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.

Established in 1840.
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SUNBURY, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1872.

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10 Lines, or about 100 Words, make a Square

	1 Sq	2 Sq	3 Sq	4 Sq	½ col	⅓ col	1 col
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Six "	5.00	9.00	11.00	12.00	22.00	35.00	50.00
Nine "	6.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	35.00	45.00	75.00
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Professional.

S. B. BOYER, Attorney and Counsello at Law. Rooms Nos. 2 & 3 Second Floor Bright's Building, SUNBURY, PA. Professional business attended to, in the courts of Northumberland and adjoining counties. Also, in the *Circuit* and *District* Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Claims promptly collected. Particular attention paid to *cases in Bankruptcy*. Consultation can be had in the German language. mar25,'71.

DR. CHAS. M. MARTIN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Sunbury, Penn'a.
Office on Front Street, next door to Haas & Fagely. aug3,'72.-1y.

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 at Law, SUNBURY, PA. Office in the Clement Buildings, second floor. Entrance on Market street. Professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to.
Sunbury, March 16, 1872.-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. ap27-67

H. B. MASSER, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming. ap10-69

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.

SOLOMON MALICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office at his residence on Arch street, one square north of the Court House, near the jail, SUNBURY, PA. Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in this and adjoining counties. Consultations can be had in the German language. July27-1872.

G. W. ZIEGLER. L. T. ROHRBACH.
ZIEGLER & ROHRBACH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office in Haupt'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.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
W. F. KITCKEN, PROPRIETOR,
MT. CARMEL, NORTH'D COUNTY, PA.
Centrally located in the town, and ample accomodations furnished to the traveling public. A conveyance runs to and from every passenger train free of charge.
July 27, 1872.

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

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.

NATIONAL HOTEL. AUGUSTUS WALD, 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 quors.

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.

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.

Eating House.
Waltz & Bright,
Third Street, opposite the Moore & Dissinger buildings,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.,
have opened an Eating House, and furnish
Meals at all Hours.
All kinds of Game in season, Fish, Turtle, Oysters, &c., are served up in the best style.
Families supplied with Turtle Soup, &c., at the shortest notice.
The best of Malt Liquors at the Bar.
June 22, 1872.—tf.

Business Cards.

W. S. RHOADS. J. PACKER HAAS
W. 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.

New Advertisements.

SUNBURY MARBLE YARD,
opposite the Court House,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
THE undersigned has returned from the Vermont Marble Quarries with 56 Tons of Marble for

Monuments, Grave-Stones, &c., &c.
He has bought at such figures that will allow him to sell better stone, for less money, than heretofore. The best
Sutherland Falls Marble,
which is better than Italian. Rutland is now sold as low as the Manchester.
Those who need anything in the Marble line, for Monuments, Grave-Stones, or other purposes, will find it to their interest to call and examine this large stock, as better bargains can be secured than buying from parties 'huckstering' round the country.
All lettering will be done in the neatest and most improved style. W. M. DAUGHERTY.
Sunbury, June 29, 1872.

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.

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
OF
SHIPMAN & DERR,
MARKET STREET, SUNBURY, PA.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.

N. American,	Philadelphia,	Assets, $2,783,580
Enterprise,	"	523,365
Manhattan,	New York,	1,368,091
N. American	"	802,570
Lorillard,	"	1,656,139
Yonkers & N. York	"	882,180
Hanover,	"	750,000
Imperial,	London,	8,000,002
Lycoming,	Muncy,	5,501,000
Franklin'	Philadelphia,	2,825,731
Home,	New York,	4,516,368
Hartford,	Hartford,	2,544,210
Phœnix,	"	1,627,010
Travelers,	"	1,351,007
Farmers Ins. Co.,	York,	929,100
N. British & Mercantile		14,885,224
Nommerce,	New York,	253,100
Corwich,	Norwich,	368,201
New England Mutual Life,		7,300,000

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, Pris, 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, noctural 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 Impnsters 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 18, 1872.—1y

Select Poetry.

"BE GOOD TO YOURSELF."

"Good-by! good-by!" the driver said,
As the coach went off in a whirl;
And the coachman bowed his handsome head,
"*Be good to yourself*—my girl!"

Ah! many a fond good-by I've heard,
From many an aching heart;
And many a friendly farewell word,
When strangers came to part.

And I've heard a thousand merry quips,
And many a senseless joke,
And many a fervent prayer from lips
That all a-trembling spoke.

And many a bit of good advice
In smooth proverbial phrase;
And many a wish—of little price—
For health and happy days.

But musing how the human soul
(What'er the Fates may will)
Still measures by its self-control
Its greatest good or ill.

Of benedictions, I protest,
'Mid many a shining pearl,
I like the merry coachman's best.
"Be good to yourself—my girl!"

Tales & Sketches.

WHY HE DIDN'T.

"But Judge you never told me why you did not marry Miss Van Horn. We all thought that matter was settled, but suddenly we were surprised by the news that you had married a stranger in the city, and Helen Van Horn was left disconsolate. I wonder what has become of her; she must have married well, however; she had a fine chance to choose, for there was scarcely a good match in the city that was not at her command at one time.

"Yes, yes," answered the gentleman addressed—Judge Hume, a distinguished, handsome, intelligent looking man of about forty-five years of age; a successful lawyer, who had some years before been raised to the judicial bench almost by acclamation. "No woman could well have married better than Helen Van Horn. Why I did not marry her is a short, simple story, not without a moral, and I will tell it if you care to hear it. I have never told it before even to my wife, ludicrous as some of its phases are. So take a cigar—you will find it a good one—and hear how, possibly, Helen Van Horn is not Mrs. Hume to-day."

"You knew her father," began the Judge, "and will remember that he was reputed to be very rich. However, it turned out, upon his death, and after his debts were paid, that there was left a mere pittance for Helen, obliging her, the petted child of fortune, to live with extreme economy ever since."

"Do you mean that she has never married?" asked his guest.

"Married!" repeated Hume; "no indeed. And in that way may be seen the moral of my story to which I have referred. But do not let me anticipate; let us begin at the beginning."

"One evening, going to fulfil an engagement with Miss Van Horn, as the servant ushered me announced into the parlor, I found her engaged in an animated conversation with a singularly handsome young man, who, I saw at a glance, might readily become a formidable rival, and I felt for an instant a sharp pang of that unamiable, disconcerting passion, jealousy. But as my entrance had been unobserved I was able to recover myself before saying in my blandest manner, "good evening." The gentleman started and stiffly returned my bow. As for Helen, with suffused cheeks she said, 'Why, Mr. Hume, I did not hear you at all; you are absolutely as gentle as a lamb.'"

"Somewhat angry at her satirical tone, I observed that she was engaged in conversation, and probably did not hear me enter, and added that I had called to attend her to the gallery to see a picture she was anxious about."

"But really, Mr. Hume," she said, somewhat confusedly, looking from the stranger to me, "I had quite forgotten all about it, and so promised Mr. Churchill here to accompany him to see Richelieu to-night."

"I glanced toward the stranger, and he returned the glance with a slight frown on his face. Miss Van Horn continued, 'But, oh! I beg your pardon, gentlemen, I had forgotten you were not acquainted with each other. Mr. Hume, this is my friend, Mr. Churchill, of Richmond,' and she carelessly fell back into the chair, from which she had risen for the moment."

"I am very sorry Miss Van Horn has so treacherous a memory; but hope Mr. Churchill—with your approval—can be prevailed upon to defer his engagement, for I assure you the picture is a rare gem, and well worth seeing. I persisted in this, because I had become slightly roused by the homage paid her, and there seemed to be a gleam of triumph in the face of my rival.

"The young man looked at me gravely, then silently turned to Miss Van Horn for some expression of her wishes. He was evidently much displeased at my interruption of their little tete-a-tete, and was sufficiently interested in the lady to be seriously ruffled by my seeming rivalry; he was not altogether pleased with the fact that she seemed so careless with respect to her engagements, which did not accord with his standard of women. He was an educated, comely young man, of good fortune, accustomed to be well received by women, and yet—as he afterwards told me—he could not help for the moment some apprehension that the lady's voice for the evening might go against him; for you know I was quite a lady's man in those days."

"As for Miss Van Horn, she sat meanwhile, demurely toying with a large tassel suspended from the arm of her easy chair for a moment, as if in deliberation, then exclaimed: "Really, I am sure it must be very wrong in me to be so thoughtless, is it not?" Here a captivating smile illuminated her beautiful features and parted bewitching lips, just discovering the pearly teeth beneath them, and she added, 'Will you not settle the question, gentlemen, between yourselves?'"

"The matter must be arranged in some way, and as I was the most intimate friend of the family, and my rival a comparative stranger, I was about to magnanimously withdraw my pretentions and leave the field when, suddenly, there was a loud ring at the front door, and Miss Van Horn started to her feet with the exclamation, 'Ah, that must me Mr. De Stultus. What an unfortunate thoughtless girl I am, for I do believe I am engaged to go to the opera with him to-night.'"

"That quickly settled the question of dispute between Mr. Churchill and myself; and with a common impulse we both rose to our feet, smiled at each other pleasantly and with merely a hurried good evening to Miss Van Horn, I stooped for my hat, which had fallen from my hand in my surprise, and struck my head against the corner of the piano. Mr. Churchill rushed into the hall, almost upsetting the diminutive De Stultus, whom he met, the very picture of effeminacy and ultra foppishness.

"Descending to the sidewalk where the brilliant equipage of De Stultus met our view, we both simultaneously burst into a laugh that seemed to break the ice between us, for we walked off together for several squares. As I complained of a severe pain in my eyes from the blow I received, my companion said, 'I hope, Mr. Hume, you will pardon my recent rude persistence in my fancied engagement with our fair acquaintance and let us be good friends out of sympathy for the *denouement*. As we are here at my hotel, let us enter and drink to the good fortune of Mr. De Stultus.'

"I gladly accepted the invitation, and we were engaged in a pleasant conversation, when a loud noise was heard in the street, mingled with the cry of a woman in distress.

"Suddenly starting to our feet, we rushed forth to render assistance. The first object that met our sight was Helen Van Horn, covered with mud, but happily more freightened than hurt. De Stultus was also in a wretched plight, but too much engrossed, as might be expected from such a creature, with his own mishap to give at least attention to his associate in misfortune, whom he left to struggle to her feet unaided, and to make her way to the sidewalk, where her recent visitors met her, and where she hysterically explained how a huge truck, against which De Stutus's carriage had been carelessly driven, had left them stranded on the muddy street, fortunately and marvellously, however, without broken bones.

"Churchill called a carriage and we escorted the wretched demoiselle back to her residence, at the door of which we congratulated her on her lucky escape, and bid her good night.

"My new friend then proposed that we should drive at once to the opera, where he hoped to meet a party of his friends, to whom he would be pleased to introduce me, and in whose society we would find solace for our disappointment in regard to Miss Van Horn. I assented. Churchill's friends were met as he promised, and among them were two beautiful sisters, so attractive that they speedily drove all thoughts of a merely handsome girl, superficial and spoiled, like Helen Van Horn, out of the head of Churchill as well as my own. A charming evening at the opera ripened into a serious attachment on the part of Churchill and myself for these sisters, which ended in our marriage, and no one ever had juster reason for saying:

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will,"

than I have. And now you know why I did not marry Miss Van Horn, and also how two men, for a moment about to be made enemies through the reckless, unscrupulous coquetry of an inferior, heartless woman, by a happy stroke of fortune became friends and brothers.

"As for Helen Van Horn, she still lives of her many conquests, finding her chief gratification for some years past in recounting the various eligible offers she had refused, including always Churchill and myself among her rejected suitors. A heavy speculation into which De Stuttus had been beguiled about the time of Miss Van Horn's triple engagement for the same evening, resulted so disastrously for him that her doors were at once rigidly closed upon that admirer, who disappeared like a quenched meteor from society. Meanwhile occurred the death of old Mr. Van Horn, which, as I have said, left the daughter no other attraction than mere physical beauty, that had now become so *used* that it ceased to please marriageable men, and she was no longer able to make three engagements for one evening.

"Hers has indeed been a life of lost opportunities.

Miscellaneous.

Speech of Thomas V. Cooper, Esq.

THE CONSPIRACY EXPOSED.

EVANS AND PAINE HARTRANFT'S ACCUSERS.

The Philadelphia "Press" and other Newspapers Implicated.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

The following remarks were made by Thomas V. Cooper, Esq., of Delaware county, before the Republican County Convention, held in West Chester on the 20th inst. Let every one read and familiarize themselves with the damnable character of the conspiracy that has been entered into to defeat the Republican nominee for Governor.

"In dropping in to witness your deliberations I had no thought of being called upon to address you. He would fail indeed, however, who could not give a word of encouragement in this, the fifth national contest of the great Republican party—in behalf of a party whose previous contests have all, save the first, and then it was in its swaddling clothes, proven successful—in behalf of a party which has grown with each contest, and which is now promised a victory greater than any yet achieved. Added to its illustrious history is a power unknown to other organizations—the power to purify itself—for in the present, as in all previous struggles, we see that those who are actuated simply by personal motives leave it, and see also that their places are always more than filled by others. At a time when its principles are almost universally recognized to be just, when its old and open enemies attempt a claim of the sole right to, and possession of these principles, and indeed of their former advocates, how else can it be than that those who leave do it from private and personal reasons? They claim that the mission of Republicanism has been filled. Do they not mistake the situation? Isn't it rather that their own missions have been filled—that they have had more than their share and must now look elsewhere; that they have taken more stock out of the concern than they put in, and that their only hope is in a new departure.

The candidates presented on the national ticket command our attention and support. In General Grant we recognize a man who has led us to important victories before—we recognize one who is not merely a military hero, but whose general management, careful economy, and strict regard for the rights of all classes of citizens, stamp him as possessing the safer and better attributes of statesmanship. In Henry Wilson we find a true type, a fitting outgrowth of Republican institutions—an example to the struggling and humble, a pride to the prosperous and great.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

But that which should command our immediate and more earnest attention is the State ticket, for upon the preliminary or October struggle will depend the contest. To this point will be directed every effort to deceive and divide. We already find that Gen. Hartranft is the mark for every venomous arrow, and, since we must bear the shock of the battle, it is our duty as good Republicans, all the more firmly to stand by him. I, for one, have good reason to know that his personal and official integrity is above reproach. Late in the legislative session of last winter, I was unwillingly made acquainted with those who are now, and were then, in conspiracy against him. About nine o'clock in the morning, I received a note requesting my presence at one of the rooms of the Lochiel. There I was introduced by one of my constituents, who it was subsequently shown, was one of Evan's securities, to George O. Evans, accused of appropriating $291,000 of the State's moneys, to Dr. Payne, the Attorney General Strohan, and others. These parties wished me to introduce to the House a series of resolutions impeaching the honesty of Hartranft in his management of the auditing department, and of Mackey, the chief of the Treasury. They went into a long explanation of their proposed movement, and endeavored to pledge me that if I became its Legislative champion, my name should be heralded throughout the State and nation as a "model reformer." They spoke largely of their power and means, saying that they could control $500,000, not for the purpose of purchasing votes in favor of the resolutions, but as a moral support to the movement—that this amount and this support would come through some unnamed channel of reform. They named many of the newspapers that could be freely counted upon to back the undertaking by glowing articles and such evidence as would at least waken suspicion in the public mind. Among these newspapers were named the New York *Tribune* and *Sun*, the Philadelphia *Press*, and Lancaster, Harrisburg and Pittsburg journals of large influence. An introduction of the resolutions would be immediately followed by flaming articles from these and other sources, and, if necessary, the question could be pushed in the Legislature by speeches, and evidence could be procured sufficient to injure Hartranft's chances for a nomination and election. When asked for this evidence, a draft, a note, one or two private letters, and the books of Yerkes & Co., were shown. An examination of an hour convinced me that nothing in the least degree tangible was produced, and subsequent developments have shown that every atom of testimony bore only upon private and personal transactions—that none of them were in any way connected with the use of the State funds. When the objection was urged they could not meet it, and the party plainly showed by word and act that their object was only to cast an improper suspicion—this for purposes of their own—this, as they were told, with a view to intimidate Hartranft from any further prosecuans. When asked to treat the conversation as confidential, I told them that Hartranft ought to know it; that as a friend I would tell him, and his after conduct would attest his guilt or innocence. Somewhat to my surprise, they then manifested a willingness that he should be informed of what had transpired, and then my suspicions were confirmed that the whole movement was designed to scare him off from a proper prosecution. I, however, told Hartranft a few minutes after. His reply was: "These parties have, for the last twenty-four hours, been trying to get some one to introduce their resolutions, and only last night they offered me $58,000 to withdraw the prosecution, and I refused. The lowest amount due the State may be based upon the decision or bail fixed by Judge Pearson, and that is $100,000. The suit shall not be withdrawn until the State gets her due, and if these parties want investigation they can have it." Then followed, not the introduction of Evans & Co., for in common with myself every one approached refused to touch them, but those requested by Hartranft, and those which lead to the investigation, wherein Hartranft was unanimously acquitted, and some of the Evans ring was condemned.

THE NEWSPAPERS THAT WERE IN THE CONSPIRACY.

I have shown sufficient to satisfy all reasonable men that there was a conspiracy here—a conspiracy first to threaten, then to frighten, and finally to so injure Hartranft as to lead him, in order to preserve his chances for the Gubernatorial nomination and election, to betray the State, and let those who wrong it go free. But he has yielded to none of their threats, and has met all of their assaults. Yet another word in this connection; and I will show you that the conspiracy had more force than I believed—had much of its boasted power. Why, the very papers named by these men as pledged to the moral support of their movement, each and all, with singular unanimity, opposed the State ticket as soon as it was nominated—and did it under that vague cry of reform, which it was calculated would be potent with me, since I was chairman of that committee in the House, and had early in the session introduced a bill to correct all treasury mismanagement. I would have been glad of any evidence to support this measure, but would have wofully failed if reliance had been placed upon that produced by Messrs. Evans, Payne & Co. Yet more, this evidence, said to be in the private keeping of these men, has since appeared in the columns of the *Press*, Lancaster *Express*, and other papers opposing the ticket. Who supplied it? Who else than those still bent upon keeping within their possession the $291,000 reserved as commissions for collecting the war claims of the State?

These and other facts would not be new to you if you had full opportunity to examine the entire case—to search the records for a like explanation touching all that could then be known was made by me before the Legislature after the appearance in the *Sun* of one of the flamitig articles threatened by the Evans toterie. The only additional charge, that Hartranft has been engaged in speculating in the bonds of the sinking fund, was met by the State Treasurer when he invited Colonel Forney and a committee of competent men to examine the vaults and accounts of the Treasury. The Colonel did not accept the invitation, is not likely to, but the others did, and their report shows that the only bonds in the Sinking Fund, $9,400,000 held against the Pennsylvania railroad, "*are not negotiable.*" This report was proved, if that was possible, before it was made for the incession of 1871, when an attempt was made to sell these bonds, a Senate Committee was appointed to consider the propriety and constitutionality of the measure, and headed, if I mistake not, by Charles R. Buckalew, reported that they were not negotiable; that in a contract wherein the people of the State formed a party, these bonds could not be applied to any purpose other than indicted by the law authorizing them.

Fellow citizens, I have known General Hartranft for many years, have for two years been intimately associated with the men connected with State politics, and with the doings at the capitol, and I have yet to know any of their number who do not believe him personally and officially honest. His reputation has never in my hearing been impeached by any such, whether Democrats or Republicans.

I am glad to see that the Republicans of Chester county are alive and moving; we are not one whit behind you in Delaware. Our county is small, thickly populated, and we can approximate political results pretty closely, and I give it now as my deliberate conviction that we will give Hartranft a gain of from three to four hundred over any candidate for Governor since there has been a Republican party, or since Delaware has been a county.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

WHO is Gratz Brown—in his family what are his blood ties? Who are the eminent men of his genius? Who are his natural supporters? His natural friends are men who could claim his attention by a community of blood. His numerous kinship has been mentioned. The extent of it has not been overestimated. It is probable that he has more than one thousand cousins living, close enough of kin to claim his recognition by calling him "Cousin Gratz," and it is probable that nine hundred of them have been and are rebels and Democrats. So when Gratz went back to Democracy he went to his old family, and they received him as they did back the Blairs, who are of the same family. Let us see who they are that received him and became his warm supporters.

1. The Breckenridges, John C., Wm. C. P., Robert J., were all officers of the rebel army. We know of but one man of this name now living who is at all prominent that is an opponent of cousin Gratz—Hon. Sam. Breckenridge, of St. Louis. The family is a large one, very large, and only a few of them were Union men, and still fewer are now Republicans. The subdivisions of this family, the Graysons, Bullocks, Gambles, Watts, etc., were all or nearly all rebels, and among them such rebels as Hon. J. P. Holcomb, rebel agent in Canada, who married a cousin of Gratz Brown.

2. The Brown family proper. Of this one the vast majority were Southern people, slaveholders, and nearly all of them rebels, and among them is the noted names of the Yergers, of Mississippi. Gratz Brown's father was a Union man, and so were his brothers, but they are now with him—gone back to the old family roof.

3. Of the Preston branch