THE SUNBURY AMERICAN,
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SUNBURY AMERICAN.

Established in 1840.
PRICE $1 50 IN ADVANCE.

SUNBURY, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1873.

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One Year	8.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	40.00	60.00	$100

Professional.

W. C. PACKER,
Attorney at Law,
Sunbury, Pa.
November 9, 1872.—tf.

DR. CHAS. M. MARTIN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Sunbury, Penn'a.
Office on Front Street, next door to Haas & Fagely.
Office Hours.—Until 8 a m. From 12 to 1 p m. From 5 to 6 p m., and after 9 o'clock p m.
At all other hours when not professionally engaged, can be found at Drug Store, on Third st., next to Clement House. aug3,'72.-1y

S. B. BOYER, Attorney and Counsellor 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.

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. E. 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. KITCHEN, PROPRIETOR,
MT. CARMEL, NORTH'D COUNTY, PA.
Centrally located in the town, and ample accommodations 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.

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.

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 treet, 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. GADWALLADER.
Sunbury, Jan. 15, 1870.—tf.

DENTISTRY.
GEORGE M. RENN,
In Simpson's Building, Market Square,
SUNBURY, PA.,
Is 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, and meet the wants of his customers.
All work warranted to give satisfaction, or else the money refunded.
The very best Mouth Wash and Tooth-Powders kept on hand.
His references are the numerous patrons for whom he has worked for the last twelve years.
Sunbury, April 21, 1872.

New Advertisements.

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. jan 19-69

FINE MILLINERY.
The Fall and Winter stock of Goods at
Miss L. Weiser's Store,
Market Street, Sunbury,
TAKES THE LEAD.
Every article in the line of Millinery Goods can be purchased at her establisment, comprising of
LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, FRAMES, FLOWERS,
CRAPES, RIBBONS, LACES, TURQUOISE, and all the leading styles of ladies' Millinery wear,
NOTIONS, a general Variety. HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c.
The ladies of Sunbury and vicinity are invited to call and examine the gem goods now in my Store.
MISS L. WEISER.
November 16, 1872.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.
Just received from the cities an entire new stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of
BONNETS AND HATS.
FLOWERS, WREATHS,
Feathers, Frames, Laces, Ribbons, Turquoise,
and all the leading styles of fine Millinery.
I have spared neither pains nor expense to make my Fall Stock one of the most attractive ever offered to the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity.
All are invited to call and examine my stock.
M. L. GOSSLER.
45 South Fourth Street, below the S. V. R. R.,
SUNBURY, PA.
Nov. 2, 1872.

LADIES' FANCY GOODS
FALL STYLES AT
Miss Kate Black,
Market Square Sunbury, Pa.,
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Plaid and Plain Poplins, Worsted and Embroideries, Worsted Sacks and Shawls for Ladies and Children. All kinds of
LADIES' WOOLEN GOODS.
A general assortment of White Goods, Dress Trimmings, Laces, &c. A general variety of Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hose for ladies and gentlemen.
TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.
Everybody is invited to call and see them and buy cheap.

GEO. EVANS. E. G. MAIZE.
Geo. Evans & Co.,
914 Market Street, Philadelphia,
TAILORS
and
MILITARY CLOTHIERS,
Military, Band & Fire Organizations
promptly uniformed.
Samples of Cloth, with Photographs, sent free on application.
Ours being the leading house on Military work, we feel that we can offer inducements which cannot be attained anywhere else.
Aug. 24, 1872.

CENTER OF ATTRACTION.
Everybody is invited to come and buy of the handsome assortment of
TOYS AND CONFECTIONERIES
at
SAMUEL F. NEVIN'S STORE,
in frame building, adjoining Moore & Dissinger's building, THIRD STREET, SUNBURY, PA. Just opened a fresh supply of Confectioneries of every description.
TOYS OF ALL KINDS
constantly on hand. The best RAISINS, FIGS, CURRANTS & DRIED FRUIT.
PURE RIO COFFEE, TEA & SPICES, fresh Bread, Buns & Cakes, every morning. FANCY CAKES, BISCUITS, CRACKERS, &c.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
Having fitted up a room expressly for serving up Oysters in every style, Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with the best bivalves in market, at all hours during the day and evening.
Families will be supplied at their residence with the best Shell or Canned Oysters, as is desirable, at the very lowest prices.
Call and see my excellent assortment of goods and ascertain the prices.
S. F. NEVIN.
Dec. 16, 1871.

SUNBURY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE DIRERTORS OF THE
SUNBURY HORSE AND CATTLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Are now taking fire risks under their special charter granted by the Legislature.
The recent great calamitous fires of Chicago and Boston have proven conclusively two facts.
1st. That Mutual Insurance Companies provide the most security to the assured for the smallest cost and are the best able to sustain heavy losses.
2d. That Home Companies are an absolute necessity and furnish the best guarantees for payment of losses as they cover no heavy risks wooking outside of cities and cannot be affected by such great conflagrations as the Boston and Chicago fires which have ruined many of our best and strongest Companies.
THE SUNBURY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
By special privileges works the joint stock and mutual plans together, thus enabling them to enjoy the advantages of both modes of insurance without doing the injustice to the holder of the mutual policy by assessing him for the benefit of the stock holder.
All policies are issued on the mutual plan.
All risks are taken outside the great cities, and only on such property as is not so exposed as to be hazardous. This enables the Company to insure for less rates than many other Companies and supplies a great need now felt by all of a reliably conducted and
SAFE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Their Joint Stock Plan protects against exorbitant or repeated assessments.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.
Address
C. A. REIMENSNYDER, Secretary,
Sunbury, Penn'a.
E. D. KILLIAN, Special Agent and Supt.
December 7, 1872.—tf.

WANTED—Responsible men as Local Agents to sell Fruit and ornamental trees in neighborhoods where they reside. To the right parties very liberal terms and an opportunity to establish a safe and profitable business. Address The Dingee & Conrad Co., Wholesale Nurserymen, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.
Nov. 30, 1872.—3m.

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 injurrd 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. Shin diseases speedily cured.
February 18, 1872.—1y

Miscellaneous.

Local Option Bill.

The following is the bill passed by the last Legislature submitting the question of "license" or "no license" to a direct vote of the people of the several cities and counties of this Commonwealth:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That on the third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of the election in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license" or "against license," and to deposit said ticket in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received, shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as it is required by law; which certificates shall be laid before the Judges of said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of mayors of cities and sheriffs of counties or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: *Provided*, that this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of licenses: *Provided*, that when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the elections provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county: *And provided, further*, that all licenses granted after the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurers shall be entitled to credit in their accounts with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors, and judges and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and attending upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever, by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that a majority are against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until an election as above provided a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, that nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes: *Provided*, that the citizens of the borough of Lebanon shall vote upon the question on the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

The Eye.

The sculptor Crawford was accustomed all his life to read lying down. To this physicians very largely attribute the loss of his eye. Very soon a cancer formed in the other which caused his death.

The great historian Prescott lost his eyesight when a student, by a bit of bread thrown in sport by a fellow-student at the table. Never be careless in such little matters. A pair of scissors or a fork, thrown in sport or anger, has often caused the loss of an eye, which the wealth of the world cannot replace.

A friend, who was very ambitious to finish a set of linen for her brothers, spent almost a winter in fine stitching, sitting up often late at night over the work, in which she took great delight. The result was the nerve of the eye was so injured that she was obliged wholly to give up sewing, knitting and reading under penality of becoming perfectly blind.

A young lady, who lived but ten miles by train from school, used to spend the time in studying a certain lesson while she was riding down in the morning. The result was a severe affection of the eyes, which disabled her from study for a long time. It is always hurtful to the eyes to read in the train, though we may not see the bad effects so plainly when it happens only occasionally. A steady practice, like this young lady's, may produce even worse results when the system is in a bad state.

Never read by twilight, nor before eating in the morning. The little you gain in time will be doubly lost by a failing of the eyesight long before life's sundown.

I know a young clergyman who is a remarkably well-read man, but whose eyes are a perfect deformity. He said he ruined them by reading at night, long and intently, when he was getting his education. He seems to have no control of the lids, which twitch and move in a most grotesque manner. Don't fancy you can do what you please with your eyes and yet have them serve you faithfully. Take as good care of them as you would of gold, for gold can never replace lost eyesight.

ONE morning during the late war, an officer riding through the woods of North Alabama, was attracted by a tall, lank countryman, who seemed to be using his best endeavors to reach the top of a large hickory tree. Scarcely had he gained the summit, when, rapidly descending, he started up another tree a few yards further off. This strange proceeding was continued at least a dozen times, the countryman climbing and descending one tree after another for nearly a quarter of a mile. The officer at length overtaking him, inquired the cause of his eccentric gyrations. "Wal, stranger," he answered, "I was lyin' asleep under you hickory, when a darned squirrel dropped a shellbark into my eye. I,m goth' to worry him till he leaves the settlement, if I die in the attempt."

SONG OF THE FAWN—Call me early, mother deer.

THE PRESIDENCY.

THE FULL OFFICIAL VOTE.

GRANT'S PLURALITY OVER GREELEY 759,137—GRANT'S MAJORITY OVER ALL OPPOSITION, 725,358.

The full official vote for President and Vice-President is at last accessible for the first time. The vote of each State for the Grant and Greeley electors is given below, and under the head of "scattering" is included the vote cast for O'Connor, the Bourbon candidate, and Black, the Temperance candidate. The majorities given are those of Grant over Greeley, without taking the scattering vote into account:

	Grant.	*Greeley.*	*Scat'g.*	*Maj.*
Alabama,	90,272	79,441	.....	10,831R
Arkansas,	41,226	38,448	.....	2,848R
California,	54,044	40,749	1,063	13,295R
Connec't,	50,638	45,880	429	4,758R
Delaware,	11,116	10,203	487	906R
Florida,	17,763	15,424	8	2,347R
Georgia,	62,715	76,278	3,999	13,563D
Illinois,	241,248	181,770	3,078	56,478R
Indiana,	186,144	163,637	1,417	22,507R
Iowa,	131,235	71,119	2,202	60,114R
Kansas,	66,942	31,970	721	38,972R
Kentucky	88,970	100,208	2,374	11,238D
Louisiana,	71,655	57,029	.....	14,624R
Maine,	61,422	29,087	.....	32,335R
Maryland,	66,760	67,687	.....	927D
Massac's	133,472	59,260	.....	74,212R
Michigan,	138,455	78,355	4,144	60,100R
Minnesota,	54,556	31,327	34	20,251R
Mississ'pi,	82,406	47,287	.....	35,119R
Missouri,	119,196	151,433	2,429	32,237D
Nebraska,	18,343	7,705	.....	10,540R
Nevada,	8,413	6,236	.....	2,177R
N. Hamp	37,18	31,421	308	5,763R
N. Jersey	91,661	76,801	926	14,859R
N. York,	440-749	387,279	1,655	53,470R
N. Calafor.	94,394	69,494	.....	24,810R
Ohio,	281,852	244,321	3,425	37,531R
Oregon,	11,818	7,745	.....	4,073R
Penn'a,	349,689	211,961	.....	137,728R
R. Island,	13,665	5,329	5	8,336R
S. Carolina	72,290	22-703	234	49,587R
Tennessee,	83,655	94,391	.....	10,736D
Texas,	47,406	66,590	2,589	19,094D
Vermont,	41,480	10,926	553	30,554R
Virginia,	92,953	91,424	49	1,529R
W. Virginia	32,323	29 533	600	2,790R
Wisc'sin,	104,962	86,477	634	18,515R
Totals,	3592261	2833847	38779	759157R

Giving Grant 759,137 plurality over Greeley, and 725,358 majority over all.

COMPARISON WITH THE VOTE OF 1868.

The vote for President in 1868 stood as follows:

For Grant and Colfax	3,013,188
For Seymour and Blair	2,703,600
Grant's majority,	309,588

In 1868, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia did not participate in the election, and in Florida the Presidential electors were selected by the Legislature. Deducting the vote of these four States in 1872 from the total, we find that Grant received 3,352,454 votes in the States which took part in the election of 1868, his increase being 339,266 votes in these States, and 579,796 in the whole country. The Greeley ticket in 1872 polled 2,613,208 votes in the States which voted in 1868, showing a decrease in these States of 90,392 votes, and in the whole country a decrease of 139,247 votes.

THE GRANT ELECTORAL VOTE.

The thirty-one States in which the Grant ticket received majorities cast the following electoral votes for Grant and Wilson:

Alabama,	10	Nebraska,	3
Arkansas,	6	Nevada,	3
California,	6	New Hampshire,	5
Connecticut,	6	New Jersey,	9
Delaware,	3	New York,	35
Florida,	4	North Carolina,	10
Illinois,	21	Ohio,	22
Indiana,	15	Oregon,	3
Iowa,	11	Pennsylvania,	29
Kansas,	5	Rhode Island,	4
Louisiana,	8	South Carolina,	7
Maine,	7	Vermont,	5
Massachusetts,	13	Virginia,	11
Michigan,	11	West Virginia,	5
Minnesota,	5	Wisconsin,	10
Mississippi,	8		
Total electoral vote,			300

THE OPPOSITION ELECTORAL VOTE.

The death of Mr. Greeley caused the electors of the States which gave a majority for him to scatter their votes for President in the following fashion:

For Horace Greeley, of New York—

Georgia,			3

For B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri—

Georgia,	6	Missouri,	8
Kentucky,	4		
Total,			18

For Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana—

Kentucky,	8	Tennessee,	12
Maryland,	8	Texas,	8
Missouri,	6		
Total,			42

For Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia—

Georgia,	1

For David Davis, of Illinois—

Missouri,	1

The opposition electoral vote for Vice-President was distributed as follows:

Georgia,	5	Tennessee,	12
Kentucky,	8	Texas,	8
Maryland,	8		
Missouri,	6	Total,	47

For Nathaniel P. Banks, of Mass.—

Georgia,	1

For Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana—

Missouri,	5

For Alex. M. Colquit, of Georgia—

Georgia,	5

For John M. Palmer, of Illinois—

Missouri,	3

For Thos. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky—

Kentucky,	3

For Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio—

Missouri,	1

For Willis B. Machen, of Kentucky—

Kentucky,	1

CONTESTED VOTES.

In Louisiana, the two opposing sets of electors claim to have been elected, the Grant electors by the vote given above, and the Greeley electors by a vote of 66,267 against 58,252—a majority of 8,015 for Greeley. The Greeley electors accordingly held a meeting and forwarded their vote to Washington. Their vote for President was blank, and for Vice-President S for B. Gratz Brown. It will devolve upon Congress in joint session to decide which is the true vote of the State, and there is no doubt the Grant vote will be accepted.

A SCHOOLMASTER tells the following good one: "I was once teaching in a quiet country village. The second morning of the session I had time to survey my surroundings, and among the scanty furniture I espied a three-legged stool. 'Is this the dunce block?' I asked a little girl of five years. The dark eyes sparkled, the curls nodded assent, and the lips rippled out, 'I guess so. The teacher always sits on it.'

ONE of the saddest sights in this season of the year is a young man who has waited outside the church of an evening until he is chilled through, only to see his girl walk off with some rascal who has been inside all the time, toasting his sinful shins at the stove.

STEADY EFFORT.—Great results are generally accomplished by steady, persistent effort. Success is almost certain to follow the labor of him who, in the morning, enters upon the duties of the day with a definite object in view, and directs all his energies to its accomplishment, permitting nothing to swerve him from his purpose, or induce him to relax his efforts. That energy that comes by fits and starts rarely produces any tangible results. Powerful it may be for a little while, but it soon subsides and leaves no tangible good to show that it ever existed. This fitful energy can be compared to nothing better than an attack of cramp colic. When a fellow is seized with cramp he writhes and twists and squirms and throws himself into every conceivable shape and position, but as soon as the pain subsides, tired out by the effort, he becomes tranqu'l and quiet till visited by another attack. Well, so it is with this spasmodic energy. When a fellow is attacked by it he makes a wonderful fuss, and you would imagine that he was going to do some mighty thing; but in a little while the spell passes off and is just as quiet and gentle as a dead lamb.

Then these spasmodic spells of energy don't work in the same direction. Every new attack takes a different course. If the victim could begin again where he left off when the attack subsided he might get something done; but that he never does. The reason of this is, these fitful efforts are not the offspring of the judgment, but originate in the emotional feelings. The attack is sure to follow strong excitement, and when the excitement subsides the spell passes off, and the victim is quiet till you fire him up again.

The eloquent orators who, during the late unpleasantness, were always telling the people, "It is glorious to die for one's country," were remarkably careful to leave that honor for some more practical fellow to enjoy. The eloquent divine, who, in one of his fits of patriotism, exclaimed, "The sweetest death is death from the whistling bullet," never went where he could even hear the zip zip zip of these sweet messengers that perforated a fellow to let the soul escape; but the more practical fellow, who wasted no time in dishing out such stuff, less twaddle, who said, "It's horrible; I don't like it, but the old flag must be respected," bared his breast to the leaden rain, marched all night and fought all day, bending all his powers unceasingly to the accomplishment of his one grand aim—the salvation of the country, and the supremacy of the law—did something tangible, something real.

We knew a general officer during the late war, who was subject to "spells of morality," as the boys called them. As soon as the signs of the times indicated an approaching fight he would not only get terribly scared, but terribly pious, and begin holding meetings, and convening councils to devise means for the "moralizing" of his men; but just as soon as the fight was over and the snare was off, he would get a little drunker than most other *gentleman*. His efforts to do good not only failed in the object intended, but did positive harm. Had he pursued a steady course, and persistently labored for the moral welfare of his command, he would have most unquestionably accomplished much good.

We have heard men shout glory so loud that the most natural thing in the world was to look for a pair of wings to crop out under their arms, and see them start on an aerial voyage; but they didn't, and the next day, when the excitement was off, they were just about as earthly a set as could handily be found, and would no more think of giving a dollar to save a "Chinee" than in taking stock in a railroad to the moon. The energy they exhibited was born of feeling, and was as unstable as the morning mist. Had it been the out growth of principle, steady, persistent effort would mark their actions.

The man who has a purpose in life never goes off in one of these fits. Instances, he controls circumstances, and moulds them to his purpose. He is not easily vanquished—indeed, is almost invincible and invulnerable.

The maddening torrent may pour from the hillside, and dash its force upon the rock beneath, but when the clouds hold up their rain the channel becomes dry, and we find no impression of the tempest on the surface of the rock. But that little spring, placing away its tiny geyser, almost unnoticed, sends drop after drop down on that flinty surface. Years roll on and the rock silently wears away. So it is with steady effort in any direction. Emotional action is generally hasty, and hasty action is nearly always unwise action. The blows that seem powerful are ill directed, and seldom fall twice in the same place, or are even aimed at the same purpose. We like the man who wastes no time in telling what he is going to do, but who goes straight to work in his own quiet, steady, determined way and does something. All that we have and are we owe to these steady, earnest workers.

Where the Salt in Sea Water Comes From.

The sea depends on the disintegration of rocks on land for its saltness. It does not originate in oceans and seas. Rains wash it and hold it in solution as particles are liberated by violence, decomposition and gradual action of many natural forces. All streamlets and rivers, therefore, are constantly transporting salt to the sea. If there is more than can be held in solution, then it accumulates in masses at very deep points, which, in the revolution to which matter is subject, may again be a stratum of salt som