

Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor. SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL TICKET.

PRESIDENT: Gen. ULSESSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS. VICE PRESIDENT: CHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS. AT LARGE.

G. Morrison Coates, of Philadelphia. Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh. District: W. H. Barras, 2. W. J. Pollock, 3. Richard Widely, 4. G. A. Hill, 5. Watson P. M'Ghill, 6. J. H. Bringham, 7. Frank C. Heaton, 8. Isaac Eckert, 9. Maria Hoopes, 10. Jacob M. Hand, 11. William Davis, 12. W. W. Ketchum, 13.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL: Gen. JOHN F. HARTZBUNT, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL: Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, OF CAMBERIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS: JOHN B. PACKER, Esq., OF SOUTHERN-BRELAND COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY: ALFRED R. FISKE, of Shamokin. DISTRICT ATTORNEY: WM. A. SOBER, Esq., of Sunbury. COUNTY COMMISSIONER: JOSEPH M. NESBITT, of Chillisquaque.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1868.

When I was in Philadelphia five months since, there seemed to be an apathy in regard to political matters, that was discouraging to some of our over-sanguine Republican friends.

Since then there has been a wonderful change, and the result is, the Republicans intend to carry the elections here as they did in 1864, by a majority that will quiet their opponents for years to come.

Outside of the cities, where there is not a floating population, subject to every wind and tide, there has been no change against the Republican party since 1864, when the election of Lincoln left the Democratic party in such a condition that there were strong doubts whether the party would ever recover sufficiently, even to make an attempt at reorganization. In that condition it would now be dead, but for the little vitality given to it by Andy Johnson, who was fondled and flattered by the leaders of the defunct party, as long as he had official patronage to distribute among the hungry cormorants who control that organization, but who, true to their instincts, left him the moment they saw that power and patronage had departed from him. A short time since "Sunset" Cox, of Ohio, who is one of the leaders of the Ohio Democracy, made a speech in this city, in which he declared that the laboring man and mechanic were not fit persons for such high offices as the Presidency. This was strictly in accordance with the doctrines of Senator Hammond and other leaders of the rebel Democracy, who say that the laboring man is the "mudsill of society," and yet we find demagogues who are trying to dupe the laboring men into the support of a party who are not only opposed to a tariff that will foster and encourage our manufactures, but who leaders hold labor in contempt, and only fit for negroes.

The principles now advocated by the Democratic party are so inconsistent, and so utterly at variance with the doctrines of Jefferson, the father of the Democratic, or rather of the Republican party, that but few intelligent men long remain in the organization, unless seeking after office or influence by other considerations than the public good.

A prominent Democrat last evening introduced me to a gentleman of intelligence and position from Alabama. He complained very much of the state of affairs in the South, and denied the charges of misrule and violence urged against them. He declared that was no doubt, true of most of the Southern States, that a majority of the people were opposed to secession, but the delegates were bribed and forced into the measure. When I stated that the Republicans had no desire whatever to withhold from them a single right or privilege, and that I was confident that Gen. Grant was in reality a more sincere and reliable friend of true Southern men than Horatio Seymour, and when in power would do more to pacify the South and restore order, than Seymour would be able to accomplish if it were possible to elect him. There is one thing to be said in favor of Southern men, whether Union or rebel Democrats, which should make the checks of Northern doughfaces mantle with shame. You seldom hear a Southern gentleman traducing the character of Gen. Grant, whom they respect, not only for his great military achievements, but for his magnanimity and bearing as a gentleman. Even Frank Blair, himself, only a short time since, denounced these vile slanders, and spoke in the most exalted terms of the military character of Gen. Grant, under whom he held a command during the long siege at Vicksburg and the splendid campaign which ended by his capture.

MASS MEETING POSTPONED.—The Mass Meeting announced last week, to be held at this place on the 8th of October, has been postponed on account of not being able to procure speakers, who will be engaged in other parts of the State on that day. The meeting will be held sometime in October, when due notice will be given.

When you hear a Democratic orator declaim against the public debt, or the taxes, if you would close his mouth in shame, just tell him that this debt was contracted to suppress a rebellion raised by his own party friends at the South—the very men he is endeavoring to restore to power!

A SLANDER NAILED.

The Boston Pilot, the influential organ of Irish Catholicism in New England, thus nails the Democratic slander, which the Pittsburg Post has so often repeated, against Schuyler Colfax as formerly a Know-Nothing. The Pilot says:

"A correspondent of ours at South Bend, Indiana, Thomas McElrath, who is not a politician, says that the charge advanced against Schuyler Colfax of having been sworn into a Know-Nothing organization in 1854, is not true. He further encloses to us an extract from a speech of Mr. Colfax, at South Bend, July 30, 1868, relative to this very question, in which the Speaker responds thus: 'You know it is a falsehood; you know that never in my public life, from the commencement to the close, in any year, month or day, have I held any other doctrine than that principles and character, not birth place or creed, were the true test for official promotion. Men who resort to forgery may sign my name with their felonious fingers, for a forgery is felony. You here know that there has not been an election for the past twelve years that I have not gone to the polls, not with a ballot, but an open one, and voted for men of foreign birth, and who worshipped at a different altar from what I did myself. Here is the only place where I will answer that calumny; let it be buried in the tomb, where are buried calumnies and forgeries like it, in the graves of the past.'"

We must wait a long time before Blair could be as handsomely and completely vindicated from the same accusation. His Know-Nothing oath, word by word as subscribed by him at St. Louis in 1854, was printed by few days since, and the record stands uncontradicted.

The Truth in Black and White.

Mr. Jerry Black, as presiding officer of a Democratic meeting in York, Pa., amongst other charges against the Republican party, made use of the following language:

"Before the war our current expenses were less than seventy-five millions; now they are nearly four hundred millions, besides the interest on the national debt and without counting what is stolen in transitu."

From June 1, 1865, to June 1, 1868, the whole amount of money collected from all sources in two years has been:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes interest paid on debt, for back pay, bounties, pensions, and prizes money in army and navy, new bounties to soldiers, State and National expenses, property lost in war, and paid on principal of debt.

Upwards of \$99,000,000. Which deducted shows a balance of \$291,612,333 44.

This divided into three years makes an expenditure of ninety-seven millions a year.

This sum covered expenses of civil list, Interior, Navy, War, Engineer Bureau, Rivers and Harbors, Freedmen's Bureau, sustenance of Indians, National Cemetery and other extraordinary items growing out of the war.

Now was Judge Black ignorant of what he said, or having constant recourse to the records at Washington, did he assert this flagrant falsehood to the people of York, knowing it to be false? Let him take either horn of the dilemma and he proves himself unworthy of public confidence. Justice.

GOLD DOWNS! BONDS UP!

Every Union man remembers that whenever the Union soldiers gained a victory during the late rebellion, gold would go down and United States securities go up. Such are the consequences now. Before the Vermont election was held, gold was up to \$1 45 49. Since the Maine election capped the climax on Monday last, gold receded below \$1 44, and the United States bonds have increased in value accordingly. In other words, the result of a Republican victory is always in favor of the working man. Whenever gold goes down the produce consumed by the laborer must fall correspondingly.

Every person remembers that during the dark days of McClellan's unfortunate campaign, the Government was scarcely able to borrow money enough to purchase provisions for the army in the field, and the brave soldiers was compelled to do without his pay for months. The bonds were sold much below par, and even during the last days of Buchanan's administration TWELVE PER CENT INTEREST WAS PAID BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY for the necessary funds to pay the current expenses of the Government.

These facts ought to be remembered by every voter on the second Tuesday of October. Every man who has a dollar in his possession is interested in the success of the election of Gen. Grant. With his election specie payments will be resumed by the National Government, and the necessities of life can then be purchased at former prices.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

In regard to taxation, the Democratic platform, adopted by the New York Convention, promises: "Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

That is to say, land must be taxed, as well as every other property. Elect Seymour and Blair and every acre of your farms will be taxed. And the taxes will be laid, not according to the county assessments—say one fourth or one-fifth of the value—but according to the real value, as Seymour and Blair contend for.

One would suppose that very few farmers could be induced to vote the Democratic ticket this fall. We shall see how it will be.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

If not, attend to it at once. It must be done ten days before the election or you lose your vote. Let no Republican have it to say that by his negligence he lost his vote and thereby endangered the success of his party candidates. See to it yourself. You may have a Democratic Assessor, who don't care to have you assessed and would much rather not see you vote.

MARRIAGE OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

A dispatch dated Chicago, September 14th, says: The intelligence will be received with great pleasure by the whole people of the United States that Hon. Schuyler Colfax, our warm-hearted, genial and talented candidate for Vice President, is about to lead to the bygone altar one of Ohio's most lovely and accomplished daughters, Miss Nellie M. Wade, of Andover, Ohio, niece of Hon. B. F. Wade. She accompanied the Colfax party to the Rocky Mountains. This matrimonial contract has been entered into after a mutual acquaintance of ten years, and is highly gratifying to all parties concerned. The nuptials will be celebrated after a brief trip.

DEMOCRATS SHOULD VOTE FOR GRANT.

The Pittsburg Post and The New York World, both leading Democratic papers, so advise themselves. They say he is Able, Discreet and Worthy of the Support of the People—The Duty of Democrats.

From the Pittsburg Post, a Leading Democratic Paper, of June 28, 1868: THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN A CERTAIN EVENT.

Suppose that contrary to the wish of some of the leading Radical Black Republicans, who want the office themselves, General Grant should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, what course ought the Democratic party to pursue? I ought we to nominate a man in opposition to General Grant? I ought we to charge him with being an enemy to his country, or in favor of unjust measures, merely because he may have received said nominations?

We are inclined to believe that more depends upon General Grant now, than upon any other individual in the United States. We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far sighted politicians who have been ruling the nation without bringing peace or economy to our General Grant is known to all the people as A STRAIGHTFORWARD MAN, and so far as can be judged a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of the Union. Certainly if such a man were nominated by the Democratic party, we would advocate his election to him as his election would conduce to the public. The question is, then, if he is nominated by the Republican party, whether we shall as a party oppose his election?

In the first place, if the people generally believe Gen. Grant to be the man we think he is, no individual in the United States could command a corporal's guard of votes against him—ON ANY PLEA WHATSOEVER. In the second place, it would be unjust and very injurious action for our Democratic leaders to attempt to place the Democratic party in a false position before the world representing them as enemies or opponents of Gen. Grant.

What better thing can we do in case of General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to VOTE FOR HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY? Our aim should be to strengthen his hands, and to give him as much as possible independent of party aid, and to ELECT HIM AS PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE. If unambiguously, so much the better.

We solemnly believe that if by the people generally of the United States can come together with real unanimity of sentiment in regard to the Presidency, it will be the happiest thing for our country that could possibly occur. The future good effects of this course are almost incalculable. We earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully.

From the New York World:

As Washington was not re-elected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges asked or given, we trust that General Grant will be elected, if at all, in the same way and with the same generous confidence. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civic to the highest military glory by restoring long lost cordiality of feeling.

"ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL."

Democracy Responsible for Our Not Having It.

The Democracy are scattering broadcast through the State documents, the purport of which is that the United States bondholder gets the interest on his gold, silver, and copper bonds, but the United States House of Representatives, has taken the trouble to examine the record to ascertain by whose votes in Congress the policy of paying the interest in gold was established. The result of his examination he gives in the Gtatsburg Star and Sentinel, as follows:

February 9, 1862, the House of Representatives, at Washington, passed a bill authorizing \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes, and making them a "legal tender" for all debts and demands due to the United States for all salaries, dues, and interest on the United States debt, public and private. But the United States. This bill passed—years 93, says 99. But the Democracy voted aye, the rest nay. Had the bill become a law in that shape, there would have been but one currency for all.

The bill went to the Senate, where it was amended so as to make these notes a legal tender for all demands due to and from the United States, "except for interest upon bonds and notes which shall be paid in coin."

February 20, the House voted on concurring in this amendment making interest payable in coin, and it was concurred in, yeas 93, nays 35. But two Democrats voted aye, says, Joseph Bailey, of Pennsylvania; and Thomas E. Noel, of Missouri, both of whom were war men. Every other Democrat present voted to concur in the Senate's amendment, and to make the interest in coin. (See House Journal, 2d sess, 37th Cong. page 332.)

Among the Democrats of other States who voted to make the interest payable in coin, were English, of Connecticut; Holman, of Maryland; Van Hook, of New York; Nugen, of Pennsylvania; and Johnson, of Ohio; and Knapp and Robinson, of Illinois.

There were 25 affirmative Democratic and 43 Republican votes. The majority was but 33. Had the Democracy divided or nearly so, the proposition would have been defeated, and the typical policy adopted. But they went solid, for the gold interest, and it prevailed.

Now, their party is raising a cry about its injustice, after their Congressmen cast their decisive votes, by which it was adopted!

Hold them to this record! Whatever of unfairness exists, is their fault. But it is too late now to exchange it—after the contract has been made.

Congress in Session.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 21.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain, in the course of his prayer, invoked the wisdom and grace of the Almighty to aid the members in their legislative duties, so that whatever course they pursued, it may meet the divine approval and sanction of the whole nation.

The clerk commenced reading the Journal, but on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the further reading was dispensed with. Mr. Anthony offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives adjourn their respective Houses until 13 o'clock noon of the 16th day of October, 1868, and that they then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjourn their respective Houses until the 10th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon; and that the then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjourn their respective Houses until the 10th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon. On motion of Sherman there was a call of

the Senate, when thirty-four members answered to their names—exactly a quorum.

Mr. Anthony stated that his colleague was not present, owing to sickness. The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution which was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 1—Mr. Buckalew.

LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

The following letter has been placed in our hands by a gentleman who furnishes it from a collection of autographs. It was written by Major-Gen. Grant, to his father from Milliken's Bend, La., during the Vicksburg campaign. We print it just as it is, word for word. We have no hesitation in saying that a more remarkable document, and one that reflects more credit upon the illustrious writer, has not before been given to the American people.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., April 21, 1863.

DEAR FATHER: Your letter of the 7th of April has just this day reached me. I hasten to answer your interrogatory to the best of my ability with my past experience. I prohibited trade below Helena. Trade to that point had previously been opened by the Treasury Department, I give no permits to buy cotton, and if I find any one engaged in the business I send them out of the Department and send them to the Government. I have given a few families permission to leave the country and to take with them so far as Memphis their cotton. In doing this I have been deceived by unprincipled speculators, who have successfully smuggled themselves along with the army in spite of orders prohibiting them, and have been engaged in selling their cotton in favor to persons anxious to get out of Dixie.

I understand that Government has adopted some plan to regulate getting the cotton out of the country. I do not know what plan they have adopted, but am satisfied that any that can be adopted, except for Government to take the cotton themselves, and rule out speculators altogether, will be a bad one. I feel all army followers, who are engaged in speculating on the misfortunes of their country, and really aiding the enemy more than they possibly could do by open treason, should be drafted at once and put in the first army headquarters to New Carthage to morrow. This whole country is under water, except strips of land behind the levees, along the river and bayous, and makes operations almost impossible. I struck upon a plan which I thought would give strength to my hands, and that of Mississippi before the enemy could offer any great resistance. But the difficulty of the last one and a half miles next to Carthage makes it so tedious that the enemy cannot fail to discover my plans. I am doing my best, and am full of hope for complete success, but I have no doubt that the enemy will be driven to a desperate or fooling act by the howlings of the press. It is painful to me, as a matter of course, to see the course pursued by some of the papers. But there is no one less disturbed by them than myself. I have never sought a large command, and I have no ambition to be a general. Were it not for the very natural desire of proving myself equal to anything expected of me, and the evidence my removal would afford that I was not thought equal to it, I would gladly accept a less responsible position.

I have no desire to be an object of envy, and I have no wish to be a general. I want, and will do my part toward it to put down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, without expecting or desiring any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course.

I beg that you will destroy this letter; at least do not show it to any one. Julia and the children are here, but will go by the first good boat. I sent for her to come down and get instructions about some business I want attended to, and see no immediate prospect of attending to myself. LIVES.

Reported Riot.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 21.—A fearful riot is reported to have occurred at Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell county, Georgia, last Saturday. The following are the particulars received, which were telegraphed from Bainbridge, which is twenty-nine miles from the scene of the reported riot. It states that Mr. Pierce, the Republican candidate for Congress, and Mr. Murphy, an ex-bureau clerk, with about thirty negroes, negroes armed and equipped, started on Friday for Camilla, with three weeks' rations, and boxes of new arms and accoutrements, their intention being, it is said, to overawe the citizens and kill the leading Democrats of the town and vicinity.

They started a friendly negro ex-posed their plans, and a negro courier was dispatched to Camilla to inform the citizens of what was going on. A deputation of three prominent citizens met the mob at Clusia Church, five miles from the town. The Governor's proclamation disarming and forbidding armed organizations was in their hands, and they were ordered to disband and march on to town and kill such as they chose. Twice more the deputation remonstrated, entreating the negroes to come in without arms and they should not be molested. Their efforts were fruitless to dissuade the negroes, and the mob marched in defeating the mob, and they were being beaten. They numbered nearly four hundred, having been joined by others on the route.

The mob halted and clamored for the blood of a man named John. Johns, in company with Dr. Twely, presented himself, when a hundred guns were presented at them. The former being intoxicated fired, and the riot commenced, the firing of every one they could see. The citizens, white and colored, rallied, gathering about fifty stand of arms. The mob was vigorously attacked and driven back, beating a hasty retreat, which spread into a panic. The negroes advanced five miles, losing thirty-five killed and many more wounded. The total loss, as far as ascertained, being thirty-seven, five to one hundred in killed and wounded. Owing to the panic among the mob only five whites were severely wounded. The colored citizens of Camilla are reported to have rallied promptly with the whites in defeating the mob, whose stores and munitions were captured. At last reports Camilla was quiet.

The news of this riot has caused some excitement. It is known that the negroes are armed throughout the State, but the whites have no serious fears of disturbance, and are not so precipitated into riots as they have been in the past.

From the Rebel Agent of the Associated Press:

The cotton crop of Alabama this year is estimated to be worth \$40,000,000. Nearly every bale of it was raised by negro labor, while the "men who had been concerned in speculative houses until they were 'stripping the Union' were talking about driving the 'lazy blacks' from the polls."

SEE BUNCH OF GRAPES on Standard in another column. SPER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspepsia on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

When the PLANTATION BITTERS were first made known to the mercantile people, some seven years ago, it was supposed they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. So far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Bitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as an old planter, merchant or sea captain doing business with the West Indies will tell you. It is distinctly within my recollection that on the return of my father, (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the tropics), he would invariably have the Bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For a time, it matters not how severe or trifling, the decenter of these Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted to as a sovereign remedy.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. EXTENSIVELY USED.—The almost universal adoption of Sperm's Wine, by the Medical Faculty, in preference to all other wines, is the best guarantee which the public can have of its purity and beneficial effects upon the human system. The "Standard Wine" of his country, which was sold by the same firm, with Pervian Bark, Chamomile Flower, Wild Cherry Bark, Snake Root, and such other Herbs and Roots as give vigor and tone to the system.

[From the Chronicle, Pittsburg, Pa.] HOOPMAN'S GERMANY TONIC.—There is probably no disease in which "Hoopman's Bitters" is more disservice in its effects than that of Dyspepsia, and kindred diseases arising from disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Organs. It is this fact, probably, which has caused the preparation of the American remedies now before the public. Among these remedies are Hoopman's Germany Tonic, which has been prominently before the public for years, and which has received the highest testimonials from the most eminent physicians who have tested its efficiency in diseases of the character referred to. It has also received the highest commendation from Physicians who have used it in their practice, with complete success. The Hoopman's Bitters is a strictly medicinal preparation, and contains no alcohol, rum or whiskey.

HOOPMAN'S GERMANY TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the general relief of the system, in cases where an Alcoholic Stimulant is necessary. It is a preparation of rare medicinal value, and most agreeable to the palate. Principal office, 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold everywhere by Druggists and others.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Taxpayers. PERSONS in the Borough of Sunbury, who are in arrears for Taxes, are requested to make immediate payment of the same, at his residence, 100 Market Street. By giving this your attention you will save costs. GEORGE WEISER, Collector. Sunbury, Sept. 26, 1868.—3t

Notice to Taxpayers. Estate of SAMUEL WEST, deceased. The undersigned, appointed Auditor to pass upon exceptions filed to the account of John and Jacob West, administrators of the estate of Samuel West, deceased, do hereby certify that the said John and Jacob West, administrators, have paid to the Auditor, the sum of \$1,000.00, in full of the taxes due on the estate of the said Samuel West, deceased, on Monday, October 19th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all interested are hereby notified to attend. JOHN RAY CLEMENT, Auditor. September 26th, 1868.—3t

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. THE undersigned offers for sale a FARM, situated in Perry township, Snyder county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Delinet, Abernethy, Aaron Sheffer and others, containing 112 ACRES, and 60 PERCHES. About 50 acres of the land are cleared, and the balance is choice timber. The improvements consist of a large two-story Log Dwelling House, Log Barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, and an orchard of 6 acres, containing choice fruit. A spring of water is near the house, and a nice stream runs through the farm, near the house. This property is conveniently located, and is within a mile of a mill, and is within a quarter of a mile of a saw-mill. For terms, call on George Delinet, whose property adjoins the land of the undersigned, at New Berlin, Union county, Pa. G. W. RATHBUN. Sept. 19, 1868.—2m

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C. Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1858. Cash Capital 1,000,000. BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA. FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and all general correspondence should be addressed. DIRECTORS: Jay Cooke, Philad. E. A. Rollins, Washington. J. C. Cooke, H. D. Cooke, Philadelphia. P. H. Ratchford, Wm. E. Cooke, Philadelphia. Wm. G. Moorhead, John D. DeForest, New York. F. W. Tyler, Edward D. Dolge, New York. H. C. Hinckley, H. G. Falmestock, N. Y. OFFICERS: C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President. HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President. J. W. COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee. EMERSON W. PEET, Philad., Sec'y and Actuary. E. T. THURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary. FRANCIS G. SMITH, N. B., Medical Director. J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director. Medical Advisory Board: J. K. Deane, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington. P. J. Horwitz, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Philadelphia. D. W. H. M. D. Washington. Solicitors and Attorneys: Wm. E. Chandler, Washington, D. C. George Harding, Philadelphia, Pa. This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public. The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insured as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Excess, Dividends and the understanding which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holders. Several new and attractive tables are now presented, which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the Income-Producing Policy and Return Premium Policy. In the former the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agree to return to the insured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy. The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company. Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in Philadelphia, or to its General Agents. For Local Agents are Wanted in every Town, and applications from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable endorsement, should be addressed to the Company's General Agents only, in their respective districts. GENERAL AGENTS: E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia. For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C. For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia and West Virginia. September 5, 1868.—1t

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. WE would call the attention of those wanting a safe and durable Carriage, to our new and large assortment of new and beautiful styles. J. H. CONLEY & CO. August 29, 1868.—5t

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE, Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York. CAPITAL \$5,000,000. 50,000 Shares, 100 Each.

DIRECTORS: Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia. PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China. FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York. FRANK LIVERMORE, Treasurer Michigan Central Railroad, Boston. ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company, New York. Hon. JAMES NIXON, Syracuse, N. Y. O. H. PALMER, Treasurer Western Union Telegraph Company, New York. FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Harcourt, New York. NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

Officers: A. G. CURTIN, President. N. MICKLES, Vice-President. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier National Bank (Commercial), Treasurer. Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Amos Bunting) consented to the Company the privilege of connecting the great empires of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cables, we propose commencing operations in China, and having done a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports: Canton, 1,000,000. Macao, 50,000. Hong-Kong, 250,000. Swatow, 250,000. Amoy, 250,000. Foo-Chow, 1,250,000. Wan-Chow, 250,000. Hang Cheen, 1,250,000. Singapore, 1,000,000. Total, 5,000,000.

These ports have a foreign commerce of \$200,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and connecting the same, by means of numerous communications, which must connect there in every where, the communication of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China, which has no postal system, and but few means save by commencing inland telegraph lines, and by steamers on the water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, the most densely populated, but as yet unconnected by the common mode than a third of the human race.—The latest returns make the population of China, including purposes by the best magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS, and this is not her actual population. Nearly all of those who are over ten years old, not only can read and write, but are conversant in the use of the telegraph, and are conversant in the use of the telegraph. China is a land of "sober and industrious" and the most energetic and industrious people in the world. It is a land of "sober and industrious" and the most energetic and industrious people in the world. It is a land of "sober and industrious" and the most energetic and industrious people in the world.

PHILADELPHIA. THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C. Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1858. Cash Capital 1,000,000. BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA. FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and all general correspondence should be addressed. DIRECTORS: Jay Cooke, Philad. E. A. Rollins, Washington. J. C. Cooke, H. D. Cooke, Philadelphia. P. H. Ratchford, Wm. E. Cooke, Philadelphia. Wm. G. Moorhead, John D. DeForest, New York. F. W. Tyler, Edward D. Dolge, New York. H. C. Hinckley, H. G. Falmestock, N. Y. OFFICERS: C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President. HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President. J. W. COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee. EMERSON W. PEET, Philad., Sec'y and Actuary. E. T. THURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary. FRANCIS G. SMITH, N. B., Medical Director. J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director. Medical Advisory Board: J. K. Deane, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington. P. J. Horwitz, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Philadelphia. D. W. H. M. D. Washington. Solicitors and Attorneys: Wm. E. Chandler, Washington, D. C. George Harding, Philadelphia, Pa. This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public. The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insured as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Excess, Dividends and the understanding which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holders. Several new and attractive tables are now presented, which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the Income-Producing Policy and Return Premium Policy. In the former the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agree to return to the insured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy. The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they