TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS per annum. \$2 50 M ot paid within the year. No paper discontinued null all arrearages are paid.

These terms will be strictly adhered to hereafter. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their news-papers 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 NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, NO. 32.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOYER & WOLVERTON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

SUNBURY, PENN'A. 8. B. BOYER AND W. J. WOLVERTON, respectfull announce that they have entered into co-partnershi in the practice of their profession in Northumbe fand and adjoining counties. Consultations can be had in the GERMAN. April 4, 1858.—1y

Teeth 1 Teeth I

ICCUM I ICCUM I J. R. CRESSINGER, SURGEON DENTIST, Formerly of ASHLAND, O., announces to the oili-sense of Northamberland county, that be has boated in SUNBURY, for the practice of Dentistry, and respectfully solidits your patronage. Special atten-tion paid to filling and dressing testh. Testh ex-tracted without pain, by using Narcotle spray-which I have used for three years with perfect suc-cess fun no injurious results. Office in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. J. 8. Angle, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square, funbury, Pa. mar. 7, 68.

SINON P. WOLVERTON JEORGE HILL,

HILL & WOLVERTON.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. SUNBURY, PA. Will attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Pen-ions. apl. 1, '66.

H. B. MASSER,

A ttorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA --Collections attended to in the counties of Nor-humberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia

REFERENCES. HURDENCES. Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphis, A. G. Cattell & Co., " Hon. Wm. A. Porter, " Moriton McMichael, Esq., " E. Ketcham & Co., 239 Pearl Street, New York. John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law, " Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law, " Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

WH. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROBREACE. ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH. APPOBNETS AP BAW.

SUNBURY, PENNA. OFFICE in Haupt's new Building, second floor. Entrance on Market Square, Sunbury, January 4, 1865.

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 entrasted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties. Sunbury, January 4, 1888.

C. A. REIMENSNYDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. All business entrusted to his care attended to promptly and with diligence. Sunbury, April 27, 1887.

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 PENN'A. Sunbury, March 31, 1866.-2y

C. J. BRUNER. L. H. KASK BRUNER & KASE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Chesnut Street, west of the N. C. and P. & E. Railroad Depot, in the building lately occupied by

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA FROM GERMANY, in 1835. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

SUNBURY

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKEON. PRILADELPHIA, 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 Dis-ordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. Read the following symptoms, and (f you find that your system is afficient 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 miterable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result. -

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Files, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Erustations, Sink-ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach Swinning of the Head, Hurrled or Difficult Broathing, Fluttoring at the Heart. Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Doil Para in the Head, Def-clency of Perspiration, Yol-lowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Bide, Book, Obest, Limbs, etc., Sud-den Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirite.

Goofland's German Bitters Gooland's German Billers is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Ex-tracts. 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 Bilters. There is no sleacholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Hitters, hence it is the only Bilters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stim-ulants are not advisable.

Goofland's German Conic

GOOLATIO'S EXPERIMENT CONT is a combination of all the impredients of the Hatters, with FURE Sound Orus Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same disorten as the Billers, in cases where zone pure niceshalts attimular is required. Tou will beer in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the curre of the disease named, has being scientific programitions of medicinal extracts, while the others are more decoded to one of the most of form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreenble remedies wer offered to the public. Its fast is erguistic, R is a pleasant to take it, while its hife-pleing, exhibitsting, and medicinal guisties have caused it to be known us the greatest of all tonics. all tonica.

CONSUMPTION.

CUNSUMPTION. Thousands of eases, when the pa-tient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the naual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepia or disease of the dige-tive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

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.

Blood Purifiers

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

bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condu-tion, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellow-ish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remides occasion-ally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in spark-ling eyes and blooming checks.

CAUTION.

BEAD THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

PRILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1865.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

These Remedies are the best

ever assail you

BIOGRAPHICAL. GRANT-COLFAX.

Aoble Record of their Lives-The Mon Deserving of Loyal Men's Support.

Ulyases S. Grant was born April 27, 1822, t Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. Like Lincoln, his early intellectual advan-tages were of the most ordinary kind, but he was enabled to educate himself sufficiently to enter the Military Academy at West Point, to which he was fortunate in procuring a cadetablp, though at the expense of his name, Hiram Ulysses, which was given him in infancy for the one which he has become known all over the world. If the clerical blunder which inscribed him Ulysses B. could not be erased from the records of the Academy, neither can that name be blotted from the scroll of honorable history. He graduated in 1843, and was brevetted Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry. He served through the Mexican war, receiving brevets of First Lieutenant and Captain, for meritorious conduct at the battles of Molina del Rey and Chepultepec. After the war with Mexico he continued in the army for a few years, and while serving in Oregon, in 1852, was promoted to a cap-tancy. The next year he resigned, going into business at St. Louis, and in 1859 he removed to Galena, Ill., where he was conducting an extensive tannery when the late war broke out. Captain Grant was among the first to offer his services to the govern-ment, and was given command of a regi-ment by the Governor of Illinois, with which he went into active service in Mis-souri. It was not long until he was appoint-ed a Brigadier General of Volunteers (Au-cust 1981) and assigned to the augment of

gust, 1861), and assigned to the command of the District of Cairo. The unfortunate battle of Bull Run and the varying fortunes in the Southwest, had a depressing effect upon the country, and

tain gave McClellan command of the armics of the United States; the unfortunate expedition to Belmont doomed Grant to com-parative obscurity at Cairo, until near the close of the first year of the war. Then the brilliant victories of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, the first of any signifi-cance gained by a Union army, could do but little for him, and while the former made

bim a Major General, the latter deprived him of a command. All eyes were turned to-ward the Grand Army of the Potomac, in anticipation of the great things it would accomplish when its leader chose to move upon Lee at Manasas; and decisive actions upon the Cumberland and the Tennessce were not considered, while people were amused with promises never to be realized, and kept in constant expectation by assu-rances that all was quiet along lines a little

nearer home. It were useless to attempt a description of these actions now, but when Grant com-pleted a victory that had begun as a defeat,

It is gratifying that that confidence was never betrayed and never disappointed.— He first justified the President's faith, soon after he assumed the chief command in Ten-

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1868.

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

after he assumed the chief command in Ten-nessee, by the brilliant victory at Lookout Mountain, driving the Rebel General Bragg from the Chattanoogs Valley and Mission Ridge, and opened up the way for Sher-man's great march to the sea. Then the National House of Representatives passed a unanimous vote of thanks to General Grant for his victoric and ordered a medal to be unanimous vote of thanks to General Grant for his victories, and ordered a medal to be atruck in his honor, while both Houses of Congress concurred in the passage of an act reviving the grade of Lieutenant General, a rank never held by any one except Wash-ington, and Grant was recommended for the post, it being prescribed that the Lieutenant-General should have command of the ar-mies. President Lincoln formally presented him with his commission March 9, 1864, and having opened up the path to the final vichaving opened up the path to the final victory in the Southwest, he at once proceeded to pave the way to success in the Southeast. The Grand Army of the Potomac, smarting under its many misfortunes, notwithstanding the bright spot of Gettysburg upon its banners, and its imperishable record for heroism, needed the prestige of Gen. Grant to give it confidence in itself. Those noble veterans felt that success was assured when they found him willing to join his great fame with theirs, and to link his destinies with their fortune. He received his com-mission from the hands of the President with but few words, and without indicating his purpose, left the Executive presence to

his purpose, left the Executive presence to begin his advance upon Richmond. The Rapidan was crossed, and Lee fought in the terrible battle of the Wilderness; then he advanced to the North Anna river, and making a flank movement upon Cold Harbor, fought another sanguinary battle, the assault upon the Rebel works at that place ; a depressing effect upon the country, the people were willing to take a leader on assault upon the Rebel works at that puch trust if he would only come heralded with a trust if he would only come heralded with a lines of the enemy, he crossed the James and lines of the enemy, he crossed the James and

invested Petersburg. Desperate engagements followed, and during the investment, he mined and blew up Fort Hell, a Rebel stronghold, with the view of taking the town by assault ; but the operation failed, with severe punishment on our side and heavy losses to the enemy. This, together with the desperate straits to which Lee was reduced, emboldened him to take the offensive, and on the night of the 27th of March, 1865, he moved three divisions of his troops before Fort Steadman, and surprised and captured the position. Before night it had been retaken, and at the same time the battle of Hatcher's Run was fought, continuing until evening. On the 2d of April the Rebal intrenchments, with 6,000 men, at Big Five Forks, were captured, and an attack was ordered along the whole line, under General Grant's direction, which end-

by leading in person a charge of six regi-ments, he showed that a General might proby leading in person a charge of six regi-ments, he showed that a General might pro-mise little and yet accomplish much. Soon after the had worsted the ablest Rebel leader in the South, who was killed in that flerce engagement at Shiloh Church, Halleck as-sumed command in the Southwest, and the victor was rewarded for his two successes by subsequent neglect until September, 1862. He was then appointed to the command of the Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army corpa, and south earling the Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army of West Tennessee, his force con-stituting the Thirteenth Army corpa, and heave the properiod to the stituting the Thirteenth Army corpa, and set of the Uni-ted trait in his character, the entire proceeds the properiod the trait the there are the properiod to the properiod to the the there are the properiod to the the the art of the trait the there are the properiod to the trait the there are the properiod to the trait the there are the properiod to the trait the there are the the trait the there are the properiod to the trait the trait the trait the trait the there are the properiod to the trait the trait the the there are the trait the trait the trait the there trait t

A victory which could call forth such a letter as this from President Lincoln would produce in the mind of the Executive the most unbounded confidences in the capacity of the commander by whom it was gained. They were both Whigs, both ardent and such a gratifying that that confidences of, and believers in the such a gratifying that that confidence in the capacity in the such a gratifying that that confidence in the capacity in the such a gratifying that that confidence in the capacity informed the President U.S. and the such a gratifying that that confidence in the capacity informed the President U.S. and the such a gratifying that that confidence in the capacity informed the President U.S. and the such a gratifying that that confidence in the capacity informed the President U.S. and the such a gratifying that that confidence in the capacity informed the President U.S. and the presid temperance reform, and were consequently seldom pitted against each other in these debates. The attachment formed at this the prime and vigor of manhood, with all early day between those gentlemen still con-tinues with unabated fervor. In 1848, Mr. at 30.

AMERICAN.

Colfax was chosen as a delegate, and elected as Secretary of the Convention which comi-MISCELLANEOUS. as Secretary of the Convention which com-nated General Taylor for the Presidency. In 1850 he represented St. Joseph county in the Convention which framed the present Constitution of Indiana. In this Conven-tion he opposed, with all his ability, the adoption of the clause prohibiting free color-Ton he opposed, with all his ability, the adoption of the clause prohibiting free color-ed men from settling in the State. His op-position to this measure was the cause of his defeat the following year, when nomi-nated for Congress, in opposition to Dr. Fitch. But, with all the ability, tact, and shrewdness of this old political wire-worker, he only distanced his young competitor two hundred votes, in a district which had been strongly Democratic for years. In 1852 he was again a delegate to the whig National Couvention. He took an active part in the campaign which followed,

active part in the campaign which followed, the same time underrate his military genius, apeaking often and writing much. In 1854, so that the burden of proof applies to that speaking often and writing much. In 1854, when the "great deep" of Indiana Democra-cy was broken up, and the old Hunkers laid in a grave from which it is hoped they point as well as to his civil capacity. We ask candid men, who intend to vote independently in the ensuing election, to ponder over this. What weight ought to be attached to a denial of Grant's civil may never be resurrected, he was re-nomina ted and elected to Congress, and was subsequently more active than ever before. His experience as a debater, and familiarity with State and national politics, rendered him an overmatch for his opponents, whom he was always anxious to meet in an open and fair discussion before the people, where he was always certain of a victory. In 1856 he was again nominated for Congress, and re-elect-ed by a bandsome majority. His entrance into Congress was in the midst of the great and trust the object of them. We do not struggle over the Lecompton swindle. A claim for Grant any more credit than is writer says of his maiden speech in the House,—"His first speech in Congress went forth to repel the tide of terror which was sweeping over struggling Kansas, and clear-ly showed that even then he was one of the best debaters in the Lower House." Over notes of Grant, and acted by his orders. In

ber of Congress. He was first chosen Speaker of the Thirty-

on Post Offices and Post Roads on the or- The same malicious detraction that atganization of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and did much to extend mail facilities throughout the West. He was one of the praise for planning Sherman's. Yet it was first advocates, and is still one of the warm- after McPherson's death that Sherman exeest friends of the Pacific Railroad. Indeed, cuted his march to the sea and his camhe takes a warm interest in any movement paign though the Carolinas. As regards men, at Big Five Forks, were captured, and an attack was ordered along the whole line, under General Grant's direction, which end-ed in driving Lee from his works and the abandonment of Richmood. Lee's retrest was cut off by the rapid movements which Grant instituted, and on the 9th of April, just one week after the last great battle, the computer the sector of the sector of the last first was a perilous one, but his welcome at "the other end of the line" was computed and on the 9th of April, just one week after the last great battle, the computer the sector of the sec

TERMS OF ADVERTISENS

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

Size. 116. | 26. | 1m. | 2m. | 6m | 1 3 Square, \$1.00;\$1.60;\$2.50;\$4.50;\$5.00;\$10:00 2,00; 3,00; 4.50; 5,50; 7,00; 12:00 6,00; 8:00; 15:00; 20:00; 30:00 10:00; 14:00; 20:00; 35:00; 15:00; 25:00; 35:00; 60:00; this sized type (minion) make one column,

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letter that he meant to obey the laws under all circumstances, and would not be instrumental is any scheme of usurpation or of lawless defiance of the authority. We think this makes out our case. It shows ex.

actly those peculiar merits the people de-mand when they elevate a unlitary here to the Presidency of the republic. We had these things in our mind when we wrote. Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette.

to party, assemble at the Exchange or in the Cooper Institute, and subscribe a sufficient [sum-ton mil-lion of dollars if need be-ro BUY & FAVURALL FERDICT.

There is not the least doubt but that the seven Senators were purchased by the frauds of the Liquor Ring office, and the Foreign interests in favor of free Trade.--We believe every one of these seven are either mean Revenue Tariff men or Free Traders.

The terrible volcanic phenomena which broke out in the Sandwich Islands on the 27th of March still continued up to the date of the latest advices, 24th of April. The islands were still shaken with continuous vibrations, and violent shocks were frequent. A fissure had opened in the earth three miles in length, from which lava poured down into the ses, forming a pro-monotory an eighth of a mile long.

The famine and pestilence in Algeria has destroyed one hundred thousand Araba within the last six months. The sufferings best debaters in the Lower House. Over intes of orant, and acted by his orders. In destroyed one hundred thousand Araba five hundred thousand copies of this speech the case of a general like George II. Thomas, within the last six months. The sufferings who won so brilliant a victory at Mill of the people are as horrible as those of the perhaps never before received by any mem-Rosecrans, Sherman or Grant, no one can dle ages, accounts of which have been hand-question that the merit of his two great ed down to us with strict attention to all eighth Congress by a vote of 101 to S1. He has been thrice elected to the same position, each time by an increased majority. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee man, Sheridan, McPherson or Wilson. beard of any brilliant schievements of Sher-man, Sheridan, McPherson or Wilson. The same malicious detraction that at-tempts to take away the credit of Grant's campaigns trial to give McPherson the praise for planning Sherman's. Yet it was

The fruit crop of the West, so far, is sub-stantially safe. The late flurry of snow and

SUNBURY PENN'A. Collections and all Professional business prompt attended to in Northumberland and adjoining Cou omptly

C. W. ZIEGLER, 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.

T. H. PCRDY, J. D. JAMES. PURDY & JAMES. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

Office in the second story of Dewart's building, ad-joining 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, 1887.

S. S. WEBER, JOHN RUNKLE "THE UNION," ARCH STREET, between Third and Fourth Stree PHILADELPHIA.

WEBER & RUNKLE, Proprietors. June 29, 1867.-- 19

ADDISON G. MARR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SHAMOKIN, Northumberland County, Pa. A LL business attended to with promptness and diligence. Shamokin, Aug. 10, 1867 .-- 1y.

Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR. Domcopathic Physician.

Graduate of the Homesopathia Medical College of Pennsylvania. Orvica, 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.

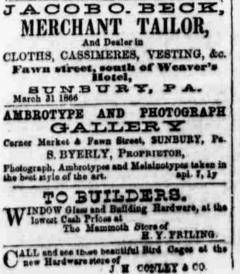
JEREMIAH SNYDER.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law. SUNBURY, PA. District Attorney for Northum-berland County.

J. R. HILBUSH SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Mahonoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a Office in Jackson township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address. All business entrusted to his care, will be promptly All business entrusted to attended to. April 22, 1868.-1y



From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D., Pattor of the Teath Baptist Church, Philadolphia. D. JACKBOT-DEAR SIB :-- I have been frequently re-marked to connect my name with recommendations of a out of my appropriate phere. These in all ouse da-gine of my appropriate phere. These in all ouse da-gine of the state of maticines, but regarding the practice of the state of the state of the state of the foodamits (forman Bitter, Jacquert for ence from my passed debility of the system and especially for Liver Complete, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In forme case if may full i but unally. I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to these whe matter from the above cause. Tours, very respectively. Repth, below Castes 52.

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 \$7.50.

The Tanic is put up in quart bottles. Recollect that it is Dr. Hosfand's German Remedia that are so universally used and so highly recommend of ; and do not allow the Druggist to indue you i take any thing size that he may fay is juint as pool, but onuse he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedia will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

Na 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. OHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly 0. M. JACKSON & CO. These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekospers, and Medi-cine Doalers averywhere. Do not forget to assume well the gracks y to buy, in order to gracine

There is no medicine equal to Hoofaud's German Bilters or Tonie in cases of Debility. They impart a fone and rigor to the whole system, strengthen the ap-petite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stimuch to digest it, purify the blood, gues a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tings from the eye, impart a bloom to the sheeks, and charge the patient from a short-breathed, smalled, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-fuced, stoul, and rigor-out percon. stituting the Thirteenth Army Corps, and fixed his headquarters at Jackson, in State. In the meantime McClellan had been Weak and Delicate Children

driven from before Richmond. Pope had been defeated at the second battle of Bull Run, and an uncertain victory at Antietam had closed the career of a General who was called to the head of the army in the fervor of popular enthusiasm, and had been reto command in a moment of popular store

despair. During the dark and terrible winter that followed, the Army of the Potomac, under

its successive commanders, lay on the banks of the Rappahannock, and fought the ill-fated battles of Fredericksburg and Chan-cellorsville, while Grant and Sherman were quictly working out their plans on the Mis-sissippi and the Yazoo. When Lee moved northward, in the spring and summer of 1863, and Mcade was enabled to gain his great victory at Gettysburg, the capitulation of Pemberton added Vicksburg to Gettysburg in the associations connected with the

ever-glorious Fourth of July. In detailing the appointments of Major-Generals which had been made in the regular army, Grant once modestly said :- "After the capitula-tion of Vicksburg I was added," as if him-

Hoofend's German Remedias are counterfrited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside urapper of each boile, and the name of the article blown in each boile. All others are counterfeit. Thousands of letters have been re-selved, testifying to the virtue of these remedies. self unconscious of the importance of an event that had given the army a leader who conquered a peace for the country, and makes him to day the candidate of the great Republican party for President, an office Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PRILADELPRIA, MARCH 16th, 1867. I find "Honfand's Garman Bilters" is not an infor-toring besenge, but is a good tenic, usful in disor-ders of the algositive organs, and of great benefit in cases of dealisty and want of nervous action in the system. Four twy, . GEO. W. WOODWARD.

which he would not desire were not the people intent on giving him this last mark of their confidence and esteem. One who was within the Robel lines du-

ring the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, was told by an arrogant Southerner, whose deserted home was near the spot where Grant's army lay, that the dark and fetid -"He was bred a printer." He never was apprenticed to the printing business, and knew nothing of the practical part of the "Art preservative of all arts" until after he waters of the Yazoo would destroy his men, even if there were no intranched enemy in front to pick them off in detail. But the same flash of the lightning that brought the news of Meade's victory at Gettysburg brought word of Pemberton's defeat at Vicksburg. As a reward for this victory, Grant, in his own modest words, was added out of the drag," but he never attained to to the Major-Generals already appointed for the regular army, but unlike the time when he was commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers, no fortune now could doom him to insecticity.

to inactivity. Before he was ordered to as-sume command at Chattanooga, after the unfortunate battle of Chickamauga, Presi-ably edited, and was a model of courtesy

dent Lincoln wrote him a characteristic let-ter. It was dated July 13, 1863, and was a model of courtesy follows:-"My Dear General:-I do not remember this you and I ever met personally. I write this connection with this paper until three that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for his connection with this paper until three or four years ago, writing a regular weekly letter for its columns during his first two terms in Congress. It was during the early days of *The Register* that Mr. Colfax was laying the foundation for the reputation he has since attained as a debater. A debating club was formed, which held regular week-ly meetings during the winter season, and it was a rare occurrence indeed to find Mr. Colfax abaent from one of these stated the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinifurther. When you first reached the vicini-ty of Vicksburg. I thought you should do what you finally did-march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transport, and thus go below, and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yaco ex-pedition and the like could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf and vicinity, I thought you sato of the reputation on one of these stated down the river and join General Banks; and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black. I thought i was a mistek. I now wish to make the personal acknowl-edgment that you were right and I was

that

expounder.

He read law pretty thoroughly during

New York city. He was born in N. Moore street, March 23, 1823, his father having died but a short time previous. With but limited means, his widowed mother could

afford to keep him at school but a short time, and at the age of ten he was placed in a mercantile establishment where he remained for three years, contributing materially from his small salary to the support of both himself and mother. In 1836, he

and his mother, in company with others, left their home in that city and settled in No man will get through his business with million of men, over a field covering the through literary educashun? Ort femails to take part in politikes? Duz dress con-free from the horrid brusqueness of busy The chief command of such a force requires stitute the moral part of wimmen? free from the horrid brusqueness of busy men. There are heart and kindness in Mr.

able, honest and kind man. Political opponents like him personally, as well as his po-litical friends. We have never heard that

these leisure hours, but not with a view to adopting it as a profession. He had but little idea of what great benefit the information he was then gaining would prove to him in after years. In 1845 he started a weekfame. The wife of his youth, after being for a long time an invalid, sank to final est several years ago, leaving him childless. His mother and sister preside at his receply journal at South Bend, the county seat of St. Joseph county, called The St. Joseph Valley Register, becoming its sole proprietor and editor. A writer in The Indianapolis the most brilliant, but the most popular of any given at the capital. Socially, Mr. Colfax is frank, lively, jolly. It may be that maintain communications, supervise every but digits of the chief commander, who in ad-dition to these has to plan campaigns, maintain communications, supervise every

things. His manners are not quite so familiar as

brothers in the cause of the Union, holding frequent and protracted interviews on all subjects looking to the overthrow of the Rebellion, for there were no divisions be-tween the executive and legislative branches of the government then as there are now. During the darkest hours of that bloody drama which shall ever remain a reproach drama which shall ever remain a reproach upon the people of one section, of the na-tion, they were ever cheerful and hopeful. Confident in the justness of the war waged for the preservation of the Union, and pla-cing a Christian reliance in that providence which guides and shapes the destiny of na-tions, great reverses, which caused others to fear and tremble, at times almost to despair, seemed only to inspire them with great zeal and a firmer belief in the ultimate triumph of our cause.

to accept a seat in the United States Senate, preferring his presiding chair in the House. As a presiding officer, he is the most popu-campaign of Vicksburg opened the great when he should be taken out and rubled lar the House has had since Henry Clay. A wiley and cut the rebellion in twain, and as in the other case-repeating the operation that Mr. Colfax "has no eccentricities, but Tennessee and drove the war into Georgia. of founder, when not of long standing.

GRANT'S FITNESS FOR OF.

FICE.

We have said that it is only in cases

The following is a literal copy of the list

sident, or Speaker of the House, than Sena-tor. He knows men well, estimates them correctly, treats them all fairly and candidly.

A man with a very large hald head was complimented on the fact that his caput analagous to Greenland. "Why so i" W88 military success. During the war we were he asked. "Because it is a great white bear place," was the reply.

"Pa," said Charlie to his paternal ances wrestling with the angels." "And which licked ?" inquired the young hopeful.

A lady in this vicinity boasts of the possession of a pair of eardrops made from "liver" brought from Mount "Vociferous" during the recent "disruption."

Suppose a man owns a skiff, he fastene the skiff to the shore with a rope made of straw ; along comes a cow ; cow gets into the boat ; turns around and eats the rope ; the skiff thus let loose, with the cow on

board, starts down stream, and on its pas-sage is upset ; the cow is drowned. Now, has the man that owns the cow got to pay for the boat, or the man that owns the boat got to pay for the cow I

"The man who raised a cabbage-head has done more good than all the metaphysics in the world," said a stump orstor at a meeting "Then," replied a wag, "your mother ought to have the premium."

A writer, dwelling upon the importance of small things, easy that "he always takes note even of a straw, especially if there hap-pens to be a sherry cobbler at one end of government, and to bring everything down

"Grandma," said a sharp child, "do you want some candy ?" "Yes, dear, I should like some." "Then if you buy me some I will give you a part."

gress, and earnestly remonstrated against When you hear a man say, "Life is but a their removal. His military experience taught dream," tread on his corns and wake him him how perilous it always was to change up. Life is real.

front in the face of the enemy. Johnson, as ignorant of statesmanship as of military science, knew nothing of this. He removed Social Anomalies- The more a woman undresses herself, the more she is supposed to be dressed.

Scrutinize a lawyer closely when he advises you to avoid litigation, and a doctor when he drinks your health.

The ancient Scandinavians used the antlers of stags for drinking cups. This is evidently the origin of the phrase, "taking a horn."

The individual who got up a constion grew dizzy and tumbled down.

Idaho advices state that the grasshoppers threaten great havoc there. The mining reports are good, and labor is in demand

the show simply deneration the United States Army, and soon he will be Presi-dent of the United States. THE HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX. SchuyLER COLFAX. Schuyler Colfax, the popular candidate of the National Union Republican party for the office of Vice President, is a native of New York city. He was born in N Moore

> great tact. His talents are administrative It may be convenient now for Democratic and executive, rather than deliberative. He politicians to forget these things, but his-

tory will not. So much for his military science. As to debating club out West :--Subgechs of dis-

for its successful conduct this very admin-Colfax's politoness. Men leave his presence istrative capacity of which so much is said. With the impression that he is at once an That is part of the essential elements of

constantly confronted by this consideration when selecting men to command regiments, he has any enemies. The breath of slander has been silent towards his fair, spotless being that they had no administrative capa. "What is that?" "That, my son, is Jacoh

tions, which, for many years, have been, not much more onerous, then, must be the

he feels his oats in some degree, but dignity hasn't spoiled him. The everlasting I-hood and Us-ness of great men is forgotten in his aud do a thousard other indispensable

It was the experience gathered in their His manners are not quite so familiar as those of Mr. Lincolo, but nearly so. They are gentle, natural, graceful, with a bird-like or business like quickness of thought and the time that Grant acted as Secretary of Main and mighty style of Sumner, or the judicial coldness of Fessenden, Sherman and Trumbull. Though manly, they are genial and winning. American mothers believe in Schuyler Colfax. There are more babies named for him than for any public man since

named for him than for any public man since Mr. Clay. The intimacy and confidential relations of Mr. Colfax with Mr. Lincoln are economical reductions, and thus he demonwell known. They labored hand in hand as strated his desire to avoid a military to the old peace standard. Grant stood by Pope, Sheridan, and all his other subordinates entrusted at the south with reconstruction under the laws of Con-

would make good appointments and adopt sure policies. He would make a better Pre-

St. Joseph county, Indiana. Shortly after his arrival in the West, he was appointed Deputy County Auditor for St. Joseph county, and employed his leisure hours in the study of State law, in which he is said soon to have become an acknowledged

Journal corrects a mistake into which the public has fallen relative to Mr. Colfax's connection with the printing business. Mr. Lanman, in his Dictionary of Congress, says :

presence."

omise, for his means were yet very limited, he soon mastered the art sufficiently to "help

PHILDHIMI, AMI Son, tes. I consider "Hoofand's German Bit-ters" a valuable madicine in case of at-tacks of Indigention or Dyspeptia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON. From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,