TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum. $2 50 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

These terms will be strictly adhered to hereafter.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

Postmasters will please act as our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permitted to do this under the Post Office Law.

JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well selected *JOB OFFICE*, which will enable us to execute, in the neatest style, every variety of Printing

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, NO. 18. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1868. OLD SERIES, VOL. 28, NO. 18.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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

Size.	1 t.	2 t.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m	1 y.
1 Square,	$1,00	$1,50	$2,50	$4,50	$5,00	$10,00
2 "	2,00	3,00	4,50	5,50	7,00	12,00
¼ column,	—	—	6,00	8,00	15,00	20,00
½ "	—	—	10,00	14,00	20,00	35 00
1 "	—	—	15,00	25,00	35,00	60,00

Ten lines of this sized type (minion) make one square.

Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' Notices $3,00. Obituaries (except the usual announcement which is free,) to be paid for at advertising rates

Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents per line.

Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Educational objects, one-half the above rates.

Transient advertisements will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE HILL, SIMON P. WOLVERTON.

HILL & WOLVERTON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
SUNBURY, PA.

WILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Pensions. apl. 1, '66.

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

REFERENCES.

Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,
A. G. Cattell & Co., "
Hon. Wm. A. Porter, "
Morton McMichael, Esq., "
E. Ketcham & Co., 299 Pearl Street, New York.
John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law, "
Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law, "
Sunbury, March 20, 1862.

W. J. WOLVERTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Market Street, 5 doors west of Dr. Eyster's Store.
SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to. Sunbury, November 17, 1866.—1y

C. W. HECKLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
North Side of Public Square, one door east of the Old Bank Building.
SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining Counties. Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

J. PURDY, J. D. JAMES.

PURDY & JAMES.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

Office in the second story of Dewart's building, adjoining the *Democrat* office, on the north side of Market Square.

Will attend promptly to the collection of claims and other professional business intrusted to his care, in Northumberland and adjoining counties. November 9, 1867.

C. WEBER, JOHN RUNKLE

"THE UNION,"
CHERRY STREET, between Third and Fourth Streets
PHILADELPHIA.
WEBER & RUNKLE, Proprietors.
June 29, 1867.—1y

ADDISON G. MARR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SHAMOKIN, Northumberland County, Pa.

ALL business attended to with promptness and diligence. Shamokin, Aug. 10, 1867.—1y

DOUTY FOR SOLDIERS.

I HAVE made arrangements in Washington City for the prompt collection of Bounty under the late Act of Congress. I have also received the proper blanks to prepare the claims. Soldiers entitled to this Bounty should apply immediately, as it is estimated that it will require three years to adjust all the claims.

All soldiers who enlisted for three years and who have not received more than $100 bounty are entitled to the benefits of this Act, as well as soldiers who have enlisted for three years and discharged after a service of two years, by reason of wounds received, disease contracted in line of duty, or re-enlistment.

LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.
Sunbury, August 18, 1866.

JACOB OBECK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c.
Market street, south of Weaver's Hotel,
SUNBURY PA.
March 31 1866

DOUTY HOUSE,
J. S. HALL, Proprietor,
Corner Sunbury and Rock Streets,
SHAMOKIN, PENN'A.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests, and being new, spacious and attractive, is all the facilities and advantages of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. The sleeping apartments are airy and comfortable, and the furniture entirely new. The Bar and Table will be supplied with the best in the market.

The patronage of the public is solicited.
April 13, 1867.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
GRANT & BROTHER,
Shippers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
WHITE & RED ASH COAL,
in every variety.
Sole Agents, westward, of the Celebrated Henry Clay Coal.
LOWER WHARF, SUNBURY, PA.
Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866.

VALENTINE DIETZ,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
in every variety of
ANTHRACITE COAL,
Upper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn'a.
Orders solicited and filled with promptness and dispatch.
Sunbury, May 12, 1866.—y

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Corner Market & Fawn Street, SUNBURY, Pa.
S. BYERLY, PROPRIETOR,
Photograph, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes taken in the best style of the art. apl. 7, 1y

UNION HOTEL.
CHAS. ITZEL, Proprietor.
Market Street, Adjoining Market House, Sunbury, Pa.
Near the Railroad Company's Shops.
PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS, and those who will find ample accommodations. Good hostlers and waiters, boarders can enjoy the quiet comforts of home with fare equal to the best hotels.
The choicest Liquors are of the choicest kinds.
Sunbury, June 8, 1867.

Mount Carmel Hotel
MT. CARMEL, Northumberland Co., Pa.,
THOS. BURKET, PROPRIETOR.

This large commodious Hotel is located near the forks of the Shamokin Valley and the Quakake & New York Railroads. Trains arrive and depart daily. The house is located in the centre of the Coal Region and affords the best accommodations to travelers and permanent customers. jay 5.

JEREMIAH SNYDER,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
SUNBURY, PA,
District Attorney for Northumberland County.

YOU WANT.

If you want a set of Harness for $18 00, go to JACK STROH.

If you want a good silver-mounted Harness, go to JACK STROH.

If you want Harness, or anything in his line of business cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, go and try at JACK STROH'S Shop. All goods are warranted as represented.

If you want a nice driving Horse and Buggy, go to JACK STROH'S Livery, opposite the Central Hotel, Sunbury.

If you want a good Auctioneer, go to JACK STROH who is always on hand to make you a good sale for pay.

Sunbury, Nov. 2, 1867

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.

ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.

OFFICE in Haupt's new Building, second floor. Entrance on Market Square,
Sunbury, January 4, 1868.

G. W. HAUPT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE in Haupt's new Building, on second floor. Entrance on Market Square.
SUNBURY, PA.

Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties.
Sunbury, January 4, 1868.

BOOK BINDERY.
JOHN HERMAN,
North Mill street, DANVILLE, PA.,

IS prepared to Bind Books, Papers, Magazines, Music, &c., in any style that may be desired, at cheaper rates than can be done in the cities.

All Orders left at this Office, will receive prompt attention. oct. 19, '67.

C. J. BRUNER. L. H. KASE.

BRUNER & KASE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Chestnut Street, west of the N. C. and P. & E. Railroad Depot, in the building lately occupied by F. Lazarus, Esq.,
SUNBURY PENN'A.

Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in Northumberland and adjoining Counties.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Business in this and adjoining counties carefully and promptly attended to.

Office in Market Street, Third door west of Smith & Genther's Stove and Tinware Store,
SUNBURY PENNA.
Sunbury, March 31, 1866.—1y

C. A. REIMENSNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

All business entrusted to his care attended to promptly and with diligence.
Sunbury, April 27, 1867.

Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR,
Homœopathic Physician.

Graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

OFFICE, Market Square opposite the Court House, SUNBURY, PA.

Office Hours—7 to 9—morning; 1 to 3—afternoon; 7 to 9—evening.
Sunbury, April 7, 1y

J. R. KILBURN
SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Mahanoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a

Office in Jackson township. Engagements may be made by letter, directed to the above address. All business entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
April 22, 1867.—1y

DR. J. S. ANGLE.

GRADUATE of Jefferson Medical College, with five years practice, offers his professional services to the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity—will attend all calls promptly

OFFICE over Thacher's Store, in Pheasant's Building, Market Square.

OFFICE HOURS { from 8 to 10 A. M. / " 2 to 5 P. M.

EDWIN A. EVANS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Market Square, near the Court House,
SUNBURY, Northumberland County, Pa,
Collections promptly attended to in this and adjoining Counties.

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

REPRESENTS

Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance, New York Fire, Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection, The New York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Philadelphia, Hartford Conn. General Accidents.

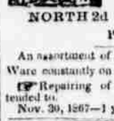
GROCERIES,
Provision, and Flour
& Feed Store.
J. A. GUNDY & CO.,
In Weimer's Building, Water Street, near Kuhn,
NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.,

INFORM their friends and the public generally that they have a large assortment of Groceries, Provisions, &c., all fresh and of the best quality, consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and Spices.

Dried and Canned Fruits, Prunes, Raisins, Cheese and Crackers, and in fact everything usually kept in the Grocery line.

They would also call attention to their large and cheap lot of Good FAMILY FLOUR, Green and Dried Hams, Shoulders, &c., which are constantly kept on hand. Also, all kinds of Vegetables, &c., &c.

Give them a call and see for yourself.
Northumberland, Sept. 28, 1867.



ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
NO. 148
NORTH 2d ST., COR OF QUARRY,
PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware constantly on hand,

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.
Nov. 30, 1867—1 y.

NEW GOODS,
Miss LOUISA SHISSLER,
South side of Market Square, SUNBURY, Pa.

HAS just returned from the city with a large and handsome and cheapest assortment of Fall and Winter styles of Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets in Sunbury, of the following patterns, Princess, Alice, All Right, Floretta, Sensation, Turban, etc. Also Feathers, velvets, silks, laces, ornaments, Trimmings, Furs, Fur Trimmings, Veils, both Lace and Gauze, Crinoline, Embroidery, China Lace and Linen Collars and Cuffs.

Gentlemen's Goods, such as Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Brushes and goods for the toilet.

Also, a fine assortment of Perfumery, and all goods usually kept in a well furnished establishment.

Thankful for past favors she hopes by a further desire to please the public, the continuance of their patronage.

LOUISA SHISSLER

Nov. 2, 1867.

SEEING IS BELIEVING
At 704 Arch Street,
NEW PRICES! NEW GOODS
Rich Silver and Silver-Plated Ware,

Including every style and description, made expressly for the Winter trade, which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed at

JOHN BOWMAN'S

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Establishment 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Re-plating at short notice.
December 21, 1867—aug27

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA
FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
and
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable cordials ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its lifegiving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of Genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

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

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.* Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.00.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the druggist to induce you to take any thing else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

POETICAL.

ON A SPITEFUL LETTER.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON, D. C. L.

Here, it is here—the close of the year,
And with it a spiteful letter;
My fame in song has done him much wrong,
For himself has done much better.

O, foolish bard, is your lot so hard,
If men neglect your pages?
I think not much of yours or of mine;
I hear the roll of ages.

This fallen leaf, isn't fame as brief?
My rhymes may have been the stronger,
Yet half me not, but abide your lot;
I last but a moment longer.

O, faded leaf, isn't fame as brief?
What room is here for a hater?
Yet the yellow leaf hates the greener leaf,
For it hangs one moment later.

Greater than I—isn't that your cry?
And I shall live to see it.
Well, if it be so, so it is, you know;
And if it be so,—so be it!

O, summer leaf, isn't life as brief?
But this is the time of hollies;
And my heart, my heart is an evergreen,
I hate the spites and the follies.

The Printer's Toil.

Blow, ye stormy winds of winter,
Drive the chilly, drifting snow,
Closely housed, the busy printer
Heeds not how the winds may blow.

Click, click, his type go dropping,
Here and there upon his case,
As he stands for hours popping
Every letter in its place.

Heaven send the useful printer
Every comfort mortals need,
For our nights were dull in winter
Had we not the news to read.

Sad would be the world's condition
If no printer boys were found;
Ignorance and superstition,
Sin and suffering would abound.

Yes, it is the busy printer
Rolls the car of knowledge on,
And a gloomy mental winter
Soon would reign if he were gone.

Money's useful, yet the winters
Fill not half so high a place
As the busy, toiling printers,
Fingering type before the case.

Yet while the type they're busy setting,
Oft some thankless popinjay,
Leaves the country, kindly letting
Printers whistle for their pay.

Oh! ingratitude ungracious!
Are there on enlightened soil
Men with minds so incapacious
As to slight the printers toil?

See him! how extremely busy,
Fingering type before the case,
Toiling, till he's almost dizzy,
To exalt the human race.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NASBY.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF A DEAD NIGGER, WHO WAS FOOLISH ENOUGH TO INSIST UPON BEING FREE—THE RESULT OF HIS FOLLY.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) January 19, 1868.—Last nite the body uv a nigger was found dead at the eend uv Boregard avenue—the main street of the Cross Roads. The poor cuss wuz rolled up agin the fence, a lyin on his face, ez dead ez Joolius Ceeser. I diskivered him. At fust I thot the fellow wuz drunk, ez I didn't see his face, it bein a common occurrence to find our citizens in that sitooashen, but on turnin him over, and assertainin the color uv his complexion, I knowd that was not what ailed him. He had died of starvashen, and cold, and sich.

I knowd that nigger. He wuz wunst the property uv Elder Gavitt, now deceest, and wuz altogether too sooperior a nigger to quietly take wot wuz his normal condishen, and settle down to his fate. He resembled the Elder very much. His mother was a mulatto woman, and ez her son developed it wuz observed that he had the Gavitt pekooliarities uv feechur, in a strikin degree. Mrs. Gavitt raised a ruckshen about it, but the Elder convinst her that it was all right. At all events he hed very much uv the enterprise uv the Gavitts. Wunst afore the war he run away to Injeanany, and wuz recapchered only after a desprit chase by the entire Democratic marshals uv that State. He was finally run down and sent back in triumph.

The minit the war broke out, this cussid one fourth nigger run away agin. He made the camp near the Cross Roads, but glory! the Fedral usurpers hed ez yet a little shame left into em, and the Kernel to whose regiment he made his way, sent him back to the Elder under guard, with his compliments, accompanied by a note statin that the Fedral armies wuz a fitin for the Yoonyun ez it wuz, and that it wuz proposed not to interfere with property in any way. The Elder was so affected by this generosisty that that nite and the next he only bushwacked three of the Fedral pickits, instid uv laying out all nite for em ez he hed bin accustomed to do.

But finally the Emancipation Proclamation come, and the nigger run agin. The Elder heerd uv him frekently. He jined a nigger regiment, fought doorin the war, wuz wounded in several spots, and narrowly escaped the just retribooshen inflicted onto em at Fort Piller. At the close of the war he went to Ohio with his wife and two children, but he did not remain there. It wuznt pleasant for him. There wuz a sudden coolin towards the nigger, and he felt it. Ez they didn't need em any more to fill quotas and save em from drafts and sich, the colored brother was the same d—d nigger he alluz wuz. Somewhat disgustid, pertiklerly ez when he enlistid he wuz credited to Ohio, he returned to Kentucky, determined to fite it out here. The Cross Roads receeved him quietly. He saved a little money out uv the servis and bought some land up towards Garrettstown, and built onto it a cabin. Somehow the world didn't go smooth with him. One nite his fences wuz torn down and his growin crops wuz destroyed. Immediately thereafter he was arrested for hevin no visible means uv support, his crops bein all gone, and it took his mule and part of his household furnitoor to get out uv that. Followin this misforchoon came another. He wuz at the Corners one day when Issaker Gavitt, in a playful mood, shot at him with a revolver, which the nigger resented, chokin Issaker severly. The blood uv the Corners riz. A nigger had raised his implons hand agin a white man! Immejitly the Corners became indignated, and the nigger wuz kept under the town pump two hours. A severe cold resultin, he wuz confined to his bed a month with fever, doorin wich time he got into other trouble. His out houses was burned to the ground, his hogs wuz killed, and even his chickens was massacreed. He was skarcely recovered from his fit uv sicknis, when his wife wuz met by Issaker Gavitt at the Corners, where she hed gone to get medicine for him. Issaker, smartin under the chokin her husband had given him, organized a raid onto her, and I must confess she was yoosed rather rough. The young men uv the Corners are excentric. The woman wuz found dyin the next mornin in a barn.

From this blow he never recovered. He had laid a long time, and he owed quite a number of bills at the Corners, wich he cood not pay. Attachments wuz got out agin his property, and it wuz sold from under him, and ez he wuz not able to work, wat wuz over wuz held by the trustees uv the township ez bail agin his becomin a township charge. Capt. McPelter bot the place, and ez it wuz hizzen, he wantid it. The nigger wuz turned out, and he wandered about a few days aperiently not in his right mind, and finally wuz found ez I hev described. Dead he wuz, and wrappin him in his bloo cote into wich he found him, a hole wuz dug and he wuz hid from mortal site.

Sich is the froots uv Emancpashen! When that nigger wuz dug under, $1,500 worth uv Elder Gavitt's estate wuz put out uv the way. His death lies at the door of A. Linkin! Hed that nigger bin permitted to hev stayed with his kind master and devoted his life to his service—this would not have happened. Hed he bin permitted to hev continyood workin, quietly and comfortably, satisfied with his two soots uv clothes per annum, and the rashens given him, he would not hev died miserably by the roadside. For when the nigger wuz in his normal condishen he wuz not the objeck uv dislike he now is. Ther wuz then no war of races. The feelins that impelled the Caucashens uv the corners to go thro his crops and burn his houses, and sich, did not then exist, for he hed no crops nor houses. He wood hev bin worked till old age overtook him, ez it does all uv us, and then he would hev bin sold South to end his days quietly in a rice swamp. Sich is the bitter froots uv risin em from ther normal condishen. The site uv that dead nigger satisfied me that under no cirkumstances cood the race be elevatid to the pint uv goin on without the protecshen uv a sooperior race. Ther is a irrepressible conflick atween the races, and the nigger must alluz be the loser. Sich is the will uv the Lord.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

Skating for Girls.

The *American Agriculturist* for February, under the above head, replies to "an anxious mother" in regard to skating as a proper amusement for girls. We agree with the editor when he says that he can see no reasonable objection to it on the score of health or morals. We have known occasional instances of injury to the health from indulgence in this amusement, but it was clearly traceable to unsuitable clothing, and imprudent exposure after the exercise. The same causes would have been quite as damaging to the health of boys. It is a very common error to suppose that girls need clothing less substantial than their brothers, because they usually spend much less of their time in the open air. This is rather an argument for warmer clothing, that they may feel the change less, and be guarded against taking cold. Too thin clothing for girls is a radical vice in our household economy. A great outcry against thin shoes was made a few years ago, and the fashion was changed very much for the better.

But this was only a single item in which reform was demanded. The girl is quite as sensible to cold as her brother, and demands as much clothing from head to foot. The want of it accounts for much of the neuralgia, the rheumatism, and diseases of the throat and lunge, that afflict our American women. The English set us an admirable example in this respect. With a climate much less severe than ours in winter, they dress much warmer, and their women are trained from girlhood to out-door pursuits and amusements. They grow up with robust constitutions, well acquainted with the mysteries of the field and garden, of the barn and stock-yard, as much accustomed to riding and walking, and as capable of enduring fatigue as man. Their shoes may be a little clumsy, and their complexion not so delicate, but they have what is better than any external grace, sound bodies, and that good common sense which comes of pratical acquaintance with out-door life. Their refinement is not measured by dress and complexion.

We have welcomed the present fashion of skating, because it took our girls more into the open air, and enabled them to share the amusements of the other sex. It is not necessarily too severe; it strengthens the muscles and accustoms the body to graceful movements. For aught we can see, the girls take to it as kindly as the boys, and it is quite as helpful in their physical training. Of course this amusement, like any other, needs regulation, and must have its appropriate times and places. It may become a mania and interfere with more important matters. It may lead to midnight excursions and bad company. There is no place of absolute safety, either in work or play, for the young. They need amusements quite as much as work, and kindly oversight and guidance in both.

A Substitute for House Paper.

A gentleman in Cambridge has invented a process by which wood may take the place of paper in the adornment of house walls:

"A very delicate, simple and beautiful machine has been constructed, which will take a portion of a tree after it has been cut the right length and width, and shave it up into thin ribbons as wide as a roll of house paper, making 100 or 150 to the inch. These rolls of wood are placed on the walls by paper-hangers with paste and brush, precisely in the same manner with paper. The wood is wet when used, and really works easier than paper, because it is much more tough and pliable. In three days, when variety is sought for, one can finish the walls of his house in different woods, to suit his taste. One room can be finished in bird's-eye maple, another in chestnut, another in cherry, another in white wood, and so on. Thus he has no imitation, but the real, genuine article upon his walls. The eye tires of set figures, such as we have in ordinary paper-hangings, but never of nature itself. The longer the wood hanging remains on the wall, the more distinct will be the grain and color of the wood. The expense of wood is less than paper. Of course, if one wants to make a very handsome room, he can use expensive wood like rosewood; but the ordinary kinds, some of which are very handsome, are very cheap. The walls of kitchens and common rooms can be covered in this way so as to make the expense very small. The wood can be oiled, varnished or shellacked, and then washed at pleasure, and thus kept perfectly clean. It will not crack or split when using, and when on the walls stands like solid work. Rooms have been lined with wood hangings, and exposed to the strongest heat from common stoves, without the slightest sign of peeling off or warping. The article, when ready for use, is very thin, and a log measuring twenty-four inches in diameter, would make 125 rolls, containing thirty-six square feet each. One machine will shave two rolls per minute. By panneling with different kinds of wood a room may be finished in elegant style and made to correspond with the furniture. For example, if the furniture is chestnut, with black walnut trimmings, the walls could be hung with the same kind of wood. Thus all tastes could be gratified, and parties who may use this kind of hanging will find that it will stand very much longer than paper, and will improve by age."

Spiritualism.

Recently a man named McEwen, was indicted at Newark, N. J., for appearing in the streets in a nude condition. His trial occurred the present week, the jury being out fifteen hours without agreeing upon a verdict. The case will be understood from the testimony of Miss Althea Reeves, a young and handsome lady of nineteen years:

At the time the exhibition occurred, mother was greatly excited, owing much, I think, to the death of her sister, who died a short time previously; I do not remember the exact language she or McEwen used at the time, but I am sure nothing improper was said by any one of us, neither did we make any immodest gestures at this or any other time; I have known Mr. McEwen since last November; our belief is about the same as we get from the Bible, and it is similar to the so-called Spiritualism; we believe that we should do as Christ did—that is commune with the spirits; nothing was done, on the occasion referred to, either from lasciviousness or wantonness; I do not exactly believe the same as the others do, though I did on New Year's Day; considering the state of Mr. McEwen's mind, I think it was right for him to do as he did; if he was called to do so now I think it would be perfectly right; we had to mind what mother and the spirits commanded us to do; they said ma must go into the streets naked if we did not show ourselves to the public at the window; I went according to the teachings of the Scriptures, and they say "Children, obey your parents," consequently I did so; ma made every one in the house do just what she wanted them to; I do not think that Mr. McEwen would do so again, for I do not believe the spirits want him; we believed in Spiritualism before McEwen came to our house; in all of our actions we acted on the principle "that to the pure all things are pure."

In reply to the question as to whether McEwen ever undressed before in her presence, she said that she would rather not tell. Her answer being insisted upon she answered, "I have seen him do so before, but not very often; I think it was about a month before New Year's when he first commenced these exhibitions in our house; Mr. McEwen is a tailor, and mother worked with him; they attended to the business, while I did the house work; I have four brothers and sister; my oldest brother is eighteen years old, and the youngest three; three exhibitions were made before ma and myself, the others not being present at the time; these things were done under excitement, and were never performed only at mother's request or with her consent; all we did was to strip ourselves, and I do not remember of ever hearing an improper word, or seeing an indecent act; McEwen occupied a single bed in the hall bedroom and he generally slept alone, except when one of the children slept with him; sometimes mother and myself passed the night with him; I did not ever think there was any harm in so doing, as nothing improper was done; McEwen was not in the habit of praying; when we retired we slept together; ma and I reclined on either side of McEwen; nothing was said or done which was in the least improper; I have never heard of these things being done anywhere else; I have a good opinion of McEwen, and would not do the same with any other man, for I know that none are so pure as he; I was a little timid at first, but had no great fear of Mr. McEwen. McEwen slept with us several times before New Year's day; ma did not request me or Mr. McEwen to lie together; the bed was a single one; I generally sleep with mother, which I have done most of the time since father died; I was with Mr. McEwen alone one night, when ma was sick, because she could not rest well when crowded. Mr. McEwen retired first, and was asleep when I went to bed; I remember nothing that was said; I have never known him to take, or attempt to take, any personal liberties at all while in our family; I do not know why Mr. McEwen appeared as he did on New Year's day, only that he did it at the request of my mother; ma did these things several times herself; I think four times previously; she wanted to crucify the flesh, and show to the world that she was pure. When she put her arms around Mr. McEwen's neck, she represented herself as the mother of Christ, but I did not believe it, and thought that we were all ordinary men and women; I did not feel any shame at the time; thought mother was the first to undress on this occasion."

Preservation of Leather.

A contributor to the Shoe and Leather Reporter gives some valuable hints in relation to the preservation of leather. The extreme heart to which most men and woman expose boots and shoes during winter deprives leather of its vitality, rendering it liable to break and crack. Patent leather particularly is often destroyed in this manner. When leather becomes so warm as to give off the smell of leather, it is singed.—Next to the singing caused by fire heat, is the heat and dampness caused by the covering of rubber. Close rubber shoes destroy the life of leather.

The practice of washing harness in warm water and with soap is very damaging. If a coat of oil is put on immediately after washing, the damage is repaired. No harness is ever so solid that a damp sponge will not remove the dirt; but, even when the sponge is applied, it is always useful to add a slight coat of oil by the use of another sponge.

All varnishes and all blacking containing the properties of varnish should be avoided. Ignorant and indolent hostlers are apt to use such substances on their harness as will give the most immediate effect, and these, as a general thing, are most destructive to the leather.

When harness loses its lustre and turns brown, which almost any leather will do after long exposure to the air, the harness should be given a new coat of grain black. Before using this grain black, the grease should be thoroughly washed with potash water until all the grease is killed, and after the application of the grain black, oil and tallow should be applied to the surface. This will not only "fasten the color," but make the leather flexible. Harness which is grained can be cleaned with kerosene or spirits of turpentine, and no harm will result if the parts affected are washed and oiled immediately afterward.

Shoe leather is generally abused. Persons know nothing or care less about the kind of material used than they do about the polish produced. Vitriol blacking is used until every particle of the oil in the leather is destroyed. To remedy this abuse the leather should be washed once a month with warm water, and when about half dry a coat of oil and tallow should be applied, and the boots set aside for a day or two. This will renew the elasticity and life in the leather, and when thus used upper leather will seldom crack or break.

Band leather is not generally properly used. When oil is applied to belting dry, it does not spread uniformly, and does not incorporate itself with the fibre as when partly dampened with water. The best way to oil a belt is to take it from the pulleys and immerse it in a warm solution of tallow and oil. After allowing it to remain a few moments the belt should be immersed in water heated to one hundred degrees, and instantly removed. This will drive the oil and tallow all in, and at the same time properly temper the leather.

A WOMAN TURNED MAN.—The La Crosse *Democrat* tells a wonderful yarn, for the truth of which the editor vouches with Munchausen-like gravity. A Miss Ellen Burnham, he says, married one Powell, a Chicago newspaper man, in 1862, lived with him two years and had one child. Suddenly the lady's voice began to change, her peachy cheeks to spout with whiskers, until, at the age of twenty-one, the attractive young woman was transformed into a good-looking young man. A separation was the natural consequence, and, after a time, the quondam girl vindicated her new found sex by marrying one of her former music pupils. As the *Democrat* puts the case, "the former girl is now a man, the former wife is now a husband, the former mother is now a father, the former young lady teacher of a young lady is now that young lady's husband.

MEERSCHAUM.—The material of which the true Meerschaum pipes are made is a mine