### Letter from Hon. Ben. Hill.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT: A few days ago I addressed a letter to the Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, requesting that distinguished gentleman to give me his opinion of the fairness or unfairness of the late election in that State, and of other matters relevant to it. In reply he sent me the subjoined, which I enclose you for publication. It carries with it his own comments. I am aware that your paper is republican in its party fealty but doubt not but what you are willing to give each side a hearing.

E. H. FINLAYSON.

Amsterdam, Jan. 9th, 1877.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3rd, 1877

Dear sir—Your letter of 30th ult. has been received. You ask, "Is it a fact that there has been such unprecedented fraud and intimidation practiced during the late election in the State of Georgia?" You add that you feel constrained to ask of me an answer to this question, from "an earnest desire to learn the truth in reference to this matter," and that "you of the North have often to face this question." I appreciate the manifest patriotic motive which prompts you to make this inquiry, and you shall have an answer which shall be as truthful as absolute sincerity can make it.

I never witnessed a fairer or freer election than the late election in Georgia. I do not believe one fairer or freer was held in any State in the Union. All contrary statements are inventions made to deceive the northern people. But you call my attention to a most significant fact, which from your view, is thought to indicate the contrary when you and:

"The large democratic vote throughout the State seems to warrant the conclusion with many that fraud and violence *did* exist and that, too, to a great extent. As you yourself are aware, in many districts in the State, the opposition (republican) vote could be counted on one's fingers." This is true, and might have been still more strongly stated, for, I think, in several entire counties not a single republican vote was cast. Were there no negroes in these counties? Oh yes, and they all voted the democratic ticket. How is this? I will tell you and if you understood the real facts, as I do understand them, you would admit that the wonder is that any vote, especially any negro vote, was cast for the republican party in the entire State. I am writing now, not as a democrat, nor as a southern man, but as an American citizen who desires, above all things, the perfect harmony and lasting peace of our whole country, with all the rights of all sections and colors and races unimpaired, and which happy result I believe can be perfectly accomplished if mere partisans can be made to cease the falsehoods by which they seek to keep the masses of the people deluded and divided for nothing but personal and party advantage. Why do the negros in Georgia voluntarily vote the democratic ticket? This is the question.

When the southern States were reconstructed a large number of our best white population were, by the reconstruction act, not only placed under disabilities to hold office, but were even disfranchised, and not permitted to vote for members to the conventions ordered to frame new Constitutions for the respective States. This furnished the opportunity for adventurers and bad men to get control of the State government, and they did get the control with the aid and under the protection of the military power of the United States. The negroes were made to believe that all this was done to secure them in their freedom, and that, if the democratic party, composed so largely of their former masters, should come into power, they (the negroes) would certainly be retarded to slavery. In their ignorance they naturally believed this, and voted, very generally, the republican ticket. In this way was formed what is known in the South as "the union of the negro and the carpet-bagger," the first being prompted by the natural and honorable desire to steal, under the protection of the United States, whatever else the old master had left to them by the war and emancipation. This union had control in Georgia for four years—from 1868 to 1871. What were the results? Crime multiplied everywhere, and in every form. Convicted criminals were turned loose, by executive pardons, upon society, until society itself was unsafe. Taxes were increased, business alarmed, and all property depreciated in value. Riots, kuklux, and bloodshed prevailed—the desperate resorts of virtue, property, and intelligence for self-defense. The taxes collected for the education of the negro were stolen, and all classes, black and white, except the thieves, grew poorer together, and neither life nor liberty, nor property of any race was safe. All we had was being taken, and fraudulent bonds to the amount of millions, were being issued to steal in advance the earnings of our children for generations to come. I was born in the State and loved it, and it was a sad thought I had, that if no remedy could be found I should feel compelled to hunt some place where intelligence, and property, and virtue could have at least an equal chance in government with ignorance, pauperism, and theft. Most fortunately, in 1871, by means which I fully know, but which I will not now detail, we succeeded in staying the hand of Federal power from interference with a newly elected democratic legislature. Unable to secure this interference, the republican governor, whose term had not expired, fled from the State, when no man pursued. Thus early in 1872 the democratic party came in full possession of the State government, and have so continued in possession to this day. What are the results? Exactly the reverse, in every respect, of the horrors above described. Everybody is contented; everybody is safe; taxes are light; homes are improving and hearts are glad. Crime is punished; innocence is protected, and labor is rewarded. The fraudulent bonds were arrested, the State debt is small, and the credit is high. Values are constantly rising and plenty is constantly increasing. I venture the assertion that there is not in the Union, nor in the world either, a State whose people are suffering less or hoping more than are now the people of Georgia. True we are not so rich as formerly, but we are growing so, and will grow richer than ever if we can keep the other States at peace. True, also, there are some miserable carpet-baggers lingering among us in Federal offices with the army to protect them in robbing and insulting our people. But they are the last birds of the preying flock, and they will soon be all gone, and good, honest men from the North are now flocking in and are welcome.

But what has become in Georgia of the "poor negro," that our friend, Mr. Hayes is so sorry for?

Well, he has not been put back into slavery, and not a white man in the State would have him put back. The negroes in Georgia return more property for taxation than any State of the Union. They are more contented, more prosperous, and better protected, for their numbers, than in any other State on the earth! And all this is the direct fruit of the change of administration in the State government which began in 1871. Do you wonder that the negroes vote the democratic ticket in Georgia? Do you not rather wonder that any of them vote any other ticket? The numbers who vote the democratic ticket increase with every election, and I tell you now, that if the republican policy towards the South is continued, it will not be long before the only population in the South that will be more unanimously and more inveterately democratic than the old whigs, will be the negroes. Every southern State which has followed Georgia in getting rid of republican government, has followed Georgia in consequent peace, prosperity and increase of democratic votes. Georgia leads only because she started first and most vigorously in the race. Now look at poor South Carolina! Nothing divides her from Georgia but the narrow river, Savannah. Is that river a Styx, and its crossing death? That hideous monster—half man, half beast—the negro and carpet-bagger in union—continues its rule in that State under military protection, and it is *that rule* which is death, and would be death anywhere. If I desired to intimidate the most intelligent and best negroes of Georgia to vote the democratic ticket, I could not do so more effectually than to threaten them with a revival in Georgia of this South Caro ina condition. Is it not barbarous to continue upon our people a government under which no people can be contented, prosperous or safe?

But you will ask, do I mean to say that government is good because it is democratic, and bad because it is republican? No, I do not mean to say any such thing. Government in Massachusetts is republican, and it is good; in Ohio it is republican and it is good, and so of other States. But I do mean to say that good government comes, and comes only of intelligence, property and virtue; and bad government comes, and comes surely and invariably of ignorance, pauperism and vice. Men who rule a State for the people's good are always blessings. Men who usurp a State only to rob the people are always curses.

Now, the policy of the republican party towards the south has driven all the intelligence, and property, and virtue of the South into the democratic party. There are not in Georgia individual exceptions sufficient to exhaust one count on your fingers. The men at the South called republicans have neither convictions nor principles. A few comparatively honest are the victims of the old party prejudices too strong to be overcome, but nearly all act with the republican party only because that party has the power, and has shown the will to sustain them in their robberies of the southern people. The license to plunder is the only ligament that binds them to the republican body, and they will as readily grow to any other body that will enable them to live with the same license.

The highest crime ever committed against the country and against the republican party itself, is committed by republican leaders when they justify and support these robbers of the South, on the floors of Congress, and in the departments and by the power of the government. We of the South often hear men eulogized in Congress whom we know to be of the most worthless and criminal character. Evidence in various forms is procured to charge upon the whites of the South the most barbarous outrages, when we know the very men who rob us are the men who procure this evidence, and we well know that such evidence could be abundantly procured, if necessary, to prove that more negroes have been killed in any given southern State since the war than have ever lived in the State before or since the war. Evidence for such purposes by such men can be procured to prove anything. It is no wonder that the poor creatures who are thus used give such evidence. It is no wonder that vile men are willing to procure it for their ends. But it is a marvel that intelligent and patriotic men at the North can be so long and often deceived by such evidence.

How can you expect the decent men of the South to join a party that gathers such creatures under its protection "as a hen gathering her chickens under her wings?" Is he who protects your enemy any more your friend than the enemy? If a burglar is entering your house, and a person stands outside and points a gun at you and says the burglar is wronging you but you shall neither harm or drive him out of your house, and if you attempt it you shall be considered in insurrection and yourself shot down, which would you consider the more guilty—the burglar or the person that protected him? The republican party has been protecting burglars in the South for ten years, and every time we complain we are denounced as rebels. I know the honest masses of the Northern republicans are not guilty of these things, and they do not believe their leaders are guilty. For many years passions have been controllig, and demagogues have been active to keep these passions alive for their own uses. But I trust these passions will not subside. I trust the time has come when good men at the North will cease to be the dupes that good men at the South may become the victims of bad extreme leaders in both sections. We must have wisdom in the head or we shall find no rest for the feet. "Foot-sore and weary" with our sectional wanderings let us all return to the starting point of mutual good will and reciprocal benefits—which alone can form worthy bonds for a free and united people. Then all men will see clearly how it is that the untrained negroes prefer good government to bad government as they have done and will continue, more and more, to do in Georgia.

Yours, very truly,
BENJAMIN H HILL.

To E. H. FINLAYSON, Amsterdam, N. Y.

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CORRECT.—A prominent preacher in Reading, this State, hits the nail square on the head in the following remarks: "It is the merest hypocrisy to talk one day or six days in a week of our hopes of heaven, while there are starving men and women at our doors and we do not help them. I believe in Christian holiness, but I want a holiness that puts a basket on the arm and something in the basket and goes to the home of impoverishment and says not in words but in works, 'here is the evidence of my piety.' If this world is going to be redeemed, it will be not by simply singing praise, offering prayers and preaching eloquent sermons. I believe in that kind of Christianity which evidences itself in coal and flame."

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A negro was found dead in Georgia, having fallen and broken his neck while stealing chickens from a high roost. He was a class leader in a church, and his pastor, in preaching the funeral sermon, was bothered with the question where the soul of the dead brother had gone. "His well-known piety," said the preacher, "indicates that he died a christian; yet there are circumstances connected with his death that are perplexing. If, after he fell and before he struck the ground, he repented of his sins, there can be no question but that he is now in glory; but there was mighty little time for him to think about it."


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Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

Jan. 13, '76—1y.

### What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with Vegetine. For dyspepsia, general debility and impure blood, Vegetine is superior to any thing which I have ever used. I commenced taking it about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood was never in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call on or address me at my residence, 398 Athens street.

Very Respectfully,
MONROE PARKER,
398 Athens Street.

### Dyspepsia

SYMPTOMS.—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, languor and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

### Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan 17, 1872.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the Vegetine, and all have obtained relief. Yours truly,

THOMAS E. MOORE.
Overseer of card room, Portsmouth Co's. Mills.

### All Diseases of the Blood.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

### GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility; and has been greatly benefitted.

THOS. GILMORE, 229½ Walnut St.

### Reliable Evidence.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut streets, Cambridge, Mass.

### APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1869.

H. R. Stevens:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (Vegetine) in my family for several years, and think that, for scrofula or cankerous humors or rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE.
18 Russel street.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

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**For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.**

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
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For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

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Feb. 4, '76-1y

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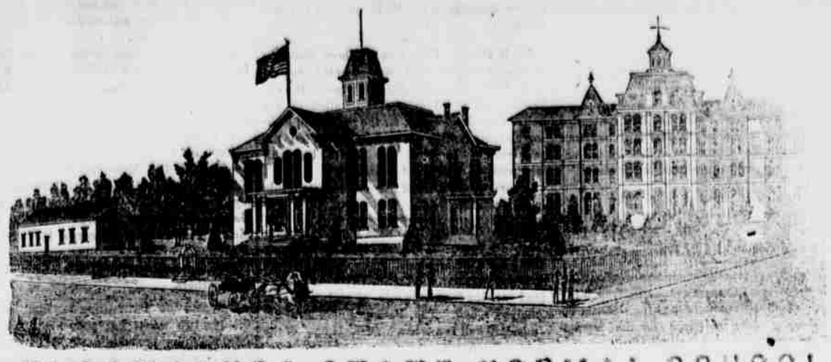
March 16, '76-1y.



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Sept. 5, '76.-1y

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## TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER OR CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the laws of rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

Aug 11, '76-6m

## GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depositary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

*On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.*

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

BLOOMSBURG

## MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

*Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of*

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.*

Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

### Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " to choose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.

Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt, with Confession.
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lien.
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 5 cents each.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

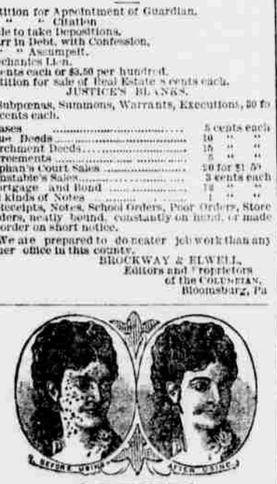
Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 20 for 25 cents each.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leases | 5 cents each |
| Blue Deeds | 10 " " |
| Parchment Deeds | 15 " " |
| Agreements | 5 " " |
| Orphan's Court Sales | 10 for $1 50 |
| Constable's Sales | 5 cents each |
| Mortgage and Bond | 12 " " |
| All kinds of Notes | 1 " " |

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors
of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa




## GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

*Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.*

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

## BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Fair and Third Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited

Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875—

## MORRIS MICHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Dec. 1, '76-1y


## RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

### PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

July 12, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE READING AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11,55 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,55 a. m. and 7,50 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,25 8,34 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

TRAINS FOR READING LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 8,5 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,14 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,58 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,2 a.m. 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers can take cars from New York and Philadelphia without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan. 14, '76—tf. General Superintendent.

### NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 29th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Erie Mail 8,50 a. m. | arrive Elmira | 11,50 a. m. |
| " | " Canandaigua | 3,35 p. m. |
| " | " Rochester | 5,15 " |
| " | " Niagara | 9,45 " |
| Lewisburg accommodation 1,10 a. m. | arrive Williamsport | 3,45 p. m. |
| 11 10,55 p. m. | " | 1,00 a. m. |
| Elmira Mail 4,10 a. m. | arrive Elmira | 10,30 a. m. |
| Buffalo Express 7,15 a. m. | arrive Buffalo | 8,50 a. m. |

SOUTHWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buffalo Express 2,50 a. m. | arrive Harrisburg | 4,40 a. m. |
| " | " Baltimore | 8,40 " |
| Elmira Mail 11,15 a. m. | arrive Harrisburg | 1,50 p. m. |
| " | " Washington | 5,30 " |
| " | " Baltimore | 6,30 " |
| " | " Washington | 8,20 " |
| Harrisburg accommodation 8,40 p. m. | arrive Harrisburg | 3,40 a. m. |
| 10,50 p. m. | arrive Baltimore | 2,25 a. m. |
| " | " Washington | 6,15 " |
| Erie Mail 12,55 a. m. | arrive Harrisburg | 3,55 a. m. |
| " | " Baltimore | 8,10 " |
| " | " Washington | 10,25 " |

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

### PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1876 the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

*WESTWARD.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL | leaves | New York | | 8,50 p. m |
| " " | " | Philadelphia | | 11,55 p. m |
| " " | " | Baltimore | | 2,10 p. m |
| " " | " | Harrisburg | | 4,20 a. m |
| " " | " | Williamsport | | 8,35 a. m |
| " " | " | Lock Haven | | 9,40 a. m |
| " " | " | Renovo | | 11,40 a. m |
| " " | arr. at | Erie | | 7,3 p m |
| NIAGARA EXPRESS | leaves | Philadelphia | |