ERMS OF THE "AMERICAN." TERMS-TWO DOLLARS per annum. \$2 50 if st paid within the year. No paper discontinued

stil all arrearages are paid. These terms will be strictly adhered to hereafter. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newsipers from the office to which they are directed, they
e responsible until they have settled the bills and
dered them discontinued.
Postmasters will please act as our Agents, and
ank letters containing subscription money. They
e permitted to do this under the Post Office Law.

JOB PRINTING. We have connected with our establishment a well lected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to ecute, in the neatest style, every variety of



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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, NO. 52.

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EXTENSION

EACH LADDER,

CAN BE USED IN ALL THE

FORMS SHOWN

IN BOTH CUTS.

Self Supporting, Easily Transported, Convertible into a Step Ladder or Scaffold

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20 Feet, extra weight. 30 Feet, 3 Sections, (each 10 feet long.) Extended length about 28 feet. 40 Feet, 4 Sections, (one 12, two 10, and one 8 feet long.) Extended length about

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Single Ladders forwarded, freight pre-paid, to

earest Station on receipt of retail price.

AGENTS WANTED in avery county to canvass

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NEW CARRIAGE & BUGGY

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has opened a hop in Sol. Stroh's Blacksmithshop-Building on

Chestnut street, Sunbury, Pa., where he keeps con-stantly on hand, and manufactures to order,

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rooms at No. 228 South 2d street, below Dock,

PARLOR, CHAMBER, SITTING ROOM

and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Their old customers, and all persons wishing to surchase, are invited to call and examine their stock

core purchasing elsewhere Particular attention paid to packing. my6 ly.

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WILL find in our establishment a superior stock, of Planes, Saws, Augers, Hatchets, Hammers, Files Chisels, &c., &c., for sale by

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GRAND BARBER SALOON.

the Kind in Sunbury.

J. W. WASHINGTON.

HAVING removed to his new building on Third Street, between Market and the Depot, is now prepared to serve his customers better than ever.— Having secured the services of first class Barbers,

SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING

will be executed in the latest style.

The building having been erected especially for the purpose of a First Class Barber Salcon, and having fitted it up in the latest style, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

In the adjoining room a first class Confectioner; has been opened for the sale of

Ice-Cream, Candles, Cakes, Beer,

and numerous other Temperance Drinks in common use. Oranges, and other delicious fruits and estables of home and foreign growth in rich profusion and elegant variety.

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H. Y. FRILING.

PHILADELPHIA.

Where they keep a full assortment of

of the latest style and of the best material.

Sunbury, July 11, 1868 .-- 1y

WM. FARSON.

PHILADELPHIA.

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FRUIT GROWER,

MECHANIC

Is Readily Lengthened or Shortened,

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 28, NO. 52.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. BRUNER. BRUNDE & KASE, ttorney's and Counsellors at Law. esnut Street, west of the N. C. and P. & E. Rail-road Depot, in the building lately occupied by F. Lezarus, Esq., SUNBURY, PENN'A. itections and all Professional business promptly ended to in Northumberland and adjoining Coun-

> BOYER & WOLVERTON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

SUNBURY, PENN'A. B. Boyer and W. J. Wolverton, respectfully nounce that they have entered into co-partnership the practice of their profession in Northumberd and adjoining counties. Consultations can be i in the Gennan.

April 4, 1888.—1y

H. B. MASSER, Collections attended to in the counties of Nor-mberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia i Lycoming.

REPERENCES.

t. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROBERGE. ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH. TOBURUS AT LAW SUNBURY, PENN'A.

FFICE in Haupt's new Building, second floor. Entrance on Market Square, unbury, January 4, 1865.

Teeth! Teeth! J. R. CRESSINGER,

SURGEON DENTIST, Zerly of ASHLAND. O., announces to the citi Serly of ASHLAND. O., announces to the citirof Northumberland county, that he has located
SUNBURY, for the practice of Dentistry, and
sectifully solicits your patronage. Special attenpaid to filling and dressing teeth. Teeth exled without pain, by using Narcotic spray—
ch I have used for three years with perfect sucand no injurious results.
the in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. J. S.
jle, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square
bury, Pa. mar. 7, 68.

HILL & WOLVERTON. SUNBURY, PA.

JILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Penapl. 1, '66. torneys and Counselors at Law

G. W. MIEGLER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

th Side of Public Square, one door east of the Old Bank Building. SUNBURY, PENNIA. ollections and all Professional business promptly nided to in the Courts of Northumberland and daing Counties.

J. D. JAMES. I. Penbr. PURDY & JAMES TORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. eg in the second story of Dewart's building, adthing the Democrat office, on the north side of larket Square. Ill attend promptly to the collection of claims

other professional business intrusted to his care orthumberland and adjoining counties. evember 9, 1867. Wanen. .. THE UNION."

CH STREET, between Third and Fourth Street WEBER & RUNKLE. Proprietors. une 29, 1867.-- Ly ADDISON G. MARR.

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

JEREMIAH SNYDER. ttorney & Counsellor at Law. SUNBURY, PA. District Attorney for Northum cland County.

J. R. HILBUSH, SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. honoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a fine in Jackson township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address, business entrusted to his care, will be promptly moded to. pril 22, 1868.—1y

ACOBO. BECK MERCHANT TAILOR, And Dealer in

OTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. SUNBURY, PA.

G W HAUPT. torney and Counsellor at Law. FFICE in Haupt's new Building, on second floor Entrance on Market Square,

SUNBURY, PA. VIV attend promptly to all professional business ruled to his care, the collection of claims in rthumberland and the adjoining counties. anbury, January 4, 1868.

C. A. REIMENSNYDER, TTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. hasiness entrusted to his care attended to imptly and with diligence. unbury. April 27, 1867.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT. ttornet at law Sustness in this and adjoining counties carefully i promptly atttended to.

co in Market Street, Third door west of Smith & Genther's Stove and Tinware Store, SUNBURY PENN'A.

J. YOUNGMAN'S ETEDELINIBDER W9 rch St., between 3d and 4th, close to the Public School House, SUNBURY, PENN'A. COOK STOVES

of the best Patterns. Six patterns, the finest in the State.

Per_ins wishing to buy steves, can purchase them saper at this establishment than any where else in a place.

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SUNBURY, PENN'A. rmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa., mburtand Valley Mutual Protection Co., w York Mutual Life Grard Life of Phil's. & Hart-I Conn. General Accident.

TO BUILDERS. VINDOW Glass and Building Hardware, at the lowest Cash Prices at The Mercarch Store of

POETICAL.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]
LINES TO HORATIO SEYMOUR. BY PHILIP O'NEILL. A Pennsylvania Soldier, who did duty in the

N. Y. Riot of July. And thou wouldst madly grasp a power
To cover up thy perfidy and shame,
To blind the gaze of justice for an hour,
And crown thy guitty life and deck thy name
With dignities voucheafed alone to virtuous fame? Vain, vain the wish! Thy blasted sun hath set, Thy unforgiven crimes in blackness roll Before the nation's eyes, loud-crying yet, Still Freedom's High Court sits, in judgment o'cr

thy soul, And will, while bonor fives, or virtue has control. And didst thou think to rule this nation—free? Thou sneaking prince of polished ribaldry; This pation saved from treason and from thee. O, marvellous great statesman, tell us why Should traiters rule what traiters dared destroy?

The very dead would rise and cry, for shame! Over the deep abasement and the stain Clouding our benor, blasting our fair name, Insulting our wounded, blackening the slain; Become the nation's sport, the jest of fame. Chief of that faction wisely called thy friends,

And thou couldst five and recreant turn away, While traitors strove thy country to destroy; Nor raised a hand nor voice in her dismay, But coldly watched her throes and heard her sigh, And mocked her anguish e'en with savage cries.

And fling thy carcass to the dogs-a prey, Unworthy lite, or in the soil to lay. And dost thou not deserve an equal fate? Thou hast grown rich upon thy country's brenst, And in her need didst leave her devolute,

Base sycophant of for une, faction's tool, bearned be thy name thro' all the coming years, A babbling demagegue ambition's fool, Fame, fame is thine, despite thy doubts and fears; Thy name is written in thy country's tears. Strange soil of freedom, breeding such a slave,

THE BOND QUESTION.

TAXATION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS-THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN-LETTER OF THE UNI-TED STATES TREASURER.

I wish to enquire what has been the practice of the Government since its foundation part of the great conspiracy. While Cobb respecting the taxation of Government bonds; or, if this information cannot be briefly and conveniently conveyed, permit me to modify my enquiry, so that it may cover only the period between March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1861, extending through two historic Administrations of the Government. I remember that bonds, or other evidences of interestbearing indebtedness, originating in loans then contracted, were issued by the Government during the administration of President Buchanan, at a rate of interest in gold of 12 per cent, per annum. Were these public securities subject to taxation on an equality with every other species of property

Repairing of Wagons, Carriages. &c., done at the thertest notice.

Persons in want of fine Buggies and Carriages, are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

H. C. KOUSH. luxuries by the atfluent consumer. May NELSON PUGH. FURNITURE ROOMS. WM. FARSON & SON. late of the firm of Farson & Davis, have opened waregratify me.

MR. SPINNER'S REPLY.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,) WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, '68.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his new WAREHOUSE, near the Shamokin Valley Raitroad Depot, in SUNBURY, Flour by the barrel and sacks of all kinds of Feed by the ton.

The above is all mannfactured at his own Mills, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

J. M. CADWALLADER.

Sunbury, April 1, 1868

as you state it, I think there would be no for \$20,000,000. And to this day, after danger of the country's ruin. The truth is, seven years, it has not all been collected from the Democratic demagogues are educating | the States. the people to ignorance and rascality.

has been the practice of the Government

since its foundation respecting the taxation

of Government bunds.

within its limits or jurisdiction.

Supreme Court of the United States, to

which I have referred you. But let that be

twelve per cent, per annum loan that the

people should be slow to forget. It was a

part of the rebellion itself. Howell Cobb.

former Speaker of a Democratic House of

Representatives, late Brigadier General in

the late army of the late Confederate States

of America, and then Mr. Buchanan's Secre

tary of the Treasury, carried these securities

in his carpet bag in blanks to the city of

New York, and after slandering the stocks,

traducing the credit of the Government, and

announcing his opinion that they never

would be paid, but that he must have the

money for them at any rate, offered them on

the market, and then filled up the interest blanks at such rates as his political friends chose to ask him to insert. Most of them

were paid in gold with the stipulated exor

bitant rate of interest added after I came

into this office, and after the war had begun,

and when, notwithstanding all this, the Gov

cent, per annum. This loan was made, too.

within a very short time after the same

honest Democratic Secretary of the Treasury

thereafter, in an apparent time of profound

a traitor, and hoped, by his rascally manage-

the finances of the Government in whose

rebellion, Thompson, then Secretary of the

Interior, made away with the Indian amnesty

trust funds belonging to the Government

Floyd, Mr. Buchanan's immaculate Secretary

of War, robbed the Northern forts and ar-

senals of their arms and munitions of war.

and transported them South, to be used

against the Government and for its destruc-

tion; and Toucey, the then Secretary of the

Navy, a specimen brick of Connecticut Dem-

ocracy, fearing the loyalty and patriotism of

our naval commanders, ordered our vessels

of war to unheard-of places in far distant

seas, where they could by no possibility be

needed, but where they would be beyond

are the men that now canvass and solicit the

votes of an outraged loyal people. Really

their former rascality is outdone by their

ed in this same fourth resolution of the

tax was passed in August, 1861. It called

empt from General Government taxation.

You speak of another proposition contain-

present impudence.

special burdens?

Was Cobb a fool, think you?

the United States can tax its own stock or live. not has never, to my knowledge, been adjudicated. That it has not been, is probably due to the fact that it is patent to the meanest understanding, that any taxation by the Government of its own stock would be re-pudiation to the extent of the amount of such taxation. You say that you "remem-ber that bonds, or other evidences of interestbearing indebtedness, originating in loans then contracted, were issued by the Govern-

The murderers of infancy and age, You were their choice—your mutual likeness blends; You taught them their mob-logic, crime and rage; You still were true to them—this is your brightest

The Spartan mother would have butchered thee. Upon thy steps, to make a holidsy; Would spurn thy coward blood to infamy,

And now thou liv'st in joy a favored guest. But 'tis by human sufferance at the best.

It bore an Arnold but denied a grave; A screent hissed in bowers of Paradise, And Seymour lives where patriot Lincoln dies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are obliged to omit a portion of Treasurer Spinner's answer to the following let. had been using the funds in the Treasury, ter for want of space.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29, 1868.

except the question of peace and unity, can | per cent, stocks at 120, and immediately be of greater importance to the American people now than that of finance. Yet on no peace, and when money was abundant, sold subject entering into politics are the masses of the people so uninformed. I do not claim pay at the end of one year 112. exemption from the prevailing ignorance thereupon; hence I hereby seek light at its source, begging you to inform me upon one driving at. He was already at that early day

The National Political Convention which assembled in New York on the 4th of July last, adopted as its fourth resolution the following, namely, "Equal taxation of every species property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public and sell. Also wanted, Energetic, Reliable, Capa-ble Men to Travel and establish county Agents. For Circular and Terms address

The other proposition contained in the resolution is that the lands of the farmer and homesteads of the laboring people shall pay an ad valorem tax equal to that paid on enquire if the Government has ever applied this principle to its methods of raising revenue, subjecting all the agricultural and producing property of the country to special ourdens? A reply to these enquiries will Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. Thompson.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo was received by yesterday's mail.

I agree with you fully, that there is no subject of national concern, except the question of peace and unity, of greater practical real value," can be reached is by a direct tax. importance to the American people than that | This manner of taxation has been resorted of finance. The first will be rightly and to but four times in the history of our Govfinally settled by the election of Grant and ernment: The first time for \$2,000,000, in THE best and cheapest assortment of Stone Ware in the State, just received and for sale cheap at the Mammoth Cash Store of Adams. The second for the prosecution of Mammoth Cash Store of Adams. The second for the prosecution of the elder of Mammoth Cash Store of Adams. The second for the prosecution of the war with Great Britain in 1813 for \$3. a few leading men in our own party, who the war with Great Britain in 1813, for \$3, are not well grounded in ethics or political 000,000,in the administration of Mr. Madison. debris of the disintegrated Democratic party \$6,000,000. But as the treaty of peace was enough men who are sound on the question of finance, and who are alive to the living issues of the day, to save the country from the disgrace of partial or total repudiation ed, this tax was not collected. The fourth and consequent national dishonor.

It the people were simply "misinformed," As the issues in the elections in the future,

after the next coming one, will probably be the national finances, there need be no fear that after a full discussion the people will not render their verdict in accordance with the true interests of the country, and with their own innate sense of justice and right. You call my attention to the fourth resolution of the New York Fourth of July Convention, which you quote in these words: "Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including ernment bonds and other public securities : and you say that you wish to enquire what

Now, I do not believe that anybody of party, may be still further relieved from paysound mind ever believed that this or any ling their just proportion of the burdens now other civilized Government on the face of necessarily imposed upon the whole people the earth ever taxed its own stocks, or per- by the criminal acts of these very men. Call mitted them to be taxed by any other power you all this equal taxation ! I can conceive ithin its limits or jurisdiction.

[Mr. Spinner then gives a statement of the from it. But the members of the Convendecisions of the Supreme Court, and then tion who passed the resolution were not in proceeds as follows: | they knew better. But this last, enfeulation, First, we will say that the aver This decision of the Supreme Court of the like the first proposition in the resolution. United States, nearly forty years ago, seems to tax "Government bonds," was intended to have settled the question that United for "Buncombe," and nothing more; as such. States stocks cannot be taxed by States or it may have its day, for the hypocrisy will

Very respectfully yours, F. E. Spinnen, J. Q. Thompson, Esq., Shelbyville, Ind. SEYMOUR IN 1861-THE TESTIMONY OF JUDGE HUBBELL, OF WISCONSIN.-Last JUDGE HUBBELL, OF WISCONSIN. - Last complete his forty years. Let him take nine week, at a political meeting held in Wam-hours' sleep, and his year has but 342 days. regard to what he knew personally of Govment during the administration of President Buchanan, at a rate of interest in gold of twelve per cent. per annum;" and yod ask, "Were these public securities subject to tax. Wisconsin and a strong democrat. Dust bours is our allowance of slumber, we ation on an equality with every other species of property?" I have no means of knowing whether these particular securities were of war democrats. We give a report of whether these particular securities were of war democrats. We give a report of two hours daily occasion either a loss or gain taxed by States or municipalities. They what he said at the Wampum meeting, as of fice years. How much might be done in certainly were not by the General Government; and I doubt whether any other ever reported in the Leader, of that city : attempted such taxation in the face of the

"Judge Hubbell stated that in the spring of 1861, when the firing upon Sumter had electrified the country, and when the awaas it may, there is a history about this kened North was rushing to arms, a meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, a meeting that many will remember as the one in which the leading democrats of Mitwankee, Judge Hubbell and Matt. H. Carpenter among them, came out strongly for mour was at the Newhall House, and it was Seymour. He found him in his room at the The Judge informed him of his mission, but Seymour told him it was impossible for him to appear, he was too sick. At he could not address them, and he must Thus early in the war, an invitation to Sevour to declare himself a patriot made him

sick inside of fifteen minutes. Not at all; he knew exactly what he was "In the following autumn he was in Milwanker, and visited Judge Hubell in his thing cold, in contact with the teeth, office, and in the course of the conversation ment, to so cripple the resources and derange told him that people supposed that he had been up North looking after his property, service he then was, and whose interest and oner he had sworn, for pay, to protect, as when in fact he had been keeping out of the to make secession easy and sure. This man way, and he went on to tell the Judge how many ports there were on the southern coast, -the original "carpet bagger"-is now, as and how atterly impossible it would be for he was then, a leader and a shining light in the combined fleets of the world to blockade the Democratic party. But this was only a them, and then went on to demonstrate the impossibility of subduing the rebellion." was accomplishing this, his great financial achievement in the interest of the coming

***** THE HUSBAND, - Ladies sometimes do not value their husbands as they nught. They not unfrequently learn the value of a good bushand for the first time by the loss of him. Yet the husband is the very roof-tree of the bread-winner of the family, its defense and golden chain of life which surrounds it, its grasps the idea that "knowledge is power, consoler, its law giver and king. And yet we see how frail is that life on which so much depends. How frail is the life of the husband and father! When he is taken away who shall fill his place? When he is sick, what gloomy clouds hover over the the reach of recall by the Government in the house! When he is dead, what darkness, day of its peril. This is the party and these weeping, agony! Then poverty, like the murderous assassin, breaks in at the window: starvation, like a famishing wolf, howls at Widowhood is too often the associate of sackeloth and ashes. Orphanhood too often means desolution and woe.

Democratic Cenvention, wherein it is substantially proposed, "that the lands of the farmer and homesteads of the laboring peothe expression of a beautiful thought of some | start life, laboring under a thousand disad ple shall pay ad valorem tax equal to that paid on luxuries by the affluent consumer;" and you enquire "if the Government has ever applied this principle to its method of rais- to the trees. The rounded maple, the grace- that they do not contemplate adopting a og revenue, subjecting all the agricultural and producing property of the country to The only mode by which "equal taxation of every species of property, according to its the sea. What an individed thought ! Pon- hours of their lives in idle indifference, and how lovely, how potent, and how incomprebensible the spirit whose thoughts are thus the full and winter? put forth! "The heavens declare the glory f God, and the firmament showeth his FLOUR & FEED STORE slough off, and, if necessary, take from the a like purpose, was passed Jan. 9, 1815, for There is no speech nor language where their and night unto night showeth knowledge. voice is not heard,". He that built all things signed a: Ghent, by the Commissioners on is God. We walk upon and in the midst of the part of Great Britain and the United his realized thoughts. How carefully and States, fifteen days before the act was pass and the last act for the collection of a direct

BEING. AGREEABLE .- The art of being the company; and rather seem well enter tained with them than to bring entertain-This mode of taxation would bear heavy ment to them. A man thus disposed, may upon the land, stock, and utensils of the not have much learning nor much wit, but if he has common sense, and something farmer; upon the house, shop, and tools of made up on the questions connected with the mechanic; and upon the small property friendly in his behavior, it conciliates mentional finances, there need be no fear of the poor laboring man. All this kind of minds more than the brightest parts without minds more than the brightest parts without property is, under present laws, entirely ex- this disposition; and when a man of such a So, too, under such a rule, a tax would be ollected on all incomes of \$1,000 and less. masses of our industrious people would be taxed. Perhaps all this is intended, so that

A Plea for Early Rising. Early rising has been often extolled, and

extolled in vain; for people think that an hour's additional sleep is very comfortable, and can make very little difference, after all. But an hour gained or wasted every day makes a great difference in the length of our calculation. First, we will say that the aver age of mankind spend sixteen hours of every twenty four awake and employed, and eight in bed. Now, each year having 365 days, if a diligent person abstracts from sleep one by municipalities; and it has been acquiesced in by all parties from that time till now. The question whether the Government of the opportunity to apply the proper correction that the days of sixteen bours each, the length of a waking day, which is what we call a day these calculations. We will take a period of forty years, and see how it may be decreased or added to by sloth or energy. A person sleeping eight hours a day has his full average of 365 days in the If placed in such an atmosphere, they will year, and may therefore be said to enjoy pum, Wisconsin, Judge Hubbell, of Milwau- so that he lives only thirty seven and a half kee, made some important statements in years; with ten hours in bed, he has 319 manner, if the sleep is limited to seven hours, ernor Seymour's sentiments during the war, our year has 388 days, and instead of forty in Wisconsin and a strong democrat. Du- six hours is our allowance of slumber, we this space! What would we not give at the close of life for another lease of five years!

And how bitter the reflection would be at have wilfully given up this portion of our existence merely that we might lie a little longer in bed in the morning.

Care of Teeth. Rousscau said that no woman with fine sustaining the national unity. At that meeting it was announced that Governor Seyna good set of teeth, is kissable. The too early loss of the first teeth has an unfavoraproposed to call him out. Judge Hubbell ble influence upon the beauty and duration was sent to announce the fact to Governor of the second. The youngest children should accordingly be made to take care of them. Newhall, to all appearances a very sick man. All that is necessary is to brush them several times a day with a little ordinary soap or magnesia and water. Grown people should clean their teeth at least five times in the this time several other gentlemen arrived course of the twenty four hours-on rising and told Seymour that he must appear as the crowd were outside calling for him and he and after each meal. A brush as hard as can could not be excused. At last, with the be borne without pain should be used, and assistance of a couple of gentlemen, he was got out upon the balcony, where he thanked coal and water, always lukewarm. After ernment was then obtaining loans at six per the assembly for their demonstration, but eating, the particles of food should be careexcused himself from addressing them on fully removed from the teeth by means of a the ground of extreme illness, and went back | toothpick of quill or wood, but never of to his room. Now mark this; not over fif-teen minutes before Judge Hubbell's ap-between the teeth. Camphorated and acid intended for the current expenses of the convention of the current expenses of the convention of the current expenses of the convention of the current expenses of the current Indianapolis, Aug. 29, 1868.

Hon. Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, that United States, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sin: No subject of national concern, Dear Sin: No subject of natio what was going on, he told his visitor that the gums, is fatal to the enamel, as are all No one, young or old, should turn have him excused on the ground of illness, their jaws into nut-crackers; and it is even dangerous for women to bite off, as they often do, the ends of the thread in sewing It is not safe to bring very hot food or drink, especially if immediately followed by any-

Improve the Evenings. With the return of lengthened and pleasant cool evenings comes the query to all,

how shall we best improve them? There are a thousand pleasant ways of spending a fall or winter evening, within the reach of those who have command of their own time; and prominent among these are, indulgence in literary pursuits. How few comparatively, of the young people of the present day, appreciate as they should, the inestimable privileges they enjoy ! Surrounded, as are the young of large cities, with all the opportunities necessary for the cultivation o house, the corner-stone of the edifice, the keystone of the arch called home. He is the Occasionally, it is true, we meet with a its glory, the beginning and ending of the young man, or a young woman, who firmly but these, unfortunately, are the exceptions not the rule. Thousands of young men who have comfortable homes - whose parents are willing to supply them with books and papers-instead of availing themselves of these advantages, spend their long fall and winter evenings either in idle lounging around corners,or in company with frivolous associates, male or female. Thus, winter after winter passes away, each one bringing them nearer to the age of manhood, but not fitting them for the proper discharge of the duties that a full manhood requires. They enter upon the busy stage of life with Gon .- Pluck that beautiful flower, look at | none of those safeguards which a cultivated it a long time. Become conscious that it is intellect throws around its possessor. They mind. This is the magic key that will un- vantages, and confronted by innumerable lock the reason of all nature. All the flowers obstacles which disappear like shadows are thoughts realized. Pass from the flowers before the well informed mind. The fact ful elm, the straight poplar, the bending professional career does not in any degree willow-every tree is the thought of some relieve them from the charge of being untrue mind. Pass from trees to mountains. How to themselves, their friends and their country, nighty those realized thoughts! Look at | while thus frittering away the most precious der the whole earth. A world of some crea | frequently in the company of those, associa ting mind. Gaze at the stars. Thoughts tion with whom, is contamination. How line the firmament. How great, how wise, many of them will resolve to "turn over a new leaf" and improve the long evenings of

FEMALE LOGIC.-As a young woman was walking alone one evening, a man looked at her, and followed her. The young woman said, "Why do you follow me ?" He an swered, "Because I have fallen in love with you." The woman eard, "Why are you in love with me i My sister is much bandsomer; to ringly toward him we should constantly she is coming after me; go back and make walk. saw a woman with an ugly face. Being as large as the demand of your table may agreeable is to appear well pleased with all greatly displeased, he turned to the first wo agreeable is to appear well pleased with all man and said, "Why did you tell me a false hood f" The woman answered, "Neither did you speak the truth; for if you were feally n love with me, why did you leave me to look upon my sister i"

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN .- Let the business this disposition; and when a man of such a of every one alone, and attend to your own. turn comes to old age, he is simost sure to Don't buy what you don't want. Use every be treated with respect. It is true, that we hour to advantage, and study to make a should not dissemble and flatter in company; leisure hour useful. Think twice before you These too, under present existing laws, are exempt from General Government taxation.

Under the proposed mode all the small means and the small means and the small incomes of the great pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to come upon you in your business, retrench, please, that he will gain upon every one who work harder, but never fly the track. Conaristocracy, with a foreign banker at its much knowledge of the world, and a com- be honored; but shrink, and you will be thoroughly well cooked. - Germantown Take bead, who now controls the Democratic mand over the passions.

cational objects, one built the above rates. Transient advertisements will be published unit ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

Ten lines of this atgod type (minion) make one Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' Notices

Additions, Administrators and Executers Reduces 33.00. Obitivaries except the usual announcement which is free, to be paid for at advertising rates botal Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 16 cents per line.

Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Educational

TERMS OF ABSTREETINGS.

The following we that we for advertising in Assuncas. These having attentions in do find it convenient for reference:

column,

AGRICULTURAL, &C. Storing Potatoes.

Experience has proved to every potato raiser, that the practice of digging them in the morning and leaving them on the ground exposed to the heat of the sun during the day, is a very injurious one. Though pots toes are provided with eyes, it is better if they never see the light. Potstoes that have before heated in the sun, are exceedingly hable to rot; but even if they escape this, their healthfulness and nutritive qualities are greatly impaired. In some sections of Ireland the custom prevails of putting the potatoes into a covered top immediately

after they are dug. The diver the atmosphere is, and the colder-providing it is above the freezing point the better it will be for keeping pointoes. show no tendency to sprout or rot for years; nor can they be distinguished from freshly dug potatoes. All changes of temperature, or of the degree of moisture, are unfavorable

to the keeping of potatoes.

A very good method of keeping them in small quantities, as for family use, is to assert them into barrels, fill the interstices with son dried sand, and then cover the tottle of the barrels with nicely fitted turfs. If kept in have 411 days in the year, and live forty five this manner, they are not likely to become years. By this we see, that in forty years, shriveled, and will retain the freshness of recently dug, potatoes till late in the seaso after they are dug. They will also show

very little disposition to sprout. If farmers are not provided with suitable such a time, if we reflected at all, that we have witfully given up this portion of our existence nerely that we might lie a little. with straw and earth. If this method is adopted, care should be taken to cut a small drain round the heap, through which the surplus water may pass off and to provide a means of ventilating the heap during the warm weather that often occurs in the West, even during the winter. For this purpose it is well to make a tube of boards, about six inches square, which will reach from the bottom, or from near the bottom of the heap and which will extend a fact or two above, the outer surface. The part placed within the covering should be perforated with auger holes. The top should also be closed by means of an end piece, through which should be a two inch hole, to be closed at pleasure by means of a ali le.

Farmers who live in the vicinity of a sand bank, will probably find it will pay to excavate a saitable space in it for storing potatoes, and to secure it from caving in by means of a rude box. In some portions of New England potatoes are stored in this way, even by farmers who have good cellars. -Prairie Farmer.

Making Sauerkraut.

As several ladies within the past twe weeks have desired us to republish our receipt for making this much esteemed dish by many persons, we berewith comply with their request, in order that it may be in time for this year's crop of cabbages. It is this In the first place let your "stand," holding from a half barrel to a barrel, be thoroughly scalded out; the cutter, the tuly and the stamper also well scalded. Take off all the outer leaves of the cabluge, halve them smove the heart, and proceed with the cutting. Lay some clean leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, till in half a bushel of the cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice just makes its appearance, then add another handfull of salt, and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, place on top a clean board fitting the space pretty well, and on top of that a stone weighing twelve or fifteen pounds. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in from four to six weeks. The cabbage should be cut tolerably coarse. The Savoy variety makes the best article, but it is only half as productive as the Drumbead and Flat Dutch. -Germantown Telegraph.

Farmers Shoe Grease.

Put into some fire proof vessel one fourth bound of lard or soft grease like lard, oneourth pound of tallow-beef or mutton tallow-one fourth pound of beeswax, half a pint of neatsfoot oil, three or four tablespoonfulls of lampblack and a piece of gum camphor as large as a hen's egg. Mett the ingredients over a slow fire, and stir them thoroughly after they are melted. Never heat it so hot as to make it boil. Soft grease which has salt in it will not injure the leather Now, have the leather warm, and warm the grease, not so it will flow, but have it so soft that it may be put on with a brush. Shuglo the leather seem to need it; give the shoes or boots an oiling occasionally. It is not best to dry this shoe grease all in before the fire. but allow it to remain on the surface of the leather. A light coat of this kind will exclude the water even if the boots are exposed to the wet all day. This store grease will not injure leather by rendering it hard and inelastic. When a man's boots are exposed to wet, he should wash them clean at night, and hang them up in the kitchen where the leather will dry gradually, and put on a little grease every morning. It is lar better to grease a little often than to grease bountially every ten or twelve days. Leather should not be allowed to become very dry before greasing. Always apply the grease as soon as the leather is almost dry; then the leather will be mellow, and never become hard. Nothing injures boots or shoes more than to set them aside to dry when covered with dirt. Keep boots and shoes away from the fire when they are liable to be heated. Heating the leather injures it.

ANOTHER RECEIPT FOR STEWED BEEF .-Housewives who are in the habit of using only steaks and roasts, make a great mistake. A capital dish may be made out of the "chuck," as the butchers call it, or the neck, when well prepared. Select a piece of meat require, wash it well to remove all the blood or soil from the outside, have your dinner pot perfectly clean, salt and pepper the meat well, lay it in the bottom and cover it with water; boil it from two to three hours, or till it is thoroughly tender; add half an onion, a sprinkle of sage, thyme or summer savory.
If the meat is fat, let the water all stew out a half hour before it is put on the table,

and when your meat is browned well on the lower side in the gravy, turn it over and brown the other side. When ready, take it up, add a little flour thickening to the gravy, or if you have a dredge box shake the flour into the hot gravy and brown it, then add boiling water, and you will have a dish equal, and, to my mind superior to the common roast beef upon boarding house tables.

more taxes may be wrung from the poorer hears or beholds him; this is not merely the front difficulties with unflinching perseveand the middling classes, that the bloated gift of nature, but frequently the effect of rance, and they will fly at last; then you will necessary is good judgment in having it