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

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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. 49. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1868. OLD SERIES, VOL. 28, NO. 49.

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.	6 m	1 y.
1 Square,	$1,00	$1.50	$2,50	$4,50	$6,00	$10,00
2 "	2,50	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.

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

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 F. Lazarus, Esq.,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in Northumberland and adjoining Counties.

BOYER & WOLVERTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
S. B. BOYER AND W. J. WOLVERTON, respectfully announce that they have entered into co-partnership in the practice of their profession in Northumberland and adjoining counties. Consultations can be had in the GERMAN.
April 4, 1868.—1y

H. 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., 289 Pearl Street, New York.
John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law, "
Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law, "
Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

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.

Teeth! Teeth!
J. R. CRESSINGER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Formerly of ASHLAND, O., announces to the citizens of Northumberland county, that he has located in SUNBURY, for the practice of Dentistry, and respectfully solicits your patronage. *Special* attention paid to *filling* and *dressing* teeth. Teeth extracted *without pain*, by using Narcotic spray—which I have used for three years with *perfect success* and *no injurious* results.
Office in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. J. S. Angle, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square
Sunbury, Pa. mar. 7, '68.

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.

C. W. ZIEGLER,
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.

T. H. 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.

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

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

J. R. HILBUSH,
SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Mahanoy, 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 attended to.
April 22, 1868.—1y

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

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.

C. A. REIMENSNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.
All business entrusted to his care attended to promptly and with diligence.
Sunbury, April 27, 1867.

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.—1y

J. YOUNGMAN'S
FOUNDERY
Arch St., between 3d and 4th, close to the Public School House,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
COOK STOVES
of the best Patterns.
PLOWS,
Six patterns, the finest in the State.
Persons wishing to buy stoves, can purchase them cheaper at this establishment than any where else in the place.

JACOB SHIPMAN,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
REPRESENTS:
Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa.,
Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Co.,
New York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil'a. & Hartford Conn. General Accident.

TO BUILDERS.
WINDOW Glass and Building Hardware, at the lowest Cash Prices at
The Mammoth Store of
H. Y. PELING

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 remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, 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 such 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 $7.50.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANECDOTES.

THADDEUS STEVENS AND JAMES BUCHANAN.

George Alfred Townsend writes from Lancaster to the Hartford *Post*:

"I have picked up a few anecdotes of Stevens and his neighbor Buchanan.

'Mr. James Shunk, a son-in-law of Jerry Black, relates that he was engaged by the ex-President to prepare some anecdotes and sketches of his life. Mr. Shunk found this task very onerous by reason of the extreme jealousy of Mr. Buchanan as to what should be printed of him. He possessed no literary attainments of the prompt, readable newspaper sort, and once when he had read some of the manuscript the old man rubbed his hands and laughed in his flat cold way.

"'Ha ha ha! Oh! Mr. Shunk, if my life were to begin again I would not be a lawyer. This journalism is going to be the big profession in this country. The law is very jealous, and it over disciplines the mind, making the lawyer unfit for this closet combat of the newspaper. When one gets a competence by the law he is fit only for a lawyer's politics. Keep to the newspaper, sir! Keep to the newspaper!'

ANECDOTE OF BUCHANAN.

"A sojourner at Wheatland, in the latter years of Mr. Buchanan's life, related to me, the other day, this quaint and recognizable incident of the ex-President:

"Enter, with much crude modesty, hat in hand, the son of a farmer near by. To him old Buck, looking his most Arctic countenance. Great anguish and pedal prevarication of the boy.

"Boy: 'Mister Bewcania, sir if you please, —why! there's a gentlemen staying at my daddy's, and, ah! ah! sir, being as he knew that we knew you, why——'

"'And where is this gentleman, sir?' asked Buchanan, with an ice cream freezer of a voice, trembling on the edge of the terrible.

"'He's right here in the hall, sir.'

"'Go bring him in, sir-r-r!'

"As the boy disappeared Buchanan turned to my informant and said:

"'Another damned Yankee!'

"The stranger came in, an officer of some sort, evidently resolved to sympathize with Buchanan and take his inventory. If he expected a feeble old presentment of a Wolsey in soliquy he must have been petrified with the old man's height, fire and ice together. The scene was too much for the third party. He felt for the intruder and vanished to spare him the scene.

"In half an hour S. heard the old laugh, cold and low and measured, of the President. He peeped in and found that the man had completely conquered Buchanan, so that they were getting on even humorously together.

"'Well!' said old Buck, afterward, 'he wasn't so bad a man, after all!'

STEVENS, BUCHANAN AND THE DOCTORS.

"Stevens and Buchanan were attended in life and to the end by Dr. Carpenter, a democrat, whom some rabid people once advised Stevens to put away because of the value of his life to the country, and the danger of a copperhead pill. The old man opened his door:

"'Go out!' he said, 'Dr. Carpenter is my friend. If you begin to interfere in my household economy God knows where you will stop.'

"Stevens sent Buchanan books and favors from Washington down to the last. Old Buck said, in reply to the bystanders:

"'Thaddeus and I ought to be friends, but it's his fault. It pleased Providence, in his inscrutable will to create Thaddeus with a good head and a good heart, but he left the morsl part out of him.'

"Dr. Carpenter relates that Stevens took all his medicine with a grim readiness, saying: 'Well, just fix up anything, and I'll swallow it.'

"Mr. Buchanan hated medicine, and tried to avoid it. He died of gout, and was obliged to shorten his rye whiskey rations at the last punch to his chagrin; but Stevens never drank from middle life to the close thereof without the doctor's orders. He had been kept alive during the whole of the last Congress by stimulants."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

STEVENS AND LIQUOR.

"When he came to Lancaster, he made up his mind never to drink again, and this he kept till his physicians forced upon him Frank's beer and Mishler's bitters, and other Lancaster beverages. He left his estate so that his nephew, who is fond of the bowl, shall only get it upon a long and successful temperance probation. Stevens has often said of liquor:

"'I have no hate of it, but an abiding fear of it. It is responsible for death, slavery, prejudice, and all the other democratic monuments.'

"At the same time, Mr. Stevens was inconsistent enough to use beer and whiskey liberally in electioneering. I have talked to two or three of his constituents to whom he would say:

"'James, you must go to Frank's sometimes? It is coming on election time. If you see some of my friends up there, just treat them, and send me the bill.'"

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

"Edward McPherson told me of the influence Stevens had upon the emancipation proclamation. Many months before it appeared he made a speech urging absolute and immediate enfranchisement, and this he sent to the President. Some days afterward he hobbled up to the White House, where he found Lincoln perusing this document. The President drew a long breath, directly, saying:

"'Ah! Thad, I guess we'll have to come down to this yet.'

"'You ought to have come up to it long ago!' said Stevens, bluntly.

HOW BUCHANAN "CUT" STEVENS.

"He was an uncompromising hater of masses of men and of the ideas they held, but hated few individuals. Said Buchanan, his constituent:

"Thaddeus and I ought to have been friends, but it's not my fault. He not only sends to me from Washington the public documents, but he buys books and sends them to me."

"And then Buchanan relapsed into his soliloquy upon the moral part of Thaddeus so inscrutably omitted, whereas, in fact, it was he who took offence at Stevens, and deliberately cut him at a company."

THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

"He frequently invented and related with felicity anecdotes and excuses, some of which got to the newspapers, and then he arose in Congress cold-bloodedly and denied them with a reckless jest. The *Tribune* folks were caught in this way by Stevens two or three times. As a consequence all the orthodox newspaper men in Washington disliked him, notwithstanding his sociability. One day Stillson, of the *Democratic Press*, went to see him, saying: 'Mr. Stevens, I am a democrat, and you may not like to speak to me.'

"'I have no opinions to conceal, sir!' said Stevens. 'Be seated.'

"But once, at Lancaster, a *Herald* reporter came to his house for a conversation, when one of Stevens' law students (Mr. Dickey, I believe,) slipped out and got a phonographer, who, at a table in a back office, concealed, took down the whole of the remarks of all the parties."

Rebel Democracy.

The entire rebel population of the South is with the Democratic party. The rebels are at least nine-tenths of the entire white population. These rebels make up about one-third of the entire Democratic party. They were represented at New York by the same men who led them in the field. They were received with respect and consideration, and even deferred to by their Northern friends. There was entire unanimity between them and the other delegates, and they even dictated the platform in some particulars.

Governor Perry, of South Carolina, says: "There was no difference of opinion on any subject between the northern and southern delegates."

"They are united as a band of patriots."

"The southern delegates determined to be reticent in the Convention, and take no prominent part in the proceedings; while northern delegates said to them, *on the subject of your peculiar grievance and oppressions, draw your own platform, and make it as strong as you please, and we will endorse it.*"

General Thomas F. Bowie, the leading Democrat in Maryland, said in his Baltimore speech:

"If there be any class of men I would sooner tax, it would be those men who furnished the means to carry on the most unholy wicked and cruel war in history. I would not tax them as property, but I would *because I can read upon the face of these bonds a contribution to an unholy and wicked purpose.*"

The Mobile *Tribune*, in urging its readers to ratify the New York nominations, said:

"Friends—Fellow citizens of Mobile—Comrades of the Queen City of the Gulf! Let us make one more effort in behalf of our rights and liberties. *If we are successful in the approaching contest, we shall regain all that we lost in the 'Lost Cause.'* Once more to the breach then—yet, once more! And when the cloud shall have cleared away from the flaming field, our flag—the grand old *Democratic* flag—will be seen in all its glory, and streaming like the thunder cloud against the wind. Let us then rally once more around the dear old flag, which we have followed so often to honor and victory. Let us plant our standard in the midst of the field, and let us *once more raise the war cry*—'he who doubts is damned; he who dallies is a dastard.'"

At Little Rock, Arkansas, Mr. C. S. Cameron, a delegate to the New York Convention, declared:

"In sixty days from the adjournment of the Convention five hundred thousand soldiers would be organized into companies, regiments, brigades, and army corps, ready, if need be, to march to Washington. We send three votes into the Electoral College, and three Representatives to Congress, *and if Ben. Wade does not count our vote, then comes the military organization*, with Gen. Slocum at its head, all armed and equipped."

The Pine Bluff (Ark.) *Vindicator*, exclaims:

"THE SPIRIT OF WILKES BOOTH STILL LIVES, thank God! Therefore, take courage! Seymour and Blair, and THE REVIVAL OF THE GREAT CAUSE is the motto of every true man!"

The Mobile *Tribune* asserts:

"The great Democratic party will rise in its might and majesty, and pulverize and purge the Congress, just as Cromwell purged the long Parliament. The signs of the times are pregnant with resistance to Radical tyranny, and *the dagger of Brutus* may aid in accomplishing our redemption from Radical rule, ruin and usurpation."

At a meeting in Richmond, Mr. Henry A. Wise said:

"He did not care for the platform. *It told a lie in its first resolution.* It said secession was dead; that was not so; *secession was more alive than ever.* He supported the nominees, and especially Blair, because he had declared that *he would assume military power.*"

Said the Georgia rebel, Toombs, in a speech ratifying the nominations, at Atlanta, the other day:

"I will tell you another fact, which is enough for this time, that *as the late war was produced by the defeated Democratic party in* 1860, we shall never have peace until it is restored in 1868."

Admiral Semmes, commander of the rebel privateer Alabama, in a speech at a Democratic meeting at Mobile, said:

"He had always been a Democrat; he had fought in the war as a Democrat; that he had once despaired of a republican government in this country, but now there was a light in the East which bid them hope. He had drawn his sword against the old flag because he was a Democrat and it had ceased to wave over a free and constitutional country."

* * * *

"He concluded with the remark that 'he here renewed his adhesion to that flag, *provided* it could wave over a government presided over by such constitutional Democrats as Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair.'"

AN indignant Irishman of Cleveland, Mr. David Barry, publishes a card in the *Leader*, of which we annex the closing paragraph:

"But drunk or sober, joking or in earnest, Mr. Frank Blair will find out to his cost that the St. Louis "Finnegan" speech will prove the sorest thorn in his side when the final returns come to be footed up. As an Irishman I here declare that I would as soon vote for that arch-traitor Jeff. Davis, or Benjamin Disraeli of England, as for a man who could so heartlessly trifle with the most cherished feelings of our race; and gentlemen, I will go still further, and say that the Irishman who can tamely swallow down such an insult to his country and her heroic efforts to be free, without resenting it at the ballot-box next November, is destitute of all public spirit, dead to the claims and sufferings of his motherland, and is anything but an honor to that proud, defiant, sensitive old race whence he sprung."

We find in the Milwaukee papers long accounts of a new and handsome hotel, the "Plankinton House," just finished in that city. It is two hundred by one hundred and fifteen feet, and is a hundred feet high.

COLONIZING VOTERS.

What Has Been Done will be Attempted Again!

Every reasonable man knows that the last election in this State was carried by frauds of the most glaring character. That this will be repeated, if possible, there can be no doubt. The following mode was pursued in Centre county [see *Legislative Record*, page 1411]:

JANUARY 28, 1868.—Committee met. Members all present.

Robert Lloyd, sworn—I am a hotel keeper in Philipsburg; a short time before the October (1868) election, 16 Irishmen came from Clearfield county to board with me; they came September 26; have the time in this book, also the names. * * *

These men all staid until after the election; I saw one or two of these men voting; a few of them left the night of the election; two staid after the 12th; the balance left the 12th; Irishmen were stopping at other places, Keplar's and Gray's; I saw two or three of the men's naturalization papers; they purported to come from Luzerne county, dated 1866; the papers were new, but looked as if they had been placed in dirty water to make them look old.

Ellis Hale, sworn—I live in Rush township; lived there October, 1867; I live one-half mile below Philipsburg; about 25 Irish were quartered in the township before the election; three were at Maynard's or Laird's, 12 at Harris', and 12 at Donohue's; they came September 30, 1867, and three or four days after election they were gone; Mr. Lede brought these men to the polls; I was there; I challenged some of these men.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

Letter from a German Correspondent.

SELINSGROFF, IM SNYDER COUNTY, den 18th September, 1868.—*Herr Drucker:*—Von wagae dos ich net English schriva kan, dan mus ichs amohl in Deutch brovera, won deir so gut sei wolla meir en platz in der zeitung zu geva. Dei God-vergessena kupper-kop dei sin ganz eiferig in ehrie spooch ta do hova. Meer mussen sei als a mohl doch daura, das sei so hart schoffa dein for eira kandetate fur Kongress—den glana shumacher, odder der Postmaestter, odder Yeneraal (was ever dos er ist), von Harrisburg. Es macht em vorhaftig doch lacha, won mer denkt dos sei so en mann rous bringa dein gageh der John B. Packer—en mann dos karacter, verstand und sehr feal influence hatt. Es is yo gahr ken zweifel dos weir der Mr. Packer electa deena; awer est goockt so fordolt spazzic, dos dei *smarta* kerl von Harrisburg do ruf renna deen unser ame zu berichta. Die letza woch war ich drova in Sunberry g'west, un dort hav ich gesehna dos en grossie kupper-kep meetin angestelled war for am Kort Hause zu versamla. Ich wohr en wennig wonnerfitzich, un ich bin aw nei getabpt. Ich hab gedenkt das es wert an iverausie grosse versamlung, aver ich war letz, for a mohl in meim lews. Wei ich amohl en ganzie stund gewart hab, don steht so ein gleiner chap amohl uff—ich denk sei nama war Ricky—un secht das ehr het de freiheit zu verkundege das ener Yeneral Wilhelm H. Miller, von Harrisburg, sprecha date. "Wehr is don des?" frogt der Jek Meelisen und der Pit Haverstroh, in aim odem. "Keenst du en, don, Feldy?" "Nae—net vom Olta Barnum odder vom Brighem Yung, dar wo die iverausa feela wiver hatt." "Miller! Miller! Miller!" soght der Haverstroh. "Der nama is meir bekannt. Ich wonner ever mit um Zeigle, odder um Sickles, odder um Reynolds, um alta Joe Hooker, odder um Geary gefochta hut!—sel dade ich gern wissa!" "Nary—a—mohl," soght der groosmaulich Meelisen. "Es ish gahr ken so en nama in der zeitung gestanne dorch dem gonza grieg! Er mus en baptier Yeneraal sei, odder, forleicht, en grey-back—wehr wase?" "Sei still!" soght der Pit—"now gates amohl loos!" Es is "loos ganga"—den a wage:

"Der John B. Packer is en guter mann—ehr steht hoch in seim kounty—iner seinera bekonta—als on lawyer on guter nochber—ehr is en schmarter man, un alies des; aver mind, freund, weihr missa den soldadt net zurick setza macha for on schmarter lawyer!"

"Dum—r wed—r!" soght der Pit, "horrich amohl do! Des ish aver bei meiner sex lustig; en regular kupper-kop dei soldata zu praisa! Well, now, du must meir nimma soga dos der moon von greuner kase gemacht ish! Wehr het now des geglaubt?"

"Ya!" soght der Haverstroh, "denna kerls glaub *ich* auver nix. Sei hen yo alefort der Lincoln geschulta; der draft helfa zuruck zu halda, un Congress un de green-backs nunner gerent—un, kurtzlich, is es yoh nix mit eina dos 'nager, nager, nager!' so lout dos sei yo greisha kenna! Glaub ena nix dos aus eira versuffana heit kom't! Won eir deint, dan seid eir verkauft." "Du host yoh recht," soght der Pit. "Yah," hav ich gesacht; un don ben meihr noch weider zugehorricht. Soght der Yeneral Miller:

"Weir missen auch ein mann hava for Bresident dos en *hern* hot—en guter kopf auf sich hot—we deir Saymore! Der Grant waar en guter Yeneral, aver ehr is net en schmarter mann!"

"Schmart genung," soght der Pit, "for den alta Bob Lee 'zu time' zu komma macha on der Appomattax, unner sellem applebaum, weist du?"

"Sei shtill, Pit," hav ich gesacht (un ich hab my hont ivver sie moul du missa), "odder sei yaga uns nous!"

"Los sie uns yaga un ver——t sei!" soght der hitzich Pit. "Es macht mich base won sei so verdeihenkert narrish swetza von ama glana shoomacher, dos gahr ken *hern* hot, un sprecha vom Packer als en schmarta mann—un doch sacha sei an witter das der soldat net zurick sthay mus for en lawyer, won der General Grant en bessara soldat is das der Saymore, mit seine Irishaa droopa in Neu York noch amohl war! Dei leit kenna sei beita, un wei de leit geschosha henn, so deina sei witter sheeza—gayah dei ver——ta Rebels. Der Bill Miller kent yust so gute da hame bleiva! Er kanna de leit do rum net hunfz-swahbla—net by am a grung odder am a *swartza buddle* foll! Nae, zish net der wart." Es wara ava doch yust about zwanzig leit im ganza Kort Hause—un en dale waga Republikaner—un so hot ehr ken baarm gedu. Ehr mag witter komma—es macht *uns* gar nix aus. Dei leit warra so karl ganz g'echwint ladig.

Eir freund, immer,
FELTY SOURAMPLE.

John Jenness, of Craftsbury, Vt., owns a pair of cart-wheels that were made during the revolutionary war, all oak and quite sound yet.

The Roman Catholics are preparing to erect in Mankat, a church which will cost $100,000. The main building will be 66 feet front by 156 feet deep.

A Contrast.

Contrast the words of Lee's letter with the words of the Southern orators who caught at the nomination of Seymour and Blair as the beginning of a new hope for the "lost cause." Lee and his associates say:

"Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgement of the Southern people, when we declare that they consider *those questions were decided by the war*, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms, and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery, and annulled their ordinances of secession; and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support."

Wise jumps to his feet in Richmond and says, "secession is more alive than ever." Vance says "the South will gain all it fought for in the rebellion. Semmes says he fought the war on the principles of Democracy, and now the "grand old Democratic party has risen from its long slumber." Albert Pike says, "Swear eternal hate to your oppressors." Swear that no Northern man shall cross the Susquehanna and the Ohio and live. Slaybach says, "By the election of Seymour and Blair the South gains what they fought for." Judge Jones thinks "State Rights" will be re established by the Democratic party.—Lawton says, "the great principles for which we fought may be achieved." The Memphis *Appeal* says: "The day will come when the South will be independent." Wade Hampton says: Never shall I admit that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were wrong."

HELP THE DEGRADED.—Had we not far better obey the law of our Father in Heaven, and sacrifice something for comfort, of respectability, of ease, of luxury, and go down to them now and again, into the depths of the pits where they are laid, and lift them up, than wait for the time when they will say in fearful accents, "It is *too late!*" Let each now in the name of God, obey the call of duty, enable those, for whose souls no man has ever cared, to rise up to honesty and happiness, and the blessing of God will follow. There are some who will say they have so many call on their bounty. We pity the man who has few—the man to whom the needy seldom apply. Let me not live under that man's roof, or lie under that man's tomb. We have many calls, many obligations, but we are never so like our divine Master as when we are giving. God's existence is one eternity of giving. He has given glory, honor, immortality and life eternal; and last the priceless gift of his dear Son. To receive he never stoops, unless it be to recieve the joy of bringing many souls to glory.

Hon. John Covode in a recent speech warned the Democracy that they had better beware of Frank Blair, as he was very much such a man as Andy Johnson, and might play them the same trick that Andy played the Republicans. In the same speech Mr. Covode narrated the following incident about Andy Johnson. He said:

"I was summoned to his room immediately after he came into office. There were a number of others present, among them old Ben Wade. Mr Johnson said he was glad to see us, and the first question he asked us was whether it would be best to proceed with Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Wade immediately said: "Andy, I want to know what your policy is going to be?" Said he, in reply: "Hang them, hang them, hang them!" We asked him how many he expected to kill. He said at least two hundred, including Jeff. Davis.

Dr. A. C. Blakeslee, of Nicholson, Wyoming county, Pa., recently visited Galena, Ill., formerly the home of Gen. Grant. Conversing with the landlord of a hotel at that place the following dialogue ensued:

Blakeslee.—Do you know General Grant?

Landlord.—Yes; I have long known him I used to see him often here in Galena.

Blakeslee.—Is there any truth in these reports about his being a drinking man?

Landlord.—They are false. I have kept hotel here seventeen years. I have heard Grant invited to drink perhaps a hundred times, but I never knew him to taste a drop. He always refused.

Blakeslee.—Shall you vote for him?

Landlord.—No; I belong to the Democratic party, and shall support its candidates.

A CHILD KILLED BY AN EAGLE.—A Tippah county (Miss.) school teacher writes to the Winona *Democrat*: "A sad casualty occurred at my school a few days ago. The eagles have been very troublesome in the neighborhood for some time past, carrying off pigs, lambs, etc. No one thought that they would attempt to prey upon children; but on Thursday, at recess, the little boys were out some distance from the house, playing marbles, when their spot was disturbed by a large eagle swooping down and picking up litle Jemmie Kenney, a boy of eight years, and flying away with him. The children cried out, and when I got out of the house, the eagle was so high that I could just hear the child screaming. The alarm was given, and from screaming shouting in the air, etc., the eagle was induced to drop his victim; but his talons had been buried in him so deeply, and the fall was so great that he was killed; or either would have been fatal."

Some of the smart Democrats are offering to bet from one to ten thousand dollars that Seymour and Blair will carry all the States but one, and double that amount that they will carry that one also, they to name it—both bets to be taken together. The trick is to name Kentucky as the one State, so that if all the rest go for Grant and Colfax, they would still win double the amount they would lose. This is about the best thing the Cops will do in the way of betting. Unless the odds are greatly in their favor they invariably back out.

In the Illinois Penitentiary eight hundred convicts are employed in mechanical trades. Two hundred and fifty are in the shops, ninety make shoes, forty-four make cigars, and there are thirty harness makers.

Lynn has shipped 35,800 cases of shoes during the past three months, slightly in excess of last year's shipment. The total number of pairs in this immense pile would be about 2,148,000, and the aggregate value $2,984,000.

TOBACCO—BY A SMALL BOY.—Tobacco grows something like cabbages, but I never saw none of it boiled, although I have eaten boiled cabbage and vinegar on it, and I have heard men say that cigars that was given to them on election day for nothing, was cabbage leaves. Tobacco stores are mostly kept by wooden Injuns, who stand at the doors and try to fool little boys by offering them a bunch of cigars, which is glued into the Injuns' hands, and is made of wood also. Hogs do not like tobacco, neither do I. I tried to smoke a cigar once, and it made me feel like Epsom salts. Tobacco was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh. When people first saw him smoking, they thought he was a steamboat, and as they never seen a steamboat, they was frightened. My sister Nancy is a girl.—I don't know whether she likes tobacco or not. There is a young man named Leroy who comes to see her. I guess she likes Leroy. He was standing on the steps one night, and he had a cigar in his mouth, and he said he didn't know as she would like it, and she said, "Leroy, perfume is agreeable." But the next morning, when my big brother Tom lighted his pipe, Nancy said, "Get out of the house, you horrid creature, the smell of tobacco makes me sick." Snuff is Injun meal inside out of tobacco. I took a little snuff once, and then I sneezed.

The grasshoppers were so thick on the Missouri Valley railroad track, between St. Joseph and Savannah, Andrew county, a few weeks ago, as to delay the morning train two hours. The conductor was compelled to stop several times and have dirt thrown on the rails, so greasy were they from the remains or the crushed insects.

A shark dogfish was recently caught at Eastport, Maine, which measured thirty-three feet in length, and had two powerful legs about three feet long, with feet like those of an elephant.

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