until known to be entirely cured. The presence of these vexations and annoying diseases in any institution is regarded as an evidence of inexcusable neglect and mismanagement on the part of the attending physician and the authorities of such insti-tution, and will not be tolerated.

3. No child will be sent home except at if the better,
"It is natural and right that a mother ted to enjoy vacation at the institution, free

the proper railroad station free of charge. All other expenses of travel, and at home, must be borned by their mothers or friends, 4. No child will be deprived of vacation as a punishment, no matter what the nature of the offense may have been. To do so would be cruel. If in any case, as for instance where it is known that vacation would be spent amid bad association and demoralizing influences if children were permitted to go home, principals, superin-tendents or managers think best to deny

take their blue winter dresses.

As an individual, I will give Grant and condition, must be entered on the check to subjected to the heart of a fierce fire which bulk of the soldier vote against Grant will subjected to the heart of a fierce fire which is kept constantly burning. A special debe cast by Confederate, not Union, soldiers of reconstruction under the Constitution off, with appropriate remarks as to care and off, with appropriate remarks as to care and that the flowers terminate the stem. The

of obedience to the authority of the Union.

General Grant has been the instrument, under Providence, of closing the war of a be instructed to go direct from their homes revolution with which, while I had many to the schools to which they are ordered, visible, the branch to which they belong is local and personal, I held no political sym-local and personal, I held no political sym-pathies. I shall hail him, as he advises to of clothing taken with them, with its condition, will be entered on the check as a al peace, as one whose administration will record, and on the back of the furlough for obliterate the Mason and Dixon line of dis- the information of the principal of the school

7. The objects of vacation should be ex-plained to the children, and the duty and The clamors of negro supremacy, which assail this Presidential ticket, receive no necessity of good conduct and care of clohis thing while absent, prompt return, dc., nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is di-fear carefully and repeatedly impressed upon rected into the fruit, which acquires a beau

It is hoped and believed that, with few exceptions, attention to study and industrial instruction, and to the cultivation of good manners and habits, has been attended with to the surface of society. In times of peace so much success that this visit home will be gratyfying to mothers and friends, and cre-ditable to the institutions to which these wards of the State belong. It is also hoped that after enjoying the cessation from study, and the visits to home and friends, which vacation allows, children will be promptly returned in good condition, gratified and refreshed, and encouraged to pursue, with renewed energy and zeal, the exercises of their respective schools and homes during the ensuing year. And if notwithstanding past discouragements, these hopes are even partially realized, the fact will be regarded you ask me to blot out from my recollection the memory of the five hundred thousand by the undersigned and his co-laborers as ompensation, in some measure at least, for the severe labor, weighty responsibilities and constant anxieties of the past year, and as an encouragement to work with increased energy and hope to achieve still greater results in future. GEO. F. M'FARLAND, Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans.

The ministers of the gospel in Chambers-burg, have passed a series of resolutions in reference to funerals, which might be adopted without detriment in other places. They

WHEREAS, Great confusion and inconvenience frequently result from the customs that prevail in this place, in connection with the burial of the dead; therefore, Resolved, 1. That we earnestly recommend that the hour named for funerals shall hereafter denote the exact time at which the religious services will be commenced, instead

of the Government who will be equal to the when it can possibly be avoided.

emergency, or we will sink under the weight 3. That in cases when families do not

United States, Ulysses S. Grant, and go thou and do likewise, counting it a great privilege."

The Fort Pitt works cast a forge hammer the other day weighing twenty-one tous. It took fourteen horses to haul it to its destination

man clad in purple and fine linen; while at the other appears a female arrayed in like apparel. If there are signs of rain, the man steps boldly out of doors, while the woman shrinks into the cottage. But if the signs are favorable, the woman goes forth to shop and gossip while the man stays at home and tends house and baby.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the retor for neverthing in the American. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' Notices \$3.00. Obituaries (except the usual aunouncement which is free,) to be paid for at advertising rates.

Local Notices, Scuttly Recolutions, &c., 10 cents

OLD SERIES, VOL. 28, NO. 37.

Per line.

Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Educational objects, our ball the above rates.

Transient advertisements will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly

WILL LEAVE HER PREFY BEHIND, - Au walking her usual rounds of visits, dropped

After being courteously received, the negress pulled from her pocket a long pipe, and commenced smoking some very "union" tobacco, to the infinite disgust of her host The man maintained his composure several minutes, but the fumes and smoke soon became too powerful for him, and rising from his chair, he said; "Aunt Chloe, do you think you are a

Christian ?" "Yes, brudder, I specks I is."
"Do you believe in the Bible, aunty ?"

"Yes, brudder." "Do you know there is a passage in the Scripture which declares that nothing un-clean shall inherit the kindom of Heaven? "Yes, I've heard of it."

"Do you believe it ?" "Yes." "Well, Chice, you smoke and you cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven, because there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker. What do you say to that ?" "Why, I specks to leave my breff behind

me when I go to Licaven." Thaddeus Stevens' law practice was worth ten thousand a year, when he attended to it. Freedom of the press-Snatching a kiss

rom a pretty woman in a crowd. "Where's my wife ?" inquired our friend Nil, on returning home early one evening, and missing his better half. "She's gone to bed with the toothache," was the reply of some member of the family. "Well." said the indignant Nil, "if she had rather go to bed with the toothache than go to bed with me, let her go i" and he settled himself to the perusal of the latest news.

RECIPES, &c.

Remedy for Snake Bite. A writer in the Journal of Agriculture, gives the following remedy for the bite of a venemous snake, and we reprint it for what

"I know a remedy that is a sure cure for rattlesnake bite. Take a thimblefull of rifls powder, wet it so that it will burn slowly, then place it on the part bitten, and burn it then place it on the part bitten, and burn it off; burning the wet powder draws the poison of to the surface; then wipe the poison off with a cloth, then split a raw onlon, bind one-half on the wound, and go about your work as usual. In the year 1825, I was a resident in Waterloo, Monroe Mo., Ill., Mr. Bradly Rust, a resident at the same place was bitten by a yellow rattlesnake on the instep of his foot. I applied the above remedy by his (B. Rust's) direction. B Rust A Sensible Southerner.

From a letter written by Judge B. F. Porter, of the Second Judicial District of Alabama, and who is also a native of that State—written to the great Montgomery Grant ratification meeting, we extract the paragraphs below. The axiom that the wissest statesmanshin is identical with good to be seen and stockings, two dresses, hat, sack and shoes.

The definition of the wound, and go about your one-half on the wound, and go about your work as usual. In the year 1825, I was a resident in Waterloo, Monroe Mo., Ill. Mr Bradly Rust, a resident in Waterloo, Monroe Mo., Ill. Mr Bradly Rust, a resident at the same place was bitten by a yellow rattlesnake on the instep of his foot. I applied the above remedy by his (B. Rust's) direction, B. Rust had seen an Indian in Onandega Hollow, in the State of New-York, who was bitten by a rattlesnake, use the wet powder, of when

FRENCH METHOD OF RAISING TOMATOES -As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible the stem is topped down to the cluster, so also topped down to their level; and this is done successfully. By this means the plants became stout dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all the laterals have no flowers, and after this fifth topping, all laterals, whatsoever, are ty, size, and excellence, unattained by other

RATS-How TO FIX THEN .- Chloride of ime has frequently proved a sure thing to drive rats from any place infected by them. An exchange says: An ounce of it scatter ed in the place where they come to feed, or wrapped in muslin and put in their holes, where it acquires dampness, produces a gas that is not offensive to man, but is to rats. If chloride of lime is moistened with muriatic acid, and placed in a drain, vault or cellar, and closed from the air a little while, the rats will depart, because it will be death to remain. This is also a good disinfectant, and will, for a time, cure the effluvia of a dead rat. One application of chlorido of lime to rat holes has driven them away for a year, when a renewal of it started them again.

To CLEAR A ROOM OF MOSQUITOES .- Take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of an egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel, and holding it over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and evaporate the mosquitage. and expel the mosquitoes. One night, not long since, I was terribly annoyed by them, when I thought of and tried the above, after which I neither saw nor heard them that night. The next morning there was not one to be found in the room, though the window had been left open all night.

CLEANING WHITE OR COLORED KID GLOVES .- Have ready a little new milk in, one saucer, and a piece of brown soap in another, and a clean cloth or towel folded three or four times; on the cloth spred out the glove smoothly and neatly; next take a piece of flannel and commence to rub the glove downwards towards the fingers, holding it firmly with the left hand; continue his process till the glove, if white, looks of a dingy yellow, though clean; if colored, till it looks dark and spoiled. Lay it out to dry, and you will have the pleasure of seeing old gloves look equal to new. They will be soft, glossy, smooth, elastic, and of uninjured share. uninjured shape.

Toans for Gardine. → A correspondent of the Lamoille News Dealer says he successfully defends his vine patch by laying boards between the rows, in such a manner as to, afford shelter to toads in the day time, and leave it undistorbed, so that they will make their home under it, which they will do in great numbers. At night they saily out and devour every bug, and grow fat as al-dermen. He says he has a dozen or more of these little philanthropists making their home under a single board not more than

six feet long. To DESTROY INSECTS ON PRUIT TREES. A writer to the London Journal of Horticul. ure says that either common alcohol or me thylic alcohol (wood spirit,) as a wash, will destroy the wooly aphis and other insects on fruit trees more effectually than soft soap, sulpher wash, or any other compound generally used for that purpose