# SUNBURY



# AMERICAN

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 5, NO. 2.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1868.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 29, NO. 2.

#### BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

#### 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 Northumber-land and adjoining counties. Consultations can be and in the German. April 4, 1868.—1y

H. B. MASSER. tformey at Law, SUNBURY, PA.— Collections attended to in the counties of Nor-mberland, Union, Sayder, Montour, Columbia

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.

YM. M. ROCKEFBLLER. LLOYD T. ROBERACH. ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH.

leobury of Law. ) FFICE in Hannt's new Building, second floor. Entrance on Market Square, Sunbury, January 4, 1868.

# Teeth I Teeth I

J. R. CRESSINGER, SURGEON DENTIST, ormerly of ASHLAND, O., announces to the citi ormerly of ASHLAND, O., announces to the citins of Northumberland county, that he has located
SUNBURY, for the precisice of Dentistry, and
spectfully solicits your patronage. Special attenin paid to filling and cressing teeth. Teeth exinted verthout pain, by using Narcotic spray—
ich I have used for three years with perfect sucis and no injurious results.
Other in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. J. S.
igle, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square
abury, Pa. mar. 7, 68.

SIMON P. WOLVERTON. HILL & WOLVERTON. VILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Penaph. 1, '66.

G. VF. KIEGLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW
rth Side of Public Square, one door east of the
Old Bank Building.
SUNBURY, PENN'A. collections and all Professional business promptly maded to in the Courts of Northumberland and ining Countles. unbury, Sept. 15, 1868.

1. Perby, PURDY & JAMES. TORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. to in the second story of Dewart's building, adarket Square.
ill attend promptly to the collection of claims

other professional business intrusted to his cure, orthumberland and adjoining counties. WHERE. .. Ahe amidn'.

'H STREET, between Third and Fourth Stree WEBER & RUNKLE. Proprietors. ADDISON G. MARR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AMOKIN, Northumberland County, Pa. diligence. amokin, Aug. 10, 1867.—1y

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

## J. R. HILBUSH. URVEYOR AND CONVEYANCE AND CONTROL OF THE PEACE.

oney, Northumberland County, Penn'a ice in Jackson township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address. -11 22, 1868 -1y

## LCOBO. BECK, HERCHANT TAILOR,

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

J. W. HAUPT. rney and Counsellor at Law, 'ICE in Haupt's new Building, on second floor Entrance on Market Square,

SUNBURY, PA. attend promptly to all professional business ted to his care, the collection of claims in imborland and the adjoining counties, oury, January 4, 1868.

C. A. REIMENSNYDER, DRNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. isiness entrusted to his care attended to ity and with diligence. sary, April 27, 1867.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT, TORNEY AT LATY less in this and adjoining counties earefully imply attended to. in Market Street, Third door west of Smith Genther's Stove and Tinware Store, SUNBURY PENN'A.

J. YOUNGMAN'S PEDEJMEDER W9 St., between 3d and 4th, close the Public School House, SUNBURY, PENN'A. OOK STOVES

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

It wishing to buy stoves, can purchase them
that this establishment than any where else in

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

REPRESENTS:

Mutual Fire Inscrange Co., York Pa., tand Valley Mutual Protection Co., rk Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil's. & Harton. General Accident.

TO BUILDERS. (100W Gines and Building Hardware, at owner Cash Prices at The Mammoth Store of F. Y. PRILING

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON. PHILADELPHIA, PA. The greatest known remedies for Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA, Nervous Debility.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

JAUNDICE, Diseases of the Kidneys, ERUPTIONS of the SKIN, and all Diseases arising from a Dis-ordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. Real the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may not assured that disease has commenced its althock on the most important organs of your body, and unless some checked by the use of powerful remadies, a miscable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Hond, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Ernotations, Sinkfing or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heat, Cheking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dunness of Vision, Data or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Suddon Flushes of Hoat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All there indicate discuss of the Liver or Dig Organs, combined with impure blood.

Goodland's German Bitters sentirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Finite Externation. It is a compound of Finite Externation. The Roots, flerbs, and Backs 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 ecountry to be used expressly for the manufacture of these flitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the flitters, bence it is the only flifter that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not any leading the used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not any leading the litters.

Gooffand's German Conic AJOOHAND'S CERMAN COME
is a consideration of all the ingredients of the Policy,
with wine what from Kenn, Groups, etc. It is need for
the arms direction as the Liebers, in cases where some
pure arisinally obtained is completely. The mell have a
mind that those reincides are entirely different from
any object advertised for the case of the direction
and other original contact of the case of the direction
and that there is no state of the case of the formal
extently, while the others are more developing at run
at nour boson. The TONIC is developed for a thin and
pleasant and agreeable resulted when on the order
to white the discogness, each existing, and melicinal
problem have alread it in he known is the greatest of
all thanks.

# CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the partient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emachation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severences of dyspeptia 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 a molicine equal to Hoodened's German Betters in Face in weer of Debildy. They import a how and report to the whole system, throughout the imported comes on refrigment of the find, enable the demand, by depart it, parify the blood, give a good, amount, by different parify the blood, give a good, amount, by different parify the blood, give a good, amount, by different in the checks, and change from the report in a bloom to the checks, and change from a department of the check, and viewed persons invalid, to a full-fixed, stood, and vigoran persons.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered this perfect safety to a child three mouths old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

Three Econolies are the best Blood Purifiers of known, and sealt ourse all diseases resulting from

tern rount, have paire; keep your Liver is a horn keep the second against a count, kealing and them, is the are of their remained, and in discuss with the contribution of the second THE COMPLEXION. Ladies who wish a foir skin and good complexion, feee from a vrious-in tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liveria perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in spack-ling eyes and blooming checks.

CAUTION. However therefore Removing are communicated, to granted forthe departure of C. M. directions with the form of such bottle, and to four or article blown in migh bottle. All many

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

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

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PRILEPREPRE, MARCH 16th, 1867. I find "Hogham's German Bitters" is not an inter-traling beveryer, but it a good tonic, useful in disco-ders of the dignition argume, and of great benefit as cost of duality and want of nervous action in the Four truly, GEO. W. WOODWAED.

FROM HOX. JAMES THOMPSON. Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, PRILABELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1860. I consider " Hoofland's German Bitters 'n reliable medicine in case of at-tacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsin. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D., From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Protor of the Touth Raptist Church, Philadelphia.
100. JAPERONE—DEAR Six — I have been frequently requested to concert my mines with resonantial loss of
different kinds of medicines, but resist thing the procures
of of my opportunite sphere. I have in all covaries
client; but with a clear proof in various instance, sucparts minely in my oten family, of the unfailured of lev.
The dance of many Ritiers, I depart for once from my
issued course, the express my full connection that the
general dichility of the system, and especially for laws
Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In
some course it may full; the manule, I doubt not it will
be very breefeind to those who refer from the obsert
course; I laws, very veryor fully.

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Codles 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.

Resulted that it is Dr. Honfand's German Remodes, that are in universally used said to highly recommend-of; and do not allow the Druggist to indust you to lake any thing else that be may say is just as good, le-citude to make a larger profit on it. Trete Remodes will be sent by express to any toutily upon epolication to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelpleis. CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO. These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medi-cine Bealers everywhere. Do not forget to executive well the article yes larg, in with to get the general

### POETICAL.

AN AUTUMN JOY.

It is a fair autumnal day.

The ground is strewn with yellow leaves;
The maple stems gleam bare and gray,
The grain is bound in golden sheaves;
Afar I hear the speckled quaits
Pipe shrilly 'mid the stubble dry,
And muffled beats from busy flaits
Within the barn near by.

The latest roses now are dead. Their petals scattered far and wide, The summe berries, richly red, Bedeck the lane on either side;

A dreamy calm is in the sir—
A dreamy echo on the sea;
Ab, never was a day more fair
Than this, which blesses me!

I see the shocks of ripened corn—
The yellow messes on the roof.
The diamond dew-drops of the morn,
That string with gens the spider's woof;
An saure haze is hanging low
About the outline of the hills,
And chanting sen-fowls southward go
From marshes, dats and kills.

For many years the autumn brought

A solemn sadness to my soul—
It sombred e'en my lightest thought,
And on my gayest moments stole;
Twas said, yet sweet—a strange alloy
Of hope and sorrow intertwined— This autumn brings me only joy, No shadow haunts my mind. And why is this? The dead leaves full-

The blostoms wither as of old;
And winter comes, with snowy pall
To wrap the earth so chill and cold; The sea fowl, strang athwart the sky, Still chant their plaintive monotone— And why, when leaves and blessoms die, Should I feel joy slone? Oh. ask me not-I must not tell ;

A fairy wove a magic spell
Areund me, when decayed the rose;
Two gifts did fading summer bring
Two symbols of aniading bliss—
Upon my linger glaws a ring,
Upon my linger—a kies.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

a Generation,

It is not so many years ago since the leading ship builders maintained that iron ships could not swim. When they had swum it was argued that they could not hold together, although we now know that iron specially in winter, and when the roads are heavy. But remember it was a favor, not your right, and you have a reciprocal duty to perform, and one which, I am sorry to observe is not always borne in mind. ships may be made of sizes and proportions observe, is not always borne in mind. that could never be repeated in wood, as, for example, the Great Eastern, 680 feet long, and other ships 400 feet long, and of a beam only one eleventh of their length. Next it was contended that iron ships would foul to such an extent as to prevent their being kept going, and it is but a very few years since iron war ships were reckoned as wholly impracticable. There were no argu-ments against water-tight bulkheads, because there could be none beyond these-that they cost something and weighed something; but it was a long time before they came into general use. Iron masts were objected to because they could not, as it was said, be cut away, as if it was always necessary to be cutting away masts, but a flange joint, with bolts and nuts near the deck, removed, which can be so opportunely applied here— H. Longnecker, R.; John Weller, R. with bolts and nuts near the deck, removed this objection. Iron standing rigging came in at last, and so did topsails that could be reefed from the deck just as the sails of windmills are reefed from the mill house. Anchors, too, of far greater holding power for a given weight are now common, and we have boat-lowering gear which will disengage both ends of a boat at the same instant of time. Once it was reckoned impossible to apply steam to the propulsion of ships, and, long afterwards, it was thought unlikely that screws could ever compete with pad-

In steamship machinery, too, it was the opinion only a few years ago that only slowengine speeds and spur gearing, or very coarse pitched screws, could ever answer. It is enough to say that this is not the opinion now. Even with high speeds of screwengines it was long before any one thought it worth while to apply counter-weights, patented, we may as well say, by Mr. Crampton, in 1847, six years before they were used

by Penn or Mr. Bourne.
The screw was once on the verge of dishonorable diamissal, and all for the want of Mr. Penn's wood bearings, the least likely, upon an a priori view, to withstand wear, and yet they constitute one of the greatest improvements ever made in steamship machinery. The same unlikely material, wood, now serves as the best for packing the many thousand jointed service condensers. High speed screw engines could not, it was once believed, work their air pumps at full stroke from the piston, yet we have now double acting pumps of large force worked at the rate of 60, 75 and even 106 double strokes per minute, and the unlikely material, Indiarubber, serves perfectly for the valves. Even the value of the marine engine governors has been at last discovered.

So with railways. We have been long amiliar with them, yet it was but very lately that clever engineers argued that they could never be worked underground with frequent trains as for metropolitan traffic. It is hardly longer since it was maintained that there was no hope for coal-burning locomotives. And who would admit, a few years ago, that continuous brakes, mechanically put on, could be worked on railway trains, or that mail bags could be caught at forty miles an hour, or that gas could be introduced in railway trains, or that communication between passengers and guards was both practicable and allowable, or that sleeping car-riages could be made both comfortable and profitable, or that signals could be so arranged, as by Anderson's plan, made by Yardley, of Manchester, that mistakes were no longer possible. And as for locomotive and carriage details, how long were balanced slide valves the ignus fatul of locomotive engi-neers; how long did it take to understand that Ramsbottom's mode of picking up water, just as it is wanted, is cheaper than him from the right road by want of encourwater, just as it is wanted, is cheaper than a carrying it about eight or ten tons at a time, with a ten or twelve ton tender to hold it; how long to learn that condensed steam how long to learn that condensed steam him from the right road by want or agement, but deprive yourself of the happiest privilege you will ever have of rewarding his labor. For it is only the young who can him from the right road by want or the privilege you will ever have of rewarding his labor. For it is only the young who can have a state of the privilege you will ever have of rewarding his labor. would certainly displace oil in the gravity or displacement lubricator, and how long will it take tolearn that axle boxes lubricated with oil cause less friction than the dirty, troublesome and extravagant grease pots now in use? It is only now that engineers are learning that locomotives can take a load up inclines of 1 in 10, and that without a mid-rail, and that bogic rolling stock is the easiest and safest of all. What a world of intrinsic that the takes to the safe t of irritation it has taken to convince engineers that Richard's indicator is the only one fit to be used for high speeds, even up to four hundred and lifty revolutions per minute; how long to instil into the minds of owners of steam power that Prony's friction brake, as improved by Appeld, is the only true measure of power, as developed or consumed by machines having a circular motion? By-and-by the Canadian railway managers and engineers will be believed the republican government of Mexico.

and we shall use chilled cast iron instead of wrought iron wheels. It was only a few years ago that the "wash" along the banks was reckoned a fatal obstacle to the employment of steam power on canals.

The Law and Manners of the Road. All of us have ideas more or less correct, in regard to the law which regulates our use

of the highways; and at any rate good sense and good nature are usually very safe guides. A few words on the subject, however, may not be amiss.

It is commonly said that every one has a right to half the road. This is practically true, and comes about in this wise: You and I meet upon the road-our legal rights are exactly equal, and both have a right to go our several ways without obstruction, so, popularly, we say I own half and you half. The law steps in to facilitate matters, and directs each to turn towards his right hand, This is true whatever the lead or the team : for if one can drive such a team that another and Sullivan-George D. Jackson, D. can pass him but with difficulty or at all, then their rights are no longer equal. This point becomes very important in winter, for it is no joke to turn your horse and all into the deep snow while your neighbor goes smoothly along in the beaten path. No one has a right so to load his team as not to be able to give up half the track to whoever demands it.

A footman may choose the part which pleases him or any portion of his right hand half of the way, and the team must yield it to him. This is clearly so in winter, and no man is obliged to step into the snow for one

XXII. Cambrior two horses. This is the law and the court

Now for the manners of the road, which, in some instances, vary from the law thereof. AMIV. Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene

AMIV. Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene

Thomas B. Searight, D.

XXV. Allegheny—James L. Graham, R;

Russell Errett, R.

XXVI. Washington and Research AMIV. Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene

XXV. Allegheny—James L. Graham, R;

Russell Errett, R.

XXVI. Washington and Research AMIV. to be equally well treated. They who exact inches will have inches exacted of them. If What Invention Has Done within your neighbor has a heavy load, consult his convenience as far as possible; you may sometimes be loaded. It has become a prac-tical rule of courtesy to turn for heavy teams,

One word in relation to teams going the same way, in which case many seem to think there is neither law nor manners. When a team comes up behind you, that team has a right to a reasonable space and opportunity to pass on-in fact to half the road for that purpose—and your obstructing him in his lawful desire is both bad manners and bad be asked is that you should stop. This is particularly so in the winter, when it is a heavy tax on a team to force it into a trot in Beaver deep snow, or deep mud, or frozen and deep ruts-made necessary by your continuing to "Wheel grease is a great lubricator, but good manners a vastly greater one."

Planchette. A few evenings since a young gentleman made a purchase of one of these curious telltale machines, and repaired to the residence of a young lady to whom he was paying his addresses, with the hope that planchette would reveal to him what he had failed, for want of courage, to obtain fram his fair dulcines. After striving at the house with the little joker concealed, and spending a few moments in the parlor in ordinary commonplaces with the young lady who had so drawn upon his warm affections, he managed to introduce planchette, and stated that he had one with him, and if the young ady had no objections, they would while away a short time in testing the powers of the invisible. Accordingly, they arranged themselves at the table, and after spending some length of time in serious effort, they succeeded in receiving answers that satisfied their minds that planchette was but toe well acquainted with the affairs of the world, and what lies in the future. Emboldened with success, the lady propounded, mentally, sundry questions, and prompt answers were

returned. The sequel to this interview we give to our readers, as related to us by a female friend to whom it had been confided, giving the questions and responses in the order in which they occurred. As a matter of course, the manipulator being a young lady, her first inquiry was: "Shall I ever get married ?" "Yes," promptly came from planchette.
"When I" "Two years." "To whom ?"
"S — B — ." This was entirely satisfactory, as it included both the parties present, was the consummation both devoutly wished, except as to time, which appeared to be unreasonably delayed." "Shall we be happy ?" "Perfectly." Now followed a question to which the young lady desired a faithful solution, as it appeared to her the consummation of earthly bliss. "Shall we have children?" "Yes." "Girls and boys?" "Certainly." "How many?" The answer to this the young lady was anxious to note carefully as much depended upon the result. Northampto Planchette was deliberative, evincing no Lewis H. Stot haste, desirous of making no mistake in the figures, but wrote with considerable dis-tinctness, "S-e-v-e-u-t," when the young lady-shoved the instrument from her with such force that it fell upon the floor, and it was divided in halves by the fall. Whether planchette intended "seventeen" or "seven-ty" was not determined, and we presume time alone can discover the entire answer.

New Albany Ledger. ENCOURAGE THE YOUNG .- If a young man deserves praise, be sure you give it to him, else you not only run a chance of driving receive much reward from men's praise; the old, when they are great, get too far beyond old, when they are great, get too far beyond and above what you may think of them. You may urge them with sympathy, and surround them with acclamation, but they will doubt your pleasure and despise your praise. You might have cheered them in their race through the asphodel meadows of their youth; you might have brought the proud, bright sealed to their faces, if you had cried bright scarlet to their faces, if you had cried but once, "Well done !" as they dashed up the first goal of their early ambition. But now their pleasure is in memory, and their ambition is in heaven. They can be kind to you, you can never more be kind to them.

# THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

VIII. Berks—J. D. Davis, D.
IX. Schuylkill—W. M. Randall, D.
X. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—
Charleton Burnett, D.

Fisher, R.

can, D. XX. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton-Alex.

Stutzman, R. XXI. Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mislin, Juniata and Perry-C. J. T. McIntire, D;

XXII. Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson--

James Kerr, R. XXVIII. Mercer, Venango and Warren-G. C. Brown, R.

### ASSEMBLY.

Districts.

1 David Foy, R.
2 John Metiinnis, D.
3 Samuel Jesephs, D.
4 Geo. W. Myers, R.
5 John I. Rodgers, D.
6 Chas. J. Kleckner, R.
7 Jas. Subers, R.
8 J. V. Stokes, R.
9 Saml D. Dalley, D.
Adams—Dr. A. B. Dill. D.

Blair-Joseph Robinson, R. in, R.; James H. Webb, R.

Cameron, Clinton and McKean-W. J. Davis, D.

Clarion and Jefferson-R. B. Brown, D. Clearfield, Elk and Forest-John W. Wallace, D.

Cumberland—Theodore Cornman, D. Dauphin—A. J. Herr, R.; H. B. Hoffman,

Delaware-Augustus B. Leedom, R.

Fayette-Wm. R. Playford, D. Franklin and Perry-John Shively, D.; Capt. John H. Walker, R. Greens-Joseph Sedgwick, D.

F. Brown, R.; Amos A. Martin, R. Indiana and Westmoreland-David M. Marshal, R.; James A. Hunter, R.; A. C. Hamilton, R. Lancaster- Aaron H. Summy, R.;

G. Herrold, R. Montgomery-James Eschbach, D.; Henry

Phillip Breen, D. Burrett, R.; Almon P. Stephens, R.

RECAPITULATION. House. Senate.

Republicans, 18 | Republicans, Democrats, 15 | Democrats, Republican maj., 3 Republican maj., Republican majority on joint ballot,

SENATE.

City of Philadelphia—W. McCandless, D;
Second District, A. W. Henzey, R; Third
District, D. A. Nagle, D; Fourth District,
Council Consel, R.

Consell, R.

C

G. Miller, D.

Harry White, R.
XXIII. Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk—William A. Wallace, D. XXIV. Westmoreland. Fayette and Greene Erening Post.

Taylor, R. XXVII. Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong

XXIX, Crawford and Eric-M, B, Low-

Philadelphia.

Adams-Dr. A. B. Dill, D. Allegheny-George Wilson, R.; George F. Morgan, R.; James Taylor, R; M. S. iaw. If your load is heavy, do the best you F. Morgan, R.; James Taylor, R; M. S. can. In most cases the very least that can Humphreys, R.; Vincent Miller, R.; Samuel

try, D.
Butler, Lawrence and Mercer-Alexander Leslie, R.; George S. Westlake, R.; David Robinson, R.; John Edwards, R. Cambrin-John Porter, D. Carbon and Monroe-James Place, D.

Centre-P. Gray Meck, D. Chester-Dr. S. M. Meredith, R.; Archi-medes Robb, R.; James M. Phillips, R.

Columbia and Montour-George Scott, D. Crawford-William Beatty, R.; S. W.

Erie-George P. Rea, R.; John D. Stranahan, R.

Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin-Samuel

chell, R. Lebanon-J. G. Heilman, R. Creitz, D. Luzerne-S. F. Bossard, D.; D. L. O'Neill, D.; N. G. Westler, D. Lycoming, Snyder and Union-W. P. I. Painter, R.; Capt. Thomas Church, R.; Wm.

Northampton-George H. Gaudie, D.; Lewis H. Stout, D.

Northumberland — W. H. Kase, D.

Pike and Wayne — W. M. Nelson, D.

Potter and Tioga — J. B. Niles, R.; B. B.

Schuylkill-D. E. Nice, D.; M. Beard, D.; Susquehanna and Wyoming-Col. Loren R.; Junius R. Clark, R.

39

The Aurora (Ill.) Herald says : "Judge B. F. Parks of this city made a speech at the Court House on Saturday night. He com-menced his speech by calling on the band to play "Dixie." He declared with great emphasis that any man who voted the "Republican ticket ought to wake up in the morning and find his oldest child dead, his houses and his barns burned, and his stock

d'Afrique.

The Conl Trade.

V. Chester, Delaware and Montgomery
W. W. Worthington, R; C. H. Stinson, R.
VI. Bucks—R. J. Linderman, D.
VII. Lehigh and Northampton—R. S. of last year. Then prices opened in the spring at \$7.25 to \$7.50, and declined in the

fall to \$4 75 to \$5. A. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—
Charleton Burnett, D.
XI. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming

P. M. Osterhout, R.

This spring prices opened at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and have advanced to \$5,50 and \$5.75, with a prospect of higher prices. Rail-XI. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wydania,
P. M. Osterhout, R.
XII. Luzerne—Samuel G. Turner, D.
XIII. Potter, Tioga, McKean and Clinton
—A. G. Olmstead, R.
VIV. Lycoming, Union and Soyder—John
VIV. Lycoming, Union and Soyder—John
Could freights and the increase wages has lead much to do with the increase of rates. The railroad tolls are twenty-five per cent, higher than in the spring, and there has been a large advance in constwise feeights. The demand of Eastern manufacture of stock XV. Northumberland, Montour, Columbia turers will prevent an accumulation of stock and Sullivan—George D. Jackson, D. before the close of navigation. As soon as XVI. Dauphin and Lebanon—G. Dawson
Coleman, R.
XVII. Lancaster—E. Billingfelt, R. J. W.

Before the close of navigation. As soon as cold weather sets in it is probable that rates will be lower along the lines of railroad leading from the mines than at present; and Fisher, R.

XVIII. York and Cumberland—Andrew
G. Miller, D.

XIX. Adams and Franklin—M. C. Dun
KIX. Adams and Franklin—M. C. Dun-

The amount of anthracite coal mined this year will be about fourteen and a quarter million tons, or an increase of seven or eight hundred thousand tons over last year. It was expected that the increase would be ten per cent., but it will not reach that amount. The trade is now in a very healthy state, and it is not probable that the low prices of last year will again be reached. -N. F.

#### A Cloud of Grasshoppers. The plague of grasshoppers is again sweep-

ing over a large part of Texas. The following extract of a letter from John H. Cochran, dated at Belknap on the 16th ultimo, describes the first appearance of the pest:
"Yesterday, the 15th, I saw a sight which
I hope no mortal man will ever see again.
About three o'clock P. M. I went to the door, and observing that the sun shone but dimly, I looked for the cause. I saw in the distant west what I took to be the smoke of an immense fire, but on looking closer I per-ceived that it was not smoke. What is it? was the inquiry of every one, both old and young. It continued to approach, and in about two hours near enough to us to see that it was a dense mass of moving matter. dear mother I find it hard, very hard to sever Nearer and nearer, dimmer the sun shines -we see what it is—the Egyptian plague!
From the ground upward as far as the eye
could see, on account of their denseness,

was an almost solid mass of living, moving insects-grasshoppers.
"All who saw the sight agree that for Kerr, R.

Armstrong—Col. S. M. Jackson, R.

Beaver and Washington—H. J. Vankirk,
R.; A. S. Buffington, R.; Thomas Nicholson, wind. They were some three miles wide, should be no exception. All that the far-Bedford, Fulton and Somerset-Lieut. J. and as long each way as the horizon was to mers grow, or should grow, can be converted H. Longnecker, R.; John Weller, R.

Berks-Henry S. Hottenstein, D.; Henry
Brobet, D.; Richmond L. Jones, D.

us. This could be seen before they approached under the course of plenty. If your present stock will not consume all your stock food economically very limited, on account of the denseness | fed, buy more stock to make a profit on the Bradford and Sullivan—John L. Chamber- of the mass. They passed over in a north- balance. A farmer who understands his in, R.; James H. Webb, R. east directions; still we have millions left business will always know how to do this;

> WANT OF COURAGE.—Sydney Smith, in his work on Moral Philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for the want of a therefore the best; but we cannot have it little brass, as it is termed :

scure men who have only remained in oblengths in the career of fame. The fact is, on the bank thinking of the cold danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually who keeps a horse not to have one. calculating risks and adjusting nice chances, it all did very well before the Flood, when over-squeamishness at present, the opportu- more enlightened neighbors who keep up nity slips away; the very period of life with the times. Lehigh-John H. Fogel, D.; Daniel H. at which a man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feeling, and of efforts It should be mixed with cut hay or straw made in defiance of strict and sober calcu-

lation. PRETTY Good,-A few afternoons since, two young men were noticed on board the Amboy steamboat, apparently criticising the elaborate dresses, &c., of some ladies sitting near them. One was heard to say to his companion, "Charley? some one—I farget true study of mankind was man.' "Oh will enable the farmer to keep one third more stock. Here is where the extra profit yes!" his friend replied. "You mean Pope.
Well, what of it, Tom?" "Why," answered
Tom, "I rather think if old Mr. Pope was living now, he would change his tune. He

When a girl gets to be eighteen she is, in her own judgment, about the nicest, keenest, best looking, liveliest, most knowing, most some of the prejudices entertained against witty, most tasefully dressed, and altogether the nestest to perfection of anything yet out. Buckwhest cakes are equal to pure white When she reaches thirty, she looks back and bread as regards the phosphates or bonesees there was at least one very silly, vain and nonsensical girl in those days.

The experiment lately made in Glasgow of establishing cheap dining places, has not only proved very successful, but has pro-duced a result in a direction not originally contemplated. The cooks and attendants are all women, and their habits of neatness and culinary skill are so highly prized by the clerks and artisans of Glasgow, that the

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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

square.
Auditors', Administrators, and Executors' Notices 53.00. Oblitusries (except the fisual announcement which is free,) to be paid for at advertising rates.
Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents

per line.
Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Edu-cational objects, one-half the above rates.
Transient advertisements will be published unti-ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly

OFF HER BENDER.—The "Grecian bend" found its way into a street car, in one of the

cities, a day or two ago, and an audacious youth, of a poetic turn of mind, perpetra-ted the following concerning it:

She stepped upon the platform—
Hor grace I can't forget—
For, oh! that Grecian bend of hers
Clings to my memory yet.
Her smile was like the sunbeam,
Her bonnet "some," you bet;
But that lovely Grecian bend of hers
Was the "beaviest" bend I met.
Her wasfall was assessed.

Was the "neartest bend I mes.
Her waterfall was gorgeous,
And all who saw contend
That her grace was hever equalled
By the Saratega bend.
But, also for maiden beauty—

Dust will return to dust, And the most enchanting bender Is doomed to moth and rust.

In stooping to assume her seat,
(I hate to tell, but must.)
Some whalebone thing that stayed her op
Bent double—and then blust!
She softly sighed, and sweetly smiled,

And then, in accents tender, As she rubbed her back, she gently said, "Thank Heaven, I'm off my bender." On, Who Could Resist !- "Dear Gustus I want you to come to see me. You must

"Come to me darling, I em lonely without you, Oh ' I am lonely to-night love without you, Daytime and nighttime I am dreaming about you "Gus, come to night. I am next door to

marry a woman and do for her, I want him

the coffee-house. Yours, truly, SALLIE." Wishes of ladies: First, a husband; second, a fortune; third, a baby; fourth, a trip to Europe: fifth, a better looking dress than any of her neighbors; sixth, to be well buttered with flattery; seventh, to have no-thing to do in particular; eighth, to be handsome, which is sometimes commendsble, since to be plain or less is a defect; ninth, to be thought well of, which is also commendable, except it be from those whose opinions are worthless; tenth, to make n sensation; eleventh, to attend weddings; twelfth, to be always considered under

thirty. A BOY was sent by his mother to saw some stove wood out of old railroad ties. Going out doors shortly after, she found the youth sitting on the saw horse, with his head down. The mother asked her hopeful son why he

# AGRICULTURAL, &C.

Feeding Horses. Every one who keeps a horse, either for

Bucks-Joshua Beans, D.; Edward M'Kins- of the first coming. This is no exaggera- but never waste, although your farm and granaries may be full to overflowing. Grass, either green or cured, is the natura! ittle brass, as it is termed; green all the year round in this climate, "A great deal of talent is lost to the therefore we should do the next best thing world for the want of a little courage. Every | with it-cook it-steam it. Experience has day sends to their graves a number of cb. proven that hay when steamed has all its natural juices and virtues revived, and is scurity because the timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could only have been induced to begin, when steamed, is just as palatable to affect. would in all probability have gone great as that which has been well cured and preserved. For both convenience and economy that in order to do anything in this world hay should be cut before being steamed worth doing, we must not stand shivering | Hay and straw cutters have been so improved of late years, and competition has so reduced

prices, that there is no excuse for any man Straw has become too valuable to be used for bedding stock. Look at its price in the a man could consult his friends upon an in- market reports-it is almost equal to the tended publication for a hundred and fifty best of hay. Then why waste it when you years, and then live to enjoy its success for | can make so much more out of it by steam six or seven centuries afterwards; but at ing and feeding it. It is not thus lost to the present a man waits and doubts, and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle,
and his first cousin, and his particular
friends, till one day he finds he is sixty-five
years of age, that he has lost so much time
in consulting first cousins and particular
friends that he has no more time left to foilow their advice. There is so little time

stock, will not be able to compete with their Hopkins, R.; Jacob G. Peters, R.; J. C. Gat- low their advice. There is so little time stock, will not be able to compete with their

> alone; it is based on experience carefully tested and found that there is a gain of at least fifty per cent. Now if two tons of Lay or straw cut and steamed are equal to three tons not thus treated, and two bushels of corn ground and steamed are equal to three bushels unground and raw, than every third ton and every his name-said, many years ago, that the third bushel is saved by this process, which

> > comes in .- Am. Stock Journa!.

There is a great wastefulness in feeding

whole grain to horses, or any other stock. It should not only be ground but steamed.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES AS FOOD .- A French savant has been recently making some in-Venango and Warren-Col. A. P. Duncan, would say, the true study of mankind is too vestigations with buckwheat, as I read a few days ago in a London publication, from which I condense the following interesting buckwheat cakes as an article of food :making material, and nitrogenous principles which they contain, and are superior to bread in fatty matters. The general yield of buckwheat when cooked is about three times the weight of the flour used, showing that such flour will retain forty to forty-one per cent. of water. Between different batches of ground buckwheat there is a great dissimilarity of composition—one batch containing nearly seven times as much nitrogen, twenty-five times the amount of phosphates, and a Hon. Alfred Russell, United States district attorney for Michigan, has pronounced for Grant.

Two ladies suffering with the "Grecian bend" were recently hooted from the streets of Montreal.

In case of a European war France can put into the field 30,000 soldiers of its armee d'Afrique.

The clerks and artisans of Glasgow, that the proprietor finds he can seldom keep any of his girls beyond a short period. They are eagerly sought after as wives; out of 200 girls, not fewer than 24 having been married during the present year. It is hoped that they may accomplish good as a sort of missionary housekeepers among the working classes, who are backward not merely in the niceties and comforts, but also in the econodicties and much exercise for their perfect niceties and comforts, but also in the econostemach and much exercise for their perfect digestion. - Germantown Telegraph