THE SUNBURY AMERICAN,
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Subscriptions taken for less than six Months.

CONNECTED with this establishment is an extensive NEW JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type equal to any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

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SUNBURY, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1872.

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10 Lines, or about 100 Words, make a Square

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Professional.

L. H. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA., office in Masser's Building, near the Court House. Front Room up stairs above the Drug Store. Collections made in Northumberland and adjoining counties.
Sunbury, Pa., June 8, 1872.

T. H. B. KASE,
ATTORNEY, COUNSELLOR, &c. Office in the Clement Buildings, second floor. Entrance on Market street, Sunbury, Pa.
Sunbury, March 16, 1872.-1y.

S. B. BOYER, Attorney at Law. Nos. 2 and 3, Second Floor Bright's Building, Sunbury, Pa. Professional business attended to, in the courts of Northumberland and adjoining counties. Claims promptly collected. Consultation can be had in the German language.
March 25th, 1871.—1y.

J. G. MARKLE & CO. Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.
Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Pocket Books, Dairies, &c.

S. P. WOLVERTON, Attorney at Law. Market Square, SUNBURY, PA. Professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to.

C. A. REIMENSNYDER, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—All business entrusted to his care attended to promptly and with diligence. apl27-67

H. B. MASSER, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming. apl10-69

A. N. BRICE, Attorney at Law, Sunbury, Pa. Office in Masonic Hall Building.—Collections of claims, writings, and all kinds of legal business attended to carefully and with dispatch. [April 8, 1871.—1y.

O. W. ZIEGLER. L. T. ROHRBACH.
ZIEGLER & ROHRBACH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office in Hagenbuch's Building, lately occupied by Judge Rockefeller and L. T. Rohrbach, Esq.
Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining counties.
Dec. 2, 1871.

Hotels and Restaurants.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE, A. BECK, Proprietor, Nos. 812 and 814 Market Street, above eighth, PHILADELPHIA. Terms, $2 per day. He respectfully solicits your patronage. Jan6'72.

BYERLY'S HOTEL,
JOSIAH BYERLY, Proprietor, Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., on the road leading from Georgetown to Uniontown, Smith Inn, Trevorton Pottsville, &c.
The choicest Liquors and Segars at the bar. The tables are provided with the best of the season. Stabling large and well suited for drovers, with good ostlers.
Every attention paid to make guests comfortable.
Nov. 11, 1871.-1y.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, C. NEFF Proprietor, Corner of Market & Second Streets, opposite the Court House, Sunbury, Pa. May28,'70.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
JOSEPH BACHER, Proprietor,
Third Street, near the Depot,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
This hotel is conducted on the European plan. Meals at all hours day and night. A Ladies' Saloon attached. The best of liquors kept at the bar. Charges moderate. [may18,'72.

NATIONAL HOTEL. AUGUSTUS NWALD, Proprietor, Georgetown North'd County, Pa., at the Station of the N. C. R. W. Choice wines and cigars at the bar.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling and attentive ostlers.

HUMMEL'S RESTAURANT,
LOUIS HUMMEL, Proprietor,
Commerce St., SHAMOKIN, PENN'A.
Having just refitted the above Saloon for the accomodation of the public, is now prepared to serve his friends with the best refreshments, and fresh Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, and all other malt liquors.

J. VALER'S
WINTER GARDEN AND HOTEL
Nos. 720, 722, 724 & 727 Vine St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

WINTER GARDEN HOTEL,
(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN)
Centrally located, connecting with all the City Passenger Railway Cars, from all the Depots in the City.
Excellent Accommodations for Travellers.
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concerts every evening in the Summer and Winter Garden.
Orchestrion Concert Every Afternoon.
FINE LADIES' RESTAURANT—THE BEST OF REFRESHMENTS SERVED.
Office of J. Valer's Fountain Park Brewery.
June 4, 1870.-1y.

Business Cards.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—GRANT BROS., Shippers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in WHITE AND RED ASH COAL, SUNBURY, PA. (LOWER WHARF.)
Sole Agents, westward, at the celebrated Henry Clay Coal. jan19-66

S. S. RHOADS. J. PACKER HAAS.
S. S. RHOADS & CO.,
RETAIL DEALERS OF
ANTHRACITE COAL, SUNBURY, PENN'A.
OFFICE WITH HAAS, FAGELY & CO.,
Orders left at Seasholtz & Bro's., office Market Street, will receive prompt attention. Country custom respectfully solicited.
Feb. 4, 1871.—tf.

ANTHRACITE COAL!
VALENTINE DIETZ, Wholesale and Retail dealer in every variety of
ANTHRACITE COAL, UPPER WHARF, SUNBURY, PENN'A.
All kinds of Grain taken in exchange for Coal. Orders solicited and filled promptly. Orders left at S. F. Nevin's Confectionery Store, on Third Street, will recieve prompt attention, and money receipted for, the same as at the office.

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned having connected the Coal business with his extensive FLOUR & GRAIN Trade, is prepared to supply families with the VERY BEST OF COAL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Egg, Stove and Nut, constantly on hand. Grain taken in exchange for Coal.
J. M. CADWALLADER.
Sunbury, Jan. 15, 1870.—tf.

DENTISTRY.
GEORGE M. RENN,
Simpson's Building, Market Square,
SUNBURY, PA.,
prepared to do all kinds of work pertaining to Dentistry. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Teeth, and other Dental Material, from which he will be able to select, to meet the wants of his customers.
All work warranted to give satisfaction, or else the money refunded.
He has the very best Mouth Wash and Tooth-Powders for sale on hand.
The references are the numerous patrons for whom he has worked for the last twelve years.
Sunbury, April 21, 1871.

New Advertisements.

Up De Graff's
EYE AND EAR
INFIRMARY,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
THIS institution is now open for the reception of Patients for the treatment of Disease of the
EYE,
EAR,
THROAT,
LUNGS,
CATARRH,
&c., &c., &c.,
and operations in GENERAL SURGERY. Our collection of INSTRUMENTS is very large, comprising all the latest IMPROVEMENTS, enabling us to meet
SURGERY
in all forms. Physicians are invited to accompany Patients to our Institution for operations. By request of many Citizens, we will attend to calls in GENERAL PRACTICE.
Infirmary, Clement's Building.
CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STS.,
SUNBURY, PA.

C. E. UP DE GRAFF,
Physician and Surgeon.
Sunbury, Feb. 3, 1872.-tf.

J. W. WASHINGTON'S
GRAND BARBER SHOP.
The old permanent shop of the town
We decline the boast, but at the same time consider that the mighty truth may be seasonably spoken without manifesting an uncomfortable amount of vanity and ambition.
Just twenty years ago I began my business career in this place—half my lifetime thus far spent, have I stood upon the floor of our shop—day after day, and night after night, and applied the sharp blue gleaming steel, and within that elapse of time embraced by the mighty folds of that eventful period have I shaved nearly everybody in the country (in common parlance) and to oblige the public interest we herein publicly announce to our patrons old and new that we are ready to shave them all again three hundred thousand times or more.
Come when you please, *just in time* is the maxim—we are always ready to work, forenoon or afternoon, to shave you, hair cut you, shampoo you, whisker dye you, or perfume, comb and arrange the hair with artistic skill, in the "water fall" or water raise style to suit the customer. We work to please, not please to work.
Stop, don't go past our shop to get shaved on the basis of ability—because we do it as well as it can be done or ever could be.
A chance is all that we demand
To give the proof we hold in hand.
A few door above Depot, near Market street.
Oct. 1, 1870.

LIQUOR STORE!
CHRISTIAN NEFF,
Second Street, opposite the Court House, SUNBURY, PA.,
Respectfully invites the attention of Retailers and others, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep all kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
Consisting of Pure Brandies: Cognac, Cherry, Ginger, Rochelle and Otard.
Whiskies: Pure Rye Copper-Distilled, Monongahela, Apple and Nectar.
PURE HOLLAND GIN!
Wines: Champagne Wine, Sherry, Port and Claret.
Crab Cider, Champagne Cider, N. E. Rum, Brown Stout and Scotch Ale.
STOMACH AND BAR BITTERS,
And all others Liquors which can be found in the city markets, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail. Every article guaranteed as represented. Also, a large lot of DEMIJOHNS and BOTTLES, always on hand.
Orders promptly attended to, and public patronage respectfully solicited
C. NEFF.
Sunbury, July 3, 1869.—1y.

JACOB SHIPMAN. THOMPSON DERR.
Fire, Life and Accident
INSURANCE AGENCY
or
SHIPMAN & DERR,
MARKET STREET, SUNBURY, PA.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.

N. American,	Philadelphia,	Assets, $2,785,580
Enterprise,	"	523,365
Manhattan,	New York,	1,368,091
N. American	"	802,570
Lorillard,	"	1,656,159
Yonkers & N	York "	882,180
Hanover,	"	750,000
Imperial,	London,	8,000,002
Lycoming,	Muncy,	5,501,000
Franklin'	Philadelphia,	2,895,731
Home,	New York,	4,510,368
Hartford,	Hartford,	2,544,210
Phœnix,	"	1,627,010
Travelers,	"	1,351,067
Farmers Ins. Co.,	York,	929,100
N. British & Mercantile		14,865,224
Nommerce,	New York,	253,100
Corwich,	Norwich,	368,201
New England Mutual Life,		7,300,000

NEW
Flour, Feed, Fruit and Vegetable Store,
Spruce Street, between Front and Second,
SUNBURY, PA.
JOHN WILVER
having just opened a Store at the above place, where all kinds of of the best brands of
Flour and Feed
will be sold at greatly reduced prices. The celebrated Buck's Mills Flour will be kept constantly on hand. Also, all kinds of
Feed, Grain, Corn, Oats and Rye, chopped or whole,
Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage & Fruit
generally, at a cheaper rate than can be bought elsewhere. All goods delivered Free of Charge.
Call and examine my stock and ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN WILVER.
Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1871.-tf.

Don't Read This!!
Good morning, Mrs. A., where are you bound for so early?
Mrs. A.—Why Mrs. C., don't you know Mr. Byerly has bought out the Grocery and Confectionery Store of Haas & Weaver, and is selling nice fresh Groceries, Canned Fruit, and in fact, everything in the Grocery line, cheaper than the cheapest, and I have got tired paying high prices, so I have made up my mind after this to patronize Mr. Byerly. So good morning, Mrs. C. I must go.
Mrs. C., to herself.—Well I am bound to find out for myself, and will go to Byerly's new cheap cash Grocery, the next time I want any
Groceries, Confectionieries or Prime Oysters.
I will just say to all come and give me a trial, and satisfy yourselves that there is one cheap cash Grocery in Sunbury.
Remember the place, No. 11, South Third St., in Clement House Building, Sunbury, Pa.
S. BYERLY.
Sunbury, Jan. 20, 1872.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL
DR. JOHNSTON,
Physician of this celebrated Institution, has discovered the most certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy in the world for all
DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.
Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—these terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.
YOUNG MEN
especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.
MARRIAGE.
Married Persons or Young Men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness, (Loss of Procreative Power—Impotency), Nervous Excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other Disqualification, speedily relieved.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Impotency, Loss of Power, immediately Cured and full Vigor Restored.
This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.
A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.
Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keep them trifling month after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.
DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduated from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.
TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.
These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Back and Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.
MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.
Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.
YOUNG MEN
Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating
MARRIAGE,
reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.
A CERTAIN DISEASE.
When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful suffering, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."
It is a melancholy fact that thousands DIE victims to this terrible disease, through falling into the hands of Ignorant or unskillful PRETENDERS, who, by the use of that deadly Poison, Mercury, &c., destroy the constitution, and incapable of curing, keep the unhappy sufferer month after month taking their noxious or injurious compounds, and instead of being restored to a renewal of Life Vigor and Happiness, in despair leave him with ruined Health to sigh over his galling disappointment.
To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most Inviolable Secrecy, and from his extensive practice and observations in the great Hospitals of Europe, and the first in this country, viz: England, France, Philadelphia and elsewhere, is enabled to offer the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all diseases of imprudence.
DR. JOHNSTON,
OFFICE, NO. 7, S. FREDERICK STREET,
BALTIMORE, M. D.
Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.
No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send a portion of advertisement describing symptoms.
There are so many Paltry, Designing and Worthless Impostors advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and ruining the health of all who unfortunately fall into their power, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office.
ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.
The many thousands cured at this Establishment, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the representatives of the press and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. Skin diseases speedily cured.
February 10, 1872.—1y

Select Poetry.

OLD ZEKE CORNBLOOM GOES FOR GRANT.

I do not know much about farming,
According to chimikil science,
And so my potatoes and corn
Must take chances with such appliance.
I plow deep and plant in rotation,
And raise a heap more than I want;
I'm not ill-content with the country,
And not ill-disposed toward Grant.

I do not know much of Conventions,
And ne'er made a speech in my life;
I never went much on a caucus,
Nor mixed in political strife.
But if I was only a spouter,
Or if I was much on a chant,
I'd holler a stave for the Union,
And speak a good word for old Grant.

I do not know much of finance,
I hate to be dunned as a debtor,
And when I owe money, I think
The sooner it's paid why the better.
And seace Grant's been boss of the nation
Its bills have been reg'larly met;
He's lightening the load of taxation
And paying the national debt.

I do not know much about fightin'—
My notions don't that way incline;
But when it comes down to a scrimmage,
He never was beat on that line.
When treason was threatnin' to swamp us,
T'was he gave the thing its death blow;
And as he brought us through the danger,
I ain't going back on him now.

I do not pretend to know much
About "tariffs" and "balance of trade,"
But business is gner'ly lively,
And pretty fair profits is made;
And in spite of the growling soreheads,
"Civil Service Reform" and sich rant,
I'm well satisfied with the country,
And, by thunder, I'm going for Grant.

Miscellaneous.

STARTLING POLITICAL DISCLOSURES!

Horace Greeley's Bargain.

The People to be Taxed Millions to Pay Pensions to Southern Rebels!

BINGHAMPTON, July 20.

The pledge of the managers of the Binghampton *Republican* is at least redeemed, and the great conspiracy of Greeley, Seymour and Hutchins is proven to the world. The "challenge" of twenty days' standing direct to the trio has failed to call forth a denial. One charge was that Horace Greeley agreed in October, 1871, on his own behalf, to be a candidate for President if Horatio Seymour and the Democratic leaders would support him, and that he held a correspondence on that subject; that Mr. Greeley formerly recognized his agreement, and communicated the fact of the Democratic proposition to Reuben E. Fenton, who consented to give assistance to the scheme; that Horatio Seymour subsequently agreed to give his support conditionally; that he communicated to Waldo Hutchins on this subject in reference to the Cincinnati Convention, and that Seymour acknowledged the correspondence with Hutchins in a letter dated May 1, 1872, three days before the Cincinnatti Convention; that Hutchins responded, and became a delegate to that convention; that the fact of Democratic coalition was well understood by some to the delegates to that Convention, and that the expectation of Democratic support securely Mr. Greeley's nomination. The disclosures show that Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, New York, is the originator of the movement which made Mr. Greeley the Cincinnatti and Baltimore nominee. He wrote to Mr. Greeley last September, giving his views about the coming campaign, and invited him to become a candidate. Carmichael's letter was addressed inside to Hon. Horace Greeley, the next President of the United States. He told Mr. Greely the time had come "to raft over." Mr. Greely expressed his willingness to become a candidate, but feared the Democratic leaders would not support him. He invited Carmichael by letter to an interview. He accordingly went to New York and had a long talk with Mr. Greeley in the *Tribune* office, when Mr. Greeley told Carmichael that Seymour was a standing candidate with the Democratic party, and that Seymour would not step aside for him.

Carmichael replied that Gov. Seymour had not been consulted, and had not said what he would do. Carmichael then offered to undertake to secure Seymours' consent and co-operation to the movement, and Mr. Greeley agreed to become a candidate if Seymour and other prominent Democrats would endorse him. Carmichael saw Seymour, who was at first inclined unfavorably to the project. He soon saw Seymour again by appointment, and said he, "Seymour had concluded that Carmichael was right, and that the Democrats could support Greeley."

Carmichael soon informed Greeley of his success with Seymour, and went about the State immediately to consult with the Democratic leaders. The first plan was to call a convention in Otsego county to nominate Mr. Greeley and start the campaign. Last April Mr. Greeley wrote to Carmichael that he would withdraw, as he did not think the Democracy would support him, but the latter prevailed on him to stick until he had time to work the thing up. The above is from the lips of Carmichael himself, who at the close of his statements nervously said that he would rather be in fire than in this business. Statements are given of several citizen of Otsego county, relating to the whole matter, whose characters for veracity are unquestioned, and who are about equally divided politically. G. A. Dodge, editor of the Unadilla *Times*, Bainbridge *Review*, and Oneonta *Democrat*, said Carmichael began to talk of Greeley for the Democratic nominee last fall, and that Carmichael, to prove what he was talking about, produced the Greeley-Seymour letters. Henry Van Deusen, of Unadilla, has seen some of the

LETTERS FROM GREELEY AND SEYMOUR,

among which were quite a number of Greeley's. They all had more or less reference to Mr. Greeley's being a candidate for the Presidency. One letter received from Greeley the last of April spoke of the necessity of some Democrat going to Cincinnati to secure his (Greeley's) nomination there, and his preference was for Carmichael. Hon. Robert W. Courtney, of Sidney, was shown by Carmichael a letter from Greeley last March on the subject of holding a convention in Otsego county to nominate him. When Mr. Courtney advised him that such a movement at that time would be premature, Carmichael was just starting for Syracuse to have an interview with General John A. Greene. B. F. Arnold, Esq., attorney and counsellor at Unadilla, saw and read the letters of Seymour and Greeley. Carmichael told him that at one of his interviews with Seymour the latter agreed to go and see Hutchins, which he failed to do so, but wrote Hutchins giving his views on the subject of nominating Mr. Greeley. He also wrote to Carmichael, saying that he had failed to see Hutchins, but had written to him and enclosed to Carmichael the substance of his letter to Hutchins. Seymour's letters to Hutchins were used at

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION,

and a copy was sent to Fenton. E. M. Packard, postmaster at Unadilla, saw a letter from Greeley to Carmichael, dated last April, urging the latter to stir around with the Democrats for him (Greeley). Carmichael informed him that he had received the *Tribune* since April free of charge. Carmichael said when he went to Albany to see Peckham and Cassidy with his scheme, they called him a fool, and told him to go home and stay there. There is good authority for stating that Carmichael went to Mr. Folet, a banker at Otsego, and imparted information of his plans, when Folet advanced him money on his wool crop to pay his expenses to Utica and New York to confer with Greeley and Seymour. He frequently visited Folet, and showed him letters dated last October. Letters received from Greeley by Carmichael were enclosed in another envelope and sent to Seymour, and vice versa. In the course of time they were again sent to Carmichael with other letters. William T. Finch, Esq., has had the special privilege of translating difficult letters for Carmichael, and can tell a good deal when he is authoritatively summoned. Carmichael's first

INTERVIEW IN THE TRIBUNE OFFICE

lasted four or five hours. The following affidavit is by Charles S. Carpenter, editor of the Oneonta *Herald*, and a highly esteemed gentleman. Other affidavits will be telegraphed hereafter.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. CARPENTER.

ONEONTA, July 17, 1872.—C. S. Carpenter, being sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Oneonta, Otsego county, in the State of New York, and that he is well acquainted with Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, in said county; that Carmichael has for many years been a Democrat, interested in county, State and national conventions, which he frequently attended, and that he has for about a year past been engaged in seeking a Democratic candidate for the Presidency; that Carmichael was last fall in correspondence with Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour, on the question of making new issues, one of which was the

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS TO DISABLED REBEL SOLDIERS,

as well as Union soldiers, and that deponent saw letters from said Greeley and from Seymour on that question; that one of Greeley's letters, which deponent recognized by what he knows of Greeley's handwriting and by the *Tribune* heading, this letter being an answer to a letter of Carmichael, asking his views on the confederate pension question—expressed the views of Mr. Greeley as favorable to the passage of a law providing that the General Government pay pensions to Southern disabled soldiers; although he (Greeley) doubted whether Congress would pass a bill; that deponent read the letter carefully, and this was its true expression and meaning, and it was freely discussed between Carmichael and deponent; that this letter was, according to deponent's best recollection, dated in August or early in September, 1871; deponent saw a letter from Horatio Seymour on the same subject at about the same time; Mr. Seymour expressed himself in opposition to making the pension an issue then; that deponent also saw another letter of Horace Greeley addressed to Carmichael, in which Greeley invited him to call on him in New York to talk over political issues that had been broached between them; and a separate part of that letter, which deponent did not have an opportunity of reading carefully, expressed, as deponent casually noticed, and was distinctly informed by Carmichael, the possibility that Greeley would accept the nomination for President if the nomination were tendered to him in 1872; that Carmichael was absent from Otsego shortly afterward, and received from Greeley, as Carmichael distinctly and emphatically stated to him,

MR. GREELEY'S POSITIVE CONSENT

to be the Democratic candidate for President in 1872, if the nomination were given to him. The date of this letter was in October, 1871; that Carmichael endeavored to induce deponent to consent to advocate paying pensions to Southern soldiers, as a measure of conciliation between North and South, and to support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency; that it was fully understood between deponent and Carmichael that Greeley was to be pressed for the Democratic nomination; that deponent regarded Carmichael as a candid man, who treated these subjects with the utmost seriousness; and that deponent is fully convinced that his correspondence and interviews, and their meanings and results, were described by him honestly and faithfully.

"C. S. CARPENTER.

"Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1872. E. M. CARVER,
"Notary Public."

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE NEWS.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., July 20.

The disclosure of the great scheme is causing the most intense excitement in this city. Nothing in past political history has caused such general interest, and the political pulse is fearfully high on all private and public thoroughfares. Nothing else is talked of, and if outside circles are subject to a tithe of the excitement it has caused here, the political world will be greatly shaken.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR IRELAND.

Louis E. Ireland, of Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, being sworn, says that Lewis Carmichael, also of Unadilla, whom he has known for six years, has frequently been in deponent's office in Unadilla, and has shown deponent letters from Horace Greeley, of New York, five or six in number; and one letter of Horatio Seymour; that deponent did not readily read Greeley's letters, except the heading and signature—Carmichael being addressed as "Friend Carmichael" in one or more of them—which letters deponent held in his hand. Their contents related to matters understood between Carmichael and Greeley, some of the letters passing on as though connected with previous business; and one of the letters invited Carmichael to go to Cincinnati. These letters were shown to deponent in the last of March or 1st of of April, 1872. Carmichael then said to deponent that Greeley would be nominated at Cincinnati, and the Democrats would adopt him; that the only point there was, that Greeley should get the Cincinnati nomination. Deponent perused Horatio Seymour's letter, which he read easily, and recognized the hand writing, according to his previous knowledge of it, as Seymour's. The subjects of that letter were as follows: It mentioned an interview of Carmichael and Seymour, and an interview of Carmichael and Greeley, saying he (Seymour) was more favorably impressed with the turn of matters, with which he seemed satisfied; mentioned the tariff question, and said the best way was to leave the issue a vague one, as Carmichael had proposed, so as to unite persons of different views in the coalition movement; suggested that if Greeley favored this it would smooth the way to the end. Deponent's strong impression is that Greeley's candidacy was mentioned, but of that he does not say positively. The time when this letter was read by deponent was about the last of March or the 1st of April 1872.

The subject had previously been brought to deponent's attention by Carmichael; but when the letters were shown, particularly Greeleys letters, deponent thought the matter almost too absurd for notice; but after the Cincinnati nomination he understood their importance and endeavored to procure copies. He would have exposed the matter, except that he had hopes of procuring the letters, or copies of them.

Deponent was informed, in December, 1871, from the statement of Carmichael, that *Greeley had promised Carmichael the tone of the Tribune would be changed about the first of the year*, 1872; and that deponent, on noticing saw the change, which statement of Carmichael deponent can prove on competent testimony of a public officer. Deponent further remembers that in one of Greeley's letters Chase was mentioned as now feeble and broken down. Deponent makes this statement on his honor as a citizen; and because he believes the facts he has mentioned should be exposed. L. E. IRELAND.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of July, 1872.
FREDERICK A. SANDS,
Notary Public for Otsego county, N. Y.

Greeley, Gratz Brown and Free Trade.

Robert J. Walker's free trade tariff of 1846, which struck down the protective tariff of 1842, was passed through the Senate of the United States by the casting vote of George M. Dallas, Vice President, who was elected on a ticket that carried Pennsylvania by the rallying cry of "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42." It was a fraudulent pretense, but none the less effective for that, in striking down "Harry of the West," that gallant champion of Protection to American Industry. Our older citizens will remember the intense indignation created throughout Pennsylvania by the treachery of George M. Dallas. In Allegheny county, and other manufacturing districts, it was particularly intense. When the news of Dallas' vote was received here, the workingmen employed in our mills and founderies paraded in procession through the streets, and afterwards burnt an effigy of the Vice President suspended from a gallows, on the summit of Seminary Hill. That violent measure indicated how the public mind was stirred to its very depths by the unexpected vote of Mr. Dallas.

It has happened since 1846, and we believe during Mr. Colfax's term as President of the Senate, that measures affecting the great industrial interests of Pennsylvania, have been determined by the casting vote of the Vice President. It is likely to occur again, and it is not at all improbable that the Protective system may depend for its life, during the next four years, on the decisive vote of the presiding officer of the Senate. In that case he will possess a tremendous power. His single aye or no will strike down or maintain a policy essential to the prosperity of the nation. The life, as it were, of Pennsylvania—its great industrial interests—the prosperity of its mechanics and the success of its capitalists—will all rest on this single vote. As the President has never been known to use the veto power in staying the passage of revenue bills, a contingency may happen when the office of Vice President will be of greater importance to the people of Pennsylvania than that of the President. The States are so equally divided by their local interests on the principle of protection, that a tie vote in the Senate on a tariff bill is a matter of probability.

Mr. Greeley has "gone back" on his tariff record, and given pledges that if elected he will in no wise seek to advise or control the legislation of Congress on the subject. But the influences that will govern his administration will be free trade, whether exercised by Democrats or liberal Republicans. Of that there can be no doubt, for the protection sentiment of the country is compactly arrayed against his election, and the free trade or "revenue reform" sentiment is as solidly for him. Greeley has pledged his own "hands off," but he has not spoken or can he vouch for the same neutrality by his Secretary of the Treasury. If he attempted to do so there would be a storm in the mongrel camp at once.

Gratz Brown occupies a bolder and more honest position on the tariff than Greeley. He scorns neutrality, and when the contingency arises by which his vote shall decide for or against Protection or Free Trade, there is no question as to how it will be recorded. He is a free trader of the most ultra stamp, and does not disguise his convictions. In a speech the other night at New Haven, after passing an eulogium on Mr. Greeley, the Democratic candidate for Vice President declared.

"Mr. Greeley and I have been in conflict as journalists, on great and vital questions, such for instance as the tariff, and of all men whom I have ever had opposed to me he is the ablest and the best. He bore the plume above them all. Had he been nominated on the issue of protection, I never should have sustained him.

Take this in connection with his past declarations on the tariff, and we find exactly where Mr. Gratz Brown stands. There is no disguise about him. He is as outspoken as the Free Trade League and fully as ultra. In fact, we believe he is an officer of the League."

The Baltimore candidates, therefore, occupy this position on a question of vital importance to the people of Pennsylvania; Mr. Greeley is bound hand foot, and pledged not to enter a word of protest against putting in operation the most extreme theories of the free traders. Gratz Brown, on the contrary, if invested with a power that may control the legislation of the nation, defiantly asserts his devotion to the free trade dogma and will give his casting vote, when the occasion arises, to make it the settled policy of the country. The cunning artificers at Cincinnati and Baltimore, while they took good care to exact pledges from Greeley that he would remain neutral in the great battle to be fought out the next four years between American and foreign industries, were equally careful to leave Gratz Brown free to follow the bent of his own inclinations. No pledge was exacted from him as to how he would vote when the whole tariff question would rest on his aye or no. He stands by his record. As to what that is there is no dispute.

This is a plain statement of facts and probabilities. We need not enforce it in Pennsylvania by argument or appeal. It shows the dangers of the future, should the Cincinnati-Baltimore coalition succeed, to the great manufacturing interests of the State and country.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

KISSING AND NEWSPAPERS.—If a young lady wishes a gentleman to kiss her, what papers would she mention? No Spectator, No Observer, but as many Times as you please. We wish to add that she would like it done with Dispatch, no Register or Journal kept of it, and for him not to Herald it or mention it to a Recorder or Chronicle it abroad. Her lips should be the only Repository, and the Sun should be excluded if possible. If a Messenger got it, the World would know it, for News is now carried by Telegraph where it was formerly done by the Courier, who was always ready to Gazette it. In the act the Press upon the lips should be light and the Union perfect, assuring ourselves that no Argus eye was upon us, and the only Reflector present the Mirror. Review the case as you will, no Plain Dealer in fact could be more Independent in this fast Age.

CHINESE VARNISH.—