TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum. $2 50 if ot paid within the year. No paper discontinued ntil all arrearages are paid.

These terms will be strictly adhered to hereafter.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers 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.

JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well selected *JOB OFFICE*, which will enable us to execute, in the neatest style, every variety of Printing

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, NO. 43. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1868. OLD SERIES, VOL. 28, NO. 43.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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

Size.	1 t.	2 t.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m	1 y.
1 Square,	$1,00	$1,50	$2,50	$4,50	$5,00	$10.00
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¼ column,	——	——	6,00	8,00	15,00	20.00
½ "	——	——	10,00	14,00	20,00	35.00
1 "	——	——	15,00	25,00	35,00	60.00

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Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents per line.

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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,
ATTORNEY 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 PENN'A.
Sunbury, March 31, 1866.—1y

JACOB SHIPMAN,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
REPRESENTS:
Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa., Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Co., New York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil'a. & Hartford Conn. General Accident.

C. J. BRUNER. L. H. KASE.
BRUNER & KASE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Chesnut Street, west of the N. C. and P. & E. Railroad 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 Counties.

BOYER & WOLVERTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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

H. B. MASSER,
Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, 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, "
Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law, "
Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.
ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
OFFICE in Haupt's new Building, second floor. Entrance on Market Square,
Sunbury, January 4, 1868.

Teeth! Teeth!
J. K. 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 spray—which I have used for three years with *perfect success* and *no injurious* results.
Office in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. J. S. Angle, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square, Sunbury, Pa. mar. 7, '68.

GEORGE HILL. SIMON P. WOLVERTON.
HILL & WOLVERTON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
SUNBURY, PA.
WILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Pensions. apl. 1, '66.

G. W. ZIEGLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
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 adjoining Counties.
Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

T. H. PURDY, J. D. JAMES.
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.
November 9, 1867.

S. S. WEBER, JOHN RUNKLE
"THE UNION,"
ARCH STREET, between Third and Fourth Stree
PHILADELPHIA.
WEBER & RUNKLE, Proprietors.
June 29, 1867.—1y

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

Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR,
Homœopathic Physician.
Graduate of the Homœopathic 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.
Sunbury, April 7, 1y.

JEREMIAH SNYDER,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.
SUNBURY, PA.
District Attorney for Northumberland County.

J. R. HILBUSH,
SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Mahanoy, 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 attended to.
April 22, 1868.—1y

JACOB O. BECK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c.
Fawn street, south of Weaver's Hotel,
SUNBURY, PA.
March 31 1866

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

REMEMBER Beverly's new Picture Gallery three doors west of the railroad, Market Square

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA
FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
and
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 Disordered 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 use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward 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 Posture, 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, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

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

Hoofland's German Bitters
is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid 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.

Hoofland's German Tonic
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE *Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any other advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as 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.

DEBILITY.
There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheek, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-fleshed, stout, and vigorous 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 bad blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive 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 yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, 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 16th, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks 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.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding 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 usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, 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 usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.* Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
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. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take any thing else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

POETICAL.

BREITMANN IN MARYLAND.

BY CHARLES G. LELAND.

Der Breitmann mit his gompany
Rode out in Marylandt;
Dere's niehts to drink in dis countrie,
Mine troat's as dry as sand.
It's light canteen und haversack,
It's hoonger mixed mit doorst;
Und if we had some lagerbier,
I'd trink contil I boorst.
Gling, glang, gloria!
We'd trink until we boorst.

Herr Leut'nant, take a dozen men,
Und ride dis land around!
Herr Feldwebel, go foragin,
Dill somedings goot is found.
Gotts-doonder! men, go ploonder!
We hafn't trinked a bit
Dis fourdeen hours! If I had bier,
I'd sauf oontil I sphlit!
Gling, glang, gloria!
We'd sauf oontil we sphlit.

At mitternacht, a horse's hoofs
Come rattlin' troo de camp;
"Rouse dere!—Come, rouse der house dere!
Herr Capitain, we moost tromp!
De scouts have found a repel town,
Mit repel davern near;
A repel keller in de cround,
Mit repel lagerbier!
Gling, glang, gloria!
All fool of lagerbier!

Gottsdonnerkreuzhoepschwerenoth!
How Breitmann broked de bush!
"O let me see dat lagerbier!
O let me at him rush!
Und is mein sabra sharp and true?
Und is mein wo her horse goot?
To get one quart of lagerbier,
I'd shpill a sea of ploot.
Gling, glang, gloria!
I'd shpill a sea of ploot.

"Fuenf hoonderd repels hold de down!
One hoonderd strong are we!
Who gares a tam for all de odds,
Wenn men so dirsty ye!"
And in dey smashed, and down dey crashed,
Like donderpolts dey fly;
Rush fort as der wild yager cooms
Mit blitzen troo de shky.
Gling, glang, gloria!
Like blitzen troo de shky.

How flewd to rite, how flewd to left
De mountains, drees, and hedge;
How left und rite de yager corps
Went donderin troo de pridge.
Und splash und splash dey ford die shtream,
Where not some pridges pe;
All dripplin in de moondlight peam,
Strecks went de cavallrie!
Gling, glang, gloria!
Der Breitmann's cavallrie!

Und hoory, hoory on dey rote,
Oonheesin vet or try,
Und horse und rider shnort und blowed,
Und shparklin bepples fly.
Ropp! ropp!—I shmell de barley-prew,
Dere's someting goot ish near;
Ropp! ropp!—I scent de kneiperel;
We've got to lagerbier!
Gling, glang, gloria!
We've got to lagerbier!

Hei! how do de carpine pullets klinged
Oopon de helmets hart!
Oh, Breitmann—how de sabre wringed!
Du alter knasterbart!
De contrapands dey sing for choy
To see de rebs go down,
Und hear der Breitmann grimly gry:
Hoorah!—we've dook de down.
Gling, glang, gloria!
Victoria, Victoria!
De Dootch have dook de down.

Mid shott und crash und sabre flash,
And wild hussren shout,
De Dootchmen bourst de keller in,
Und rolled de lager out;
And in de coorlin powder shmoke,
While shtill de pullets sung,
Dere shtood der Breitmann, axe in hand,
A knockin out de boong.
Gling, glang, gloria!
De shpicket beats de boong.

Gotts! vot a shpree der Breitmann had
While yet his hand was red,
A trinking lager from his poots
Among de repel tead.
Twas das dey went at mitternight,
Along der moundain side;
Twas das dey help make history!
Dis was der Breitmann's ride.
Gling, glang, gloria!
Victoria! Victoria!
Cer'visia, encoria!
De treadful mitnight ride
Of Breitmann's wild Freischarlinger,
All famous, broad, und wide.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Duels in the Southwest.

Colonel T. B. Thorpe draws upon his long experience in the Southwest for some interesting stories about dueling, which are published in the August number of *Harper's Monthly*. He tells of a descendant of General Philip Schuyler, who, some thirty years ago, while travelling in that section, was set upon by an outlaw. He says:

"The man's name was Gamble; he had committed innumerable murders, and defied arrest or punishment. He had been repeatedly warned by the constituted authorities of his state, declared an outlaw, and a large reward was then offered for his arrest. Schuyler was a stranger, and at the time was waiting at the village tavern for the mail-stage. To loiter away the time, he was with a number of the villagers sitting at a table amusing himself with conversation and indulging at the same time in fits of laughter. Suddenly the party was interrupted by a yell almost as loud as a steam-whistle, which noise was followed by a volley of braggadocio epithets and the general inquiry, 'What the people round the table were making all that noise about?'

"The parties in the locality turned pale as they recognized the redoubtable Gamble, for they saw there was mischief in his frenzied eye. The outlaw, having delivered himself of the opinion that every man present was a sneak and a coward, ended with deliberately discharging a mouthful of tobacco spittle upon the polished boot of Schuyler, who was the only person in the room who could, by external appearance, be pronounced a gentleman. The rude men who witnessed this congratulated themselves that the blow had fallen upon a helpless traveller, and that in the skirmishing and catastrophe that must follow they could make their escape.

"To Schuyler this insult was electrical, and, rising with indignation, he demanded of Gamble (of whose history at the time he knew nothing):

"'Did you intentionally spit upon my boot?'

"Gamble was speechless with rage and astonishment, and as soon as he could recover the use of his tongue he thundered out:

"'Yes! and I'll do the same for your face next time.' But before he could carry his disgusting threat into execution Schuyler struck the outlaw such a blow in the chest that the ruffian went reeling against the side of the wall. In another instant the parties closed with each other, and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued, in which each party attempted in vain to use their knives. The spectators formed a ring and looked as coolly on as if it had been a dog-fight. If Gamble was killed, they got clear of the terror of the vicinity; if the stranger, what difference did it make to them? The fight continued, without seeming damage, until both parties separated for a moment from exhaustion; but as they were about to renew the contest the landlord interfered, and suggested that both men be shut up in a dark room, each armed with a revolver and a bowie-knife, and be thus left in a quiet way to fight it out 'like gentlemen.'

"The proposition was received with cheers, and Gamble especially endorsed the proposition. Schuyler was silent, but showed himself to be as resolute and fearless as a tiger. When the duelists were placed on the opposite sides of the room by the landlord, and as he was about to disappear, the bravo said:

"'Major, have julep ready for me in fifteen minutes.' Schuyler said:

"'If I fall, you will find on my person a silver watch and thirty dollars in New York money; bury me decently, and keep what remains above necessary expenses for your trouble.'

"The landlord then retired and locked the door, the barroom spectators hanging round the outside, speculating on the result, or betting drinks and small sums of money to back up their opinions. Not a person in that crowd believed that Schuyler stood the slightest possible chance of escaping with his life. These frontiersmen could not believe that a delicately built, gentlemanly man, with effeminate face and fair hands, could be equal to such an encounter.

"Many seconds elapsed before any noise was heard; then followed quick reports of the pistols. It was evident that a deadly struggle was going on, and one of the party seemed to have fallen on the floor. Again a scuffle ensued and another body fell.

"The persons in the barroom now joined those up stairs, and headed by the landlord, the 'den' was opened. A terrible sight of blood met the eyes of these men. Gamble was already dead, and Schuyler lay on the floor insensible from loss of blood.

"Nothing could exceed the care that was bestowed upon Schuyler by his now enthusiastic frontier admirers. They sat by his bedside and watched him as their child. In a few weeks he was perfectly restored to health, and the people the country round came to thank him for his prowess. It is further stated that, by the advice of his friend the landlord, who refused all remuneration for his hospitality, Schuyler went to the capital of the state and obtained not only the reward set upon the outlaw's life, but also was the recipient of a complimentary dinner from the Governor and other high officials. He even had lucrative and honorable inducements held out to settle permanently in the community. But his experiences in the backwoods were not agreeable, and he returned to his native New York, considering its dangers and temptations preferable to a life in the pine forests of the South."

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NASBY.

A FUTILE ATTEMPT TO RATIFY THE NOMINATION AT THE CORNERS.

POSTOFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky), July 31, 1868. We hed last nite a ratification meeting at the Corners wich started out gloriously, but didn't end so happily ez it mite. I hed gone to a good deal of trouble about it, and hed made all arrangements for a feast uv reason and flow uv sole ekalled by few ratifications and surpassed by none.

The blessid Deacon, McPelter and Isaaker Gavitt, who expect respectively to hold the posishens uv assessor, collector, and whisky inspector for this district, come down handsomely with the funds, enuff to enable me to dekorate the post offis with flags and transparencies, and myself with a pare uv ready made pants, wich I muddled considerable to make em look old so that they shood not suspect their funds hed bin applied in that way. Human nacher is a inscrutable mystery. They wood objeck did they know I hed clothed myself with ther money instead uv wastin it on taller candles and sich, wich burn out and leave nothin behind.

I wuz economickle in my expenditoors, or ruther but little expense wuz necessary.—Desiren to wake the enthoosiasm uv the Democrisy, I procured a passel uv Confedrit battle flags, which the returned heroes hed brot home with em, and hed the talismanic words, "Seymour and Blare," painted across em. The effect wuz gorgus! Ez nite approscht I hed the transparencies saved over from a celebrashen wich hed been held after the battle uv Chicamauga lighted up. The enthoosiasm, ez the populace saw these, and listened to Capten McPelter, ez he red em to em, wuz overpowerin. How they cheered ez the words flasht out into the nite, "Southern Rites, Southern Men, and a Southern Government!" "Death to Northern Hirelins!" "Down with the gorila Linkin!" "Jeff. Davis and the Confedracy forever!" No quarter to Fedrel invaders!" And when Boregard's black flag, on to wich "Seymour and Blare" wuz painted in red letters, wuz unfurled, there arose sich cheers for the nominees uv the Noo York Convenshun ez I hed never heerd before, nor expect to agin.

At this time jist ez everything wuz a gettin red hot the trouble commenced. Pennibacker, wich runs our biggest and best distillery, jumpt onto the platform, at my suggestion, and perposed three cheers for Seymour and Greenbax, and three groans for the bloated bondholders. The crowd, with true Dimocratic docility, wuz agoin to cheer, when Bascom, who hez some 5-20s, riz and swore that he'd be d—d ef that shood be.—"Governor Seymour is in favor of payin the Nashnel indebtedness, principle and interest, in gold. Reed his speech at the Cooper Institoot."

"Is he? is he?" shouted Pennibacker, springing onto the platform, "is he? Read the platform wich he accepts!"

"Don't Belmont and the Eastern bankers support him?" yelled Bascom.

"Don't Vallandygum, Pendleton, Brick Pomeroy and dirty shirt Dean support him?" yelled Pennibacker.

"Yoor doctrin," sed Bascom, excitedly, "is a d—d swindle—a peece uv theevin wich a Arab wood be ashamed uv, and Seymour sed so."

"Yoor proposishen is a outrage onto a oppprest people, a grinden uv em into the earth under the iron heels uv bloated aristocrats and pampered sons of luxury, and the platform Seymour stands onto sez so," shouted Pennibacker.

"Yoor a swindler," excitedly yelled Bascom, whereupon they clinched and rolled orf the platform titely huggin, and making extraordinary physikle efforts at injoorin each other.

To direct the attenshun uv the populis from this untoward circumstance, I requested Isaaker to sing out three cheers for Blare!

"Three cheers for Blare!" sung out Isaaker, "the Missouri statesman, who will rid us uv Freedmen's Burows and military rool!"

"Three groans for Blare!" yelld Punt—"a Ablishnist and Linkin hirelin, wich shot my unkle in Missoury, and burnt my grandmother's house near Vixburg!"

"He aint no Ablishnist!" exclaimed Issaker, "reed his letters!"

"Its difficult to say wat he is to-day, but I'll sware to it he wuz three years ago, but it makes no difference. I swore four years ago to lick any man who hurrahed for any member uv the Blare family."

And this infooriated wretch pounced onto Issaker, and they rolled off the stand to join Bascom and Pennibacker, who hedn't settled their onpleasantnis yet.

Before it ended Deekin Program and Kernel McPelter got to arguin ez to the propriety uv recognizin niggers in the ranks uv the party, the Deekin takin one side and McPelter the other. The passions uv these estimable gentlemen wuz arouzd somewat, and before I could interfere thay hed each other by the throte and rolled orf onto the ground beneath the platform. I sprang down to seperate em, when McPelter turned upon me, and wood hev sacrificed me on the spot, but the Corners rusht ez a man to save me. Ez I owe the most uv em I am entirely safe here, and ez I shel be until I pay me debts I shel never die uv violence.

At this pit the fite became general. Some uv the people sided with Bascom, some uv em with Pennibacker (akkordin ez they bought whisky by the barl, or by the drink), and the balance uv em assisted Bigler and Issaker Gavitt ez their inclinashen prompted em. In the melee the platform, flag and transpariencies wuz tore down, nearly breakin my leg, for wich I wuz insuffishently remuneratid by the handkerchers I borrored from the prostrate combatants under cover of assistin uv em to rise.

After the scrimmage wuz over Pollock and Bigler came, with their niggers, into Bascom's, where we wuz repairin damages, wich remarkt that they hed held a meetin, and hed passed resolooshens thankin the Lord devoutly for hevin releeved the Republikin party uv the Blare family, and sympathisin with the Dimocrisy wich hed receeved em; and also acknowledging the obligashun the colored men uv the nashen were under to the Dimocrisy for the handsome manner in wich they hed treated Joe Williams, the Afrikin delegate to the Noo York Convenshun, ez the selectin uv a nigger ez a delegate and assoshatin with him on terms uv ekwality, wuz a step in the direction uv yooniversal Brotherhood wich wuz cheerin. This insultin message, delivered to men wich wuz a patchin up their faces and washin orf the blood uv a poolitikle conflick, wuz the reverse of soothin.

The ratificashun wuzn't altogether a success, but we shel try it agin after time hez softened the asperities engendered by the recent conflick, and the candidates hev hed time to fit themselves and the records to the platform. The Corners kin be counted on. PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

Gen. Grant's Habits and Tastes.

The following is extracted from Dana's "Life of Grant." Grant's personal habits and tast s are exceedingly simple. He despises the pomp and show of empty parade, and, in his severe simplicity and manly pride, he scorns all adventitious aids to popularity. He lives plainly himself, and cannot tolerate ostentation or extravagance in those about him. His mess was never luxuriously, though always bountifully, furnished with army rations, and such supplies as could be transported readily and easily in the limited number of wagons that he permitted to follow his headquarters. His appetites are all under perfect control. He is very abstemious, and during his entire Western campaign, the officers of his staff were forbidden to bring wines or liquors into camp. He has been represented as one of the most taciturn of men, and in one respect he is such. He never divulges his thoughts until they are matured, and never aspires to speech-making, and in private conversation he falls into silence if he suspects that he is likely to be reported.

He is the most modest of men, and nothing annoys him more than a loud parade of personal opinion or personal vanity; but with his intimate friends, either at home or around the camp fire, he talks upon all subjects, not only fluently and copiously, but in the most charming and good natured manner. His life has been too busy to read history or technical works, but he has always been a close and careful reader of the newspapers. He has a retentive memory, and is deeply interested in all matters which concern the interests of humanity, and particularly his own country. Upon all such subjects, in fact, upon all the vital questions of the day he thinks carefully and profoundly, and expresses himself with great ease and good sense. His understanding is of that incisive character that soon probes a question to the bottom, no matter how much the politicians and newspaders may labor to confuse it; while his judgment is so deliberate, honest and truthful in its operations, that it may be implicitly relied upon to arrive at a fair and unbiased conclusion.

His memory is stored with personal incidents illustrative of men and manners in all parts of the country, showing that he has evidently been a profound student of human nature throughout life; his appreciation of men and character has never been surpassed. This was well shown in the reorganization of the army after he became Lieutenant General. It is well known that he did not fail in a single instance where a change was made in putting the right man in the right place. This was due neither to chance nor snap judgment, but to his habit of careful observation. He warms towards a bold, outspoken, and loyal nature; full of ardor and zeal himself, he naturally admires these qualities in others. He has no patience with a weak, complaining and selfish disposition, and cannot endure double dealing or indirectness of any sort. Straightforward and frank in all things himself, he respects those qualities wherever they are found. Indeed, the most striking peculiarity of his nature, both as a man and a General, is a profound and undeviating truthfulness in all things. Those who have known him best will bear a willing testimony to the statement that he never told a falsehood, or made a voluntary misrepresentation of fact; and will believe us that it would be almost as impossible for him to do so as for the needle to forget its fidelity to the pole.

It takes six or seven men nearly a week, and involves an expense of upward of one hundred dollars, to give the great organ at Boston a single thorough dusting.

The firm of Seymour & Blair is in a shaky condition. Heavy notes fall due in November, and a collapse is expected.

Take Lessons from Your Enemies.

Mr. Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, makes it convenient to attend the conventions held by that party in the different counties. Recently he addressed a convention of that kind in Pottsville, where he addressed the faithful in the following language:

I come on business, and if I can meet you as I wish, it may be productive of good.—What business is more important than that which tends to the preservation of the lives and property of citizens? I ask the same attention to this in the spirit which you attend to your private business. The successfull merchant attends strictly to the details of his business; likewise the mechanic and the farmer. Politics is a business, and must if we wish to be successful, be attended to with care and fidelity. *Organize from the bottom up, not from the top down.* We must pay close attention to the details.—What are those details? Simply, to write down all the names of all Democrats, of all Republicans, and of all doubtful voters. Have an executive committee that shall attend to this. Subdivide your election districts, and bring all the weight of your influence to bear on the doubtful ones to change them. *Go to work and don't blow about it. Do it silently. Hold your tongue about what you do. There is always some one in a locality who is weak-kneed. Go at him carefully and fix him.* I come here to urge you to this work. Don't depend on shows, processions and meetings. They don't amount to anything. Go to your executive committee and it will give you useful work to do. If you fail to make converts, why resolve to organize the Democracy and go as a phalanx to the polls. Take warning by the falling off of your vote in 1867, by Democrats staying at home. See that every man comes to the polls on the day of election. Bring them if necessary. This work will tell in its influence in the coming election. Attend to the men ready to be naturalized. The chairman of the State and County Committees are powerless unless you join with them and assist. If this work should be done victory will be won. I come to impress upon you the necessity of organizing. The material for the work is in the hands of the County Committee. Form clubs, and *remember that if we carry the Keystone State in October, the West will go for Seymour and Blair. The turning point is October.*

Our State Debt.

The following correspondence relative to the State debt, requires no explanation.—It exhibits at a glance what the Republican party of Pennsylvania has done towards paying off our State debt, and relieving our citizens of taxation; and this too, during the most terrible war the nation ever experienced. Cannot such a party be trusted? The ballot box will tell with a meaning not to be misunderstood next October:

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, August 4, 1868.—*General John F. Hartranft Auditor General:* DEAR SIR: Please furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with such official information as may be in your possession relative to the following questions:

First. How much was the total debt of the State January 1, 1860?

Second. How much was the total debt January 1, 1868?

Third. To what extent during this period has taxation been abated or repealed?

Fourth. What amount of extraordinary expenses have been paid by the State during the period. Very respectfully, yours,

GALUSHA A. GROW.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, August 6, 1868.—*Hon. G. A. Grow, Chairman, &c.:* DEAR SIR.—In answer to yours of the 4th instant, I annex statement of public debt at the close of the fiscal year 1860, and at this date:

Total State debt ov. 30, 1860.	$37,969,847 50
Total State debt August 5, 1868.	33,651,637 47

Of this latter amount the interest is stopped on $851,641 13, and the amount redeemable on presentation, the funds being on hand for its payment.

The tax on real and personal estate has been reduced as follows:

The net amount charged to the counties annually from 1862 to 1865, was	$1,657,314 33
The net amount chargeable to the counties annually for 1866, 1867 and 1868.	313,222 19
Annual reduction.	$1,344,092 14

Extraordinary expenses to a large amount have been paid during these years for military services, &c., the items of which you will find in the annual reports from this office from 1861 to 1867 inclusive.

Respectfully yours, J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.

And the foregoing record has been made without a sign of oppressive taxation.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

PITHY.—The *St. Louis Democrat* says General Grant was walking in Fourth street, on Saturday, when he was accosted by a prominent Democrat of the Copperhead persuasion as follows: "Ah, General, you are looking well; I am glad to see that these rebels pitching into you do not wear you down much."

"No," the General quickly replied; "you rebels have been pitching into me for several years, and it has not troubled me much."

"But during the war, General we were divided; the War Democrats helped you.—Now you have them all against you."

"Well, I think not; I think the real War Democrats are as much opposed to rebellion as they were during the war, and will vote as they fought, to sustain the government and the laws."

The Copperhead walked away, unhappy.

A QUARTERMASTER'S CLERK STUMBLES UPON $100,000.—The Galveston *Civilian*, July 27, says: "To Purser M. D. Monserrate, of the steamship St. Mary, we are indebted for the following account of 'buried treasures' recently found on Padre Island. We saw some of the diamonds ourselves, and from the well and favorably known character of our informant for truth and veracity we have no hesitation in saying that we believe the account to be substantially correct: On Sunday, the 19th instant, as Mr. W. H. Wilson, Quartermaster's clerk at Brazos de Santiago, was taking a stroll on Padre Island, searching for 'Shells of Old Ocean,' he accidentally stumbled on an old iron box, about for inches square, which presented the appearance of having long been imbedded in the sand. Upon breaking it open and examining its contents it was found to contain diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, supposed, by the best of judges, to be worth at least $100,000. Mr. Monserrate says there is no doubt of their being genuine. The poor Quartermaster's clerk is in ecstacies, and is said to be one of the most popular men on the Rio Grande."

Impossibilities.

It will be impossible for a member of the Ku Klux Klan to vote for Grant and Colfax, and not violate his oath.

It will be impossible for a pickpocket to vote other than the Democratic ticket, and be consistent with his occupation.

It will be impossible for an "American resident of Canada" during the rebellion to vote the Republican ticket, and not feel the pangs of the conscience he may have left.

It will be impossible for an unrepentant rebel to vote other than the Democratic ticket.

It will be impossible to vote the Democratic ticket and sustain the cause for which over three hundred thousand of our bravest men laid down their lives.

Finally, though not lastly, it will be impossible to elect Seymour and Blair, and have a peaceful nation hereafter. Seymour will raise the mobs, and Blair will organize them for battle, if they once have the power

Only Experimenting.

A man, traveling, entered a tavern, and seeing no one present but the landlord and a negro, seated himself and entered into a conversation with the negro. Shortly he asked Sambo if he was dry. Sambo said he was. Stranger told him to go to the bar and take something at his expense.—Negro did so, and shortly left. Landlord says to the stranger:

"Are you acquainted with that nigger?"

"No, never saw him before; but why do you ask?"

"I supposed so, from your conversing with him and asking him to drink.

"Oh," said the stranger, "I was only experimenting. The fact is, I was dry myself, and I thought that if your liquor didn't kill the negro in fifteen minutes,