

Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL TICKET.

PRESIDENT:
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

VICE PRESIDENT:
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

6. Morrison Chester, of Philadelphia.
Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg.
- District.
1. W. H. Barnes, 18. Samuel Knorr,
2. W. J. Pollock, 19. E. F. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Wiley, 20. Charles H. Mullin,
4. G. V. Hill, 21. John Stewart,
5. Watson P. Magill, 22. George W. Elder,
6. J. H. Hinghurst, 23. Jacob Grafius,
7. Frank C. Hooton, 24. James Hill,
8. Isaac Eckert, 25. H. C. Johnson,
9. Merie Hoop, 26. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rank, 27. William Free,
11. William Davis, 28. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. R. Ketchum, 29. J. S. Eitan.

THE LAST RALLY!!

The Republicans of Sunbury, and the neighboring towns and township, are requested to participate in a TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN SUNBURY, ON Monday Evening, November 2, 1868, which will form at 7 o'clock, and after marching through the principal streets of the town, will adjourn to the Court House, where the closing meeting of the campaign will be addressed by

GOV. JOHN W. GEARY,
EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK,
J. B. PACKER, Esq., and Hon. FRANK BOUND.

A full attendance of Republicans from the neighborhood is expected.

A committee, that waited personally on Governor Geary to invite him to be present, have his positive promise that he will be in attendance at this meeting, and will address our people.

AMUSING.—The excuses made by our Democratic neighbors, for their defeat in this county, are amusing. The Independent says, "whatever fault may have been found with our county ticket, none can find fault with our Presidential ticket." If this is so, can our neighbor tell why the leading papers of the Democratic party have been urging the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair, and putting better men in their places? Does not this proposition to "swap horses" at this critical moment, look as if some Democrats did find fault?

DESPERATION.—A prominent Democrat, whom we met in the cars a few days since, stated that the Democratic party claimed the 79 electoral votes of the rebel States for Seymour and Blair, whether they received them or not, and if they could get votes enough from other States, in addition, to elect him, they would make him President by force if necessary. This is Frank Blair's revolutionary doctrine, and proves conclusively that the election of Seymour and Blair means war, which nothing can avert but the election of Grant.

Our neighbor of the Gazette suggests a change in the time of the meeting of the Return Judges from Friday to Wednesday or Thursday, and advises special legislation on the subject. This is impracticable. The Legislature might be induced to pass a general law for the State, but they never would sanction different return days in different counties to suit the convenience of publishers, neither would it be advisable.

Those who desire peace and prosperity should vote for Grant and Colfax. The election of Seymour and Blair means revolution, and a continuation of the quarrel between the President and Congress, four years longer. The Reconstruction of the rebel States could never be accomplished by Horatio Seymour, or any successor elected to carry out the policy of President Johnson. Gen. Grant and Congress will act in harmony, and all will go on well. So far as peace is concerned, it would be better to continue Johnson than to elect Seymour.

A CHANGE.—Some of the Democrats are urging the election of Seymour on the ground of making a change. Such a change would be from a bad President to one who promises to be still worse—from the frying pan into the fire. We also want a change, but that change will be made by electing an honest, true and loyal Republican President in the person of Gen. Grant.

SUNBURY has given a larger increased Republican majority, since 1866, than any town we know of, and we are frequently congratulated on account thereof. In 1866, the Republican majority was 140. In October, 1868, it was 287 out of 799 votes. On Tuesday next we intend to give Grant and Colfax 300. Up, boys, and at them.

Let every Republican, and every friend of his country, be prompt in coming to the polls and vote for Grant and Colfax. The times require not only a good and true man, but one of nerve, firmness and decision of character. One who will administer justice with firmness, tempered with mercy. One who cannot be swayed from his duty by friends or foes. Such a man is Gen. Grant. In this respect he stands without a peer in his country.

NATURALIZATIONS.—The New York Tribune, referring to the frauds of the naturalization mills in Philadelphia, urges Congress to pass new laws on the subject, in which there should be a provision that no voter should vote until three months after he had been naturalized.

REGARD FOR THE MEMORY of every Union man, who gave his life for the country, demands the defeat of Seymour and Blair. What voter who honors the brave men who went forth to fight and die for the Union will now vote for the candidates of the rebels?

The Democrats boast that they have naturalized 18,000 persons in New York and Brooklyn, and about 10,000 in Philadelphia.

Col. CAKE, collector of the Port at Philadelphia, in a letter published in the Press, declares himself in favor of Grant and Colfax.

The premium on gold has fallen 15 per cent, since the election on the 13th. Grant's election will bring it down 30 per cent, before the close of the year.

Don't be CAUGHT NAPPING.—Republicans of Northumberland county, don't be caught napping next Tuesday. The last hope of the Copperheads is that the Republicans will be so confident of success that enough of them will stay away from the polls to lose the State. They are making arrangements to get out all their votes under the inspiration of the hope. They have had their agents for days past traveling quietly through the county to see every Democratic voter and make sure that he will vote. They expect to have out their full vote, and their calculation now is that enough Republicans will stay at home to enable them to carry the county by an increased majority. This is their last and only hope. The elections have demonstrated beyond a doubt that the majority is largely against them; and if the full vote be polled they will be overwhelmingly beaten.

Union men of Northumberland county, is there one of you who will derelict in this final and vital contest? The interests of our country, of liberty and humanity, appeal to us in trumpet tones for our ballots on next Tuesday. Let no Republican be deaf or indifferent to the appeal.

CRUEL.—Our neighbor of the Independent keeps at the head of his editorial columns wood cuts intended to represent Seymour and Blair. The appearance of Blair is far from prepossessing, under any circumstances, but the impression of the Independent makes him look worse than that much abused but favorite "nigger" of our other neighbor of the Northumberland County Democrat.

One more fire along the whole line, Republicans, and the day is yours. An overwhelming majority for Grant insures peace for the country. Every Democratic success, and every Democratic prospect for success, encourages the rebels to violence. Since the New York Convention, the rebels have murdered Union men by the hundreds. Grant's election will stop that kind of thing, and tend to make life secure in all parts of the country.

The torchlight procession on Monday evening next promises to be a grand affair. To aid and encourage the procession, citizens, on streets through which they pass, should have a light in their front rooms, below, with shutters open and window blinds up.

WENDELL PHILIPS, the great abolitionist, is opposed to Grant as he was opposed to Lincoln, because these men condemned his extreme and absurd views on slavery. Democratic papers who publish his slanders on Grant can have but little self respect or correct idea of propriety.

DEMOCRATIC FARMERS, do you want your farms taxed at the same rate of taxation as is now laid on whisky and articles of luxury? If you do, vote for Seymour and Blair. They are pledged to tax the farm of the well-to-do farmer, and the little house and even the cow and pig of the poor man, at the same rate as the other articles we have named.

Richardson, in his Life of Grant, says—When Grant entered West Point, at the age of seventeen, he was a plump, fair-complexioned, headless youth from the country, running in his manners and dress. There was the usual disposition of the school-boy race, the world over, to impose upon the new comer, but his readiness to take a joke was his best defence. The students of the first year are called "Piebes." In forming squads to go to meals or to roll call, they begin at the right and take their places toward the left in the order in which they are reported at the beginning of the term. In Grant's class was one Jack Lindsey. His father was an old army colonel, whose fellows he befriended and contrived to get a roll of Jack already a tall, stout fellow, and something of a dandy. His place was on the left of Grant, whom he one day crowded out. Grant, thinking it might be a mistake, and slow to take offence, said nothing till after the roll call, when he quietly told Lindsey to get to the right. The very next time, however, Lindsey, to show his contempt for the raw lad from the backwoods, repeated the indignity. To his infinite surprise, and the delight of their classmates, Grant instantly knocked down his larger comrade, and administered to him that effectual dose which has taken the nonsense and ill-manners out of so many boys—a sound thrashing. Lindsey interfered with him no more; and the other "Piebes" saw that, with all his good humor, "Uncle Sam" was not to be imposed upon.

Official Vote of the Congressional Districts.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 26.—The official returns of the Congressional election in this State were completed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth this afternoon. The following are the majorities:—

1. Samuel J. Randall, (Dem.)	6357
2. Charles Neill, (Rep.)	2620
3. John Moffett, (Dem.)	127
4. William D. Kelley, (Rep.)	1859
5. John R. Reading, (Dem.)	41
6. John D. Stiles, (Dem.)	2679
7. Washington Townsend, (Rep.)	3290
8. Lawrence F. Leggett, (Rep.)	6246
9. Vancey D. J. Dickey, (Rep.)	6319
Regular term, O. J. Dickey, (Rep.)	6319
10. Henry L. Cake, (Rep.)	225
11. D. M. Van Aukon, (Dem.)	7605
12. George W. Woodward, (Dem.)	1789
13. Ulysses Mercer, (Rep.)	3111
14. John B. Packer, (Rep.)	2296
15. Richard J. Haldeman, (Dem.)	3299
16. John Cessna, (Rep.)	144
17. Daniel J. Morrell, (Rep.)	1094
18. Wm. H. Armstrong, (Rep.)	2028
19. Glenn W. Scofield, (Rep.)	2548
20. Vaucney, R. N. Pettis, (Rep.)	1516
Regular, G. W. Gillin, (Rep.)	1812
21. Henry D. Foster, (Dem.)	41
22. James S. Negley, (Rep.)	4479
23. Darwin Phelps, (Rep.)	5049
24. Joseph B. Doolley, (Rep.)	1123

One of the first results of Grant's election in November, will be the subsidence of controversy and the restoration of confidence to all sections of the country. Men of all parties, North and South, East and West, have full faith in the justice of his purposes, in the moderation of his views, generous and tolerant tone of his mind, and the sound returns of the Governor in holding the most advanced as to the certificate. The majority in this despatch is not from the Conference Judges' returns, but from the several county judges' returns.

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The Democracy on Debt and Taxation.

"I see the Republicans are trying to dodge the financial issues, and to sink the election into a mere personal contest. Our papers must not allow this. They must push the debt and taxation upon public attention—Horatio Seymour to C. M. Ingersoll, July 24, 1868.

"Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."—Democratic Platform, 1868.

Yes, "push the debt and taxation" issues. Let the people know the amount of the Democratic debt, let them know who robbed the Treasury, as a part of their conspiracy to destroy the Union. Let them know what it has cost, and what it will cost, to defray the expense of suppressing the Democratic rebellion.

"PUSH THE DEBT."

Yes, "push the debt." Remember and hold the Democracy responsible for \$2,490,324,843 00 of debt contracted to defeat a Democratic conspiracy for the destruction of the Republic, and in aid of Democratic efforts to build up a despotic slaveholding confederacy.

"PUSH THE TAXATION."

"Push the Taxation" home on the Democracy. 1. That, but for the Democratic rebellion no national tax would have been required. 2. That, but for the Democratic war, inaugurated and conducted by Democratic leaders, there would now be a large surplus in the Treasury. 3. That, but for the Democratic rebellion no internal revenue taxes would have been levied, no local taxation for bounties would have been required, no pensioners would now be upon the rolls, no widows and orphans of soldiers would require support and education.

4. That the cost of the civil administration of the Government under President Lincoln—notwithstanding the war—was one-half less than under Buchanan, and nearly half less than under Johnson, and that, consequently, the ordinary receipts from customs, without increase of the tariff, would not only have met all the expenses of Government, but would have left a large surplus in the Treasury, had not its expenditure been required in suppressing the Democratic rebellion.

Here are the figures, taken from the Treasury books, to prove this statement.

Expenditures of the Government for the civil administration for the eight years named:

1860, Buchanan,	\$45,720,058
1861, Lincoln,	\$25,051,510
1862, "	21,408,491
1863, "	23,253,922
1864, "	27,800,409
1865, Johnson,	40,946,533
1866, "	42,420,820
1867, "	52,098,121
1868, "	52,755,028

Compare carefully each year under President Lincoln with 1860, and with each of the years under Johnson. I suppose some will say that every dollar of the internal revenue tax and one half of the customs revenue paid, and to be paid in the future, are justly and wholly chargeable to the Democratic rebellion, and that, to suppress that rebellion and defray the cost of preserving the nation, these taxes and revenues have been levied and must continue to be levied. "Push the taxation." "Do not let the contest become a personal one." "Push taxation," and press the reasons for it, and press the necessity of avoiding Blair's promised rebellion, and press the additional taxes to be incurred in case of Blair's election.

"Push the taxation." Impress upon the Democracy that, notwithstanding the annual reduction of the public debt, the taxes have been, by a Republican Congress, reduced as follows:

REDUCTION OF TAXES FOR THE YEAR NAMED.

For 1865,	\$11,139,523
For 1866,	\$10,906,394
For 1867,	\$65,904,474 65
For 1868,	\$10,087,589

7. Charge the Democracy that, notwithstanding the steady reduction of taxes as shown above, the public debt is being still further reduced, thanks to the persistent economy of a Republican Congress.

EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY TO BE TAXED EQUALLY.

Press home on the Democracy the fact that they are pledged to tax the necessary supplies of the poor, the same as the luxuries of the rich.

The horse and cart of the drayman, the same as the gilded carriage of the millionaire.

The coarse and scanty furniture of the log cabin or the tenant house, the same as the wilton carpets, the mirrors, or the silver plate of the wealthy banker or merchant.

The products of the farm and dairy, the same as the earnings of the great railroads, or of other privileged corporations.

The scanty earnings of the day laborer, the same as the products of the capital and machinery.

The products of the toil of our own people, the same as the imports from foreign countries.

The sewing machine of the poor seamstress, the same as the gold watch or pearl necklace of the wife or daughter of the wealthy.

The humble homestead of the Western pioneer, the same as the marble palace in Fifth avenue.

The only cow of the widow or orphan the same as the diamond ring of the fashionable city belle.

The necessary household stores of the farmer and mechanic, the same as the wine cellar of the rich connoisseur.

The tallow-candle of the poor student or seaman, the same as the gas used in the mansion.

"PUSH THE TAXATION." Demonstrate to the carpenter and joiner that the implements of his trade ought to be taxed the same as the piano of his rich neighbor; to the blacksmith that his hammers and anvils ought to be taxed the same as the gilded sideboard of the aristocrat; to the day laborer that his earnings ought to be taxed the same as the income of the money lender; to the farmer that the products of the soil ought to be taxed the same as the plated harness and burnished carriages of the brokers and money changers. Demonstrate all these to the Democrats, Republicans will not believe or accept the theory. But, "push the taxation home." Let Democrats have an opportunity to explain their platform and to appreciate its practical bearings.

Our telegrams from the South bring us so many distressing records of murders and outrages by the bands of secret outlaws that it is now seeking to re-establish the reign of terror in that section, that it has become painful to the heart of the patriot to read these daily reports. This is no new feature in southern history, for the vengeance now wreaked on Republican was formerly the lot of every man opposed to slavery. Vigilance committees and Lynch law are familiar institutions in the cotton States. In the estimation of Democrats like Seymour, they are pardonable ebullitions of southern temper. No northern man, white or black, has yet enjoyed in these barbarous States the rights of freedom of speech or of the press. Political liberties, such as the right of public assemblage and discussion, have alike been denied to all opposed to southern oligarchy and despotism. Even the most subservient notables, who have played the sycophant to southern despots, have not escaped suspicion.

MOTLEY ON GRANT.

John Lathrop Motley, the eminent American historian, and late Minister to Austria, recently delivered an address in Boston. The subject was the "Four Great Questions before the People in the present Campaign." We have room only for the following extract of this very able production:

There have been important elections in this country during the brief three quarters of our national life, comprehends the full, throbbing, exultant national life, the life of which the world never knew before, and which has something appalling in its very strength.

Party spirit is always rife, and in such violent, excitable, disputatious communities as ours are, and I trust always will be, it is the very soul of freedom. To those who reflect upon the means and ends of popular government, nothing seems more stupid than in grand generalities to deprecate party spirit. The government by parties and through party machinery is the only possible method by which a free republic can accomplish the purpose of its existence.

Popular representation, the election of men to speak each for a hundred thousand or more of their fellow-citizens as some common central point—familiar as we are with it, so much so that it scarcely seems one of the elemental laws—was entirely unknown to the republics, great and small, of antiquity or of the middle ages. That which makes the democratic republic possible and perfectly convenient on the vast scale of the country, is the fact that the Democratic force in other republics evaporated uselessly or exploded fruitlessly, because no engine had been invented by which man becomes master of the superhuman strength of men of the aggregated thought and will of great numbers.

And a free government may cease to be free, even though all the forms and appliances for energetic action are present, if the party spirit, the potent expansive vapor which moves all things, is absent or insufficient. The ordinary receipts from customs, without increase of the tariff, would not only have met all the expenses of Government, but would have left a large surplus in the Treasury, had not its expenditure been required in suppressing the Democratic rebellion.

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How many of us are there? I suppose some will say less than 40,000,000. We owe one or two average perhaps \$63 a head at this moment. When the debt is due, say twelve or fifteen years hence, there will be at least 60,000,000 of us—say about \$40 apiece to pay, supposing the debt not to have disappeared altogether by that time, which it may. It may be paid by the "Nine dollars a year a head, and we are paying that now, would extinguish the whole debt, interest and principal, before fifteen years are gone. If the four fold population had never been breathed, our difficulties would be over already, and we should be able to pay the debt, and to take our securities at as low a rate as the most favored nations enjoy.

This is the richest country in the world. The accumulated capital of the British empire may be one third larger, although it is probably that the results of the United States census of 1870 will make surprising revelations; but the annual product of the United States is now far greater than that of the British empire, while the untouched resources of this nation are of almost fabulous extent.

It will be much within limits to assume a yearly product, at this moment, of \$4,000,000,000. But that which makes our financial strength not only encouraging, but astounding, is the tremendous ratio at which our local and population increase. Arithmetic statistics become practical when they deal with the American future. The head swims when the possibilities of this fortunate land are contemplated. If I dwell for a moment upon the enormous power and wealth of this country, it is not for the purpose of puffing to individuals or national glorification, but in order that we all may take shame if we admit for an instant our inability to pay our honest debts.

On the moderate calculation, our population doubles every twenty three years. In the decade immediately preceding the civil war, the ascertained value of private property in the country increased more than 125 per cent, doubling, therefore, in less than eight years. At a moderate estimate, the population of the United States will be 60,000,000, and the valuation of property, after making allowance for the cost and consequences of the war throughout the whole country, will be \$60,000,000,000. The debt, even if not reduced a dollar before that time, will then amount to about four per cent, of the aggregate capital of the nation. What individual in this country wishes to day to repudiate his personal debts, maturing twelve and fifteen years hence, because they are likely to amount to a twenty-fifth part of his assets?

My, the Massachusetts cresting in the year 1866, the first year after the war, five hundred and seventeen millions of dollars, according to the interesting and admirable address of his Excellency Governor Bullock. During the preceding ten years the increase of production was seventy-two per cent, although the yearly increase of population was but three per cent, more below the national average. Were the whole country as industrious, the annual product would at this moment be \$16,000,000,000, instead of \$4,000,000,000, according to the moderate estimate.

After an elaborate sketch of Grant's military career, Mr. Motley concludes as follows:

There are very few persons in this Union, I suppose, who have not read General Grant's letter, in which he charges his father to defray the expenses of his education. I do not envy the man who is not touched by its simple grandeur.

"Were it not for the natural desire of proving myself equal to anything expected of me, I would gladly accept a less responsible position." "I would gladly take my part towards putting down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, without expecting or desiring any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course."

As long as the Republic breeds such citizens, let us destroy it. Some of them are swindlers "round the circle" to inform the public that it can safely elect him President, with a Republican Senate and a Republican House of Representatives to deprive him of the power to carry out his policy.

A WORD FOR OUR IRISH FRIENDS.—Frank Blair helped Kenneth RAYMOND, of North Carolina, start a "Know Nothing Lodge" in Philadelphia in 1856. His "Let the Irish go to Ireland and stay there," it seems by this, is no new sentiment of Mr. Blair's.

The Congressional Elections.

The twenty-four districts of Pennsylvania have chosen Representatives as follows:

1 Samuel J. Randall,	18 Ulysses S. Grant,
2 Charles O'Neill,	14 John B. Packer,
3 Leonard Myers,	15 R. J. Haldeman,
4 W. D. Kelley,	16 John Cessna,
5 John B. Reading,	17 J. J. Morrell,
6 J. D. Stiles,	18 W. H. Armstrong,
7 Townsend,	19 G. W. Woodward,
8 J. L. Gatz,	20 G. W. Gillin,
9 O. J. Dickey,	21 John Cowley,
10 H. L. Cake,	22 J. K. Ewing,
11 M. Van Aukon,	23 Darwin Phelps,
12 G. W. Woodward,	24 J. B. Doolley,

"Democrats."

Vacancies in the present Congress, for the 17th and 18th Districts, have also been filled by the election thereof of Dickey and Pettis, both Union men.

The Ohio delegation of nineteen stands at present sixteen Republicans to three Democrats. For the next Congress, we gained on the 12th inst, one district and lost four, the 1st, 9th, 10th, and 13th, a net loss of three members.

In Indiana, the opposition carry the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Districts only, leaving the new delegation to stand seven to four, a Republican loss of one member. That intense rebel, Voorries, is counted in for the 5th District, but represented by Coburn, (Republican) who is understood that the claim will be contested and easily defeated after a fair investigation of the frauds by which alone it is supported.

At the worst, we have lost five Representatives, which cannot impair our two-thirds majority in the House. By way of an offset, also, we gain two United States Senators, from Pennsylvania and Indiana.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Republican Victory—Their Three Candidates for Congress Elected.

WHEELING, Oct. 26.—The Intelligencer (Republican) of this morning says:

We have news enough this morning to show that while the large Republican majorities of two years ago will be retained, the State is largely and securely Republican. A careful summary of what we now know shows the following general facts, as we think Gen. Duval, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First district, is elected by not less than 900 majority. It may be more. Mr. Grew, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second district, is elected by a majority which will not be less than 2,000, and is more likely to be 2,500. Gen. Wetcher, the Republican nominee in the Third district, is probably elected by a small majority.

Our reports from fifteen counties, which in 1866, cast half the vote of the State, show about 1,000 Democratic gain over the vote of 1866 and an equal Democratic loss from the vote of last fall. If the ratio of Republican losses in the rest of the State should be the same, it would leave the Republican majority in the State something near 4,500.

The Republican losses in the outlying counties may be greater in proportion to the vote cast than they have been in the north-western part of the State, and can hardly be less. Our estimate, with present information, is that the Republican majority in the State will be found to come out between 3,000 and 4,500, which will be a slight general gain on the Republican majorities of last fall. And when full returns are received we think it will be found that this reaction in majority is not due to changes of Republicans to Democrats, but to an increased Democratic registration. We shall not be surprised to learn that the entire vote cast is over 45,000, perhaps nearer 50,000. As far as reported we have gained 12 members of the House of Delegates (Dr. Schofield, of Wirt county), and 1 member of each of one lost. The Pennsylvania counties have all done better than they did last fall (Ohio county more than 600 better) and with the exception of Brooke, better than in 1866.

Unless we are much mistaken, we have elected two-thirds of the next House of Delegates, and the Senate is largely Republican, of course.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Destruction by the Earthquake—No Definite Estimation of the Loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Details of the destruction of property in the interior of the State by the earthquake of October 21, have been received here. Alameda county suffered the most. The damage to property extending from the foot of the Coast Range to San Leandro were numerous. In the earth there were some of which came clouds of dust and from other volumes of water. San Leandro creek, dry for months, is now a rapidly running stream. From some places the water and steam gushed forth. The villages of San Leandro and Hayward are almost in ruins. The brick buildings are all down or uninhabitable, and numerous wooden structures are much damaged. At Hayward only one brick building remains uninjured. At Alameda, Brooklyn, and Concord all suffered severely. The destruction of property at San Jose and Brainerd City is great. The brick and adobe house of the Mission of San Jose is a mass of ruins. At Stockton and Marysville the injury to buildings was slight. Petaluma, Healdsburg, Santa Rosa, Vallejo and Martinez felt the full force of the shock. Chimneys and fire-walls were thrown down, and much damage was done to property. The loss is considerable at Los Angeles. At Visalia the shock was slight and no damage was done. Santa Cruz, Monterey, and Watsonville suffered little loss.

In the State of Nevada the earthquake was scarcely felt.

The San Francisco Committee of Architects, appointed by the Board of Superintendents, report the City Hall unsafe, and it is to be taken down. Meanwhile, the city officials are to make up their minds to quarters. The other city buildings are uninjured to any great extent.

The school houses are not much damaged, and the schools will open as usual on Monday next. The United States Marine Hospital is condemned by the proper authorities, and will be demolished. The patients are at present encamped on the grounds adjoining the hospital. No proper accommodations are as yet provided for them.

The Custom House is wrecked to such an extent that probably it will not be occupied again. The officials have removed temporarily to Heywood's Building, on California street.

An army of laborers is at work to-day on the shattered buildings and removing the debris. It is to be hoped that the merchants showing no disposition to abandon their property or the location. Some of the structures are being taken down, and others repaired. The vicinity of the wrecked buildings is a busy scene.

The shock that occurred at 2:15 this morning caused additional damage to the injured buildings. Some chimneys of the different manufactories which suffered considerably by the first shock will now have to be demolished and rebuilt.

No definite estimate of the damage to property can be made until a proper survey of the entire city is made. Some persons estimate the loss at \$300,000, and others as high as \$2,000,000. The latter figure is probably nearer the true loss. A number of buildings will have to be torn down, reconstructed, or expensive repairs made.

Admiral Farragut is about coming home. The world's crop of tobacco is estimated at 463,400 tons.

Grant saved the country.

Grant saved the country. Seymour is trying to save his party. One campaign Grant fought five pitched battles, captured eighty-one cannons, took 6,500 prisoners, marched 200 miles and began the successful siege of Vicksburg—all within two weeks' time. Seymour has to accomplish his feat in an equal period. Grant did his work by fighting. Seymour is to do his by talking. The labor of one was a profit even to those whom he defeated, and a blessing to Seymour himself. But Seymour's labor, if successful, would injure those whose aid he gained no less than those who opposed him, except as the numbers of the one might be less than those of the other. The New York riots have not reflected such credit on the Governor of New York that the country will work very hard to help the man under whose government they occurred, even in the small purpose of saving his party.

VOTE EARLY.—We again call upon all Republicans to vote early, next Tuesday. Early voting adds materially to the strength of the party.

"SWEAR AROUND THE CIRCLE."—Mr. Seymour, in imitation of Andy Johnson, has started on an election tour for the purpose of arresting the tide of popular opinion that is sweeping him into defeat and oblivion. His speeches, however, are not calculated to command for him the suffrages of intelligent voters. He is only a wretched ground that even if elected the Republican Congress will restrain him from doing harm to the country—thus admitting that there is danger in Democratic success, as there must unquestionably be. The people grant a man in the President's office who will not be necessary to watch to keep from bad work. They have had enough of Johnson to make them wise in that respect. The country needs harmony and co-operation between the different branches of government, rather than a continual and continual endeavor to circumvent each other. Let us have Grant and Peace.

SEYMOUR'S speech in Chicago attempts to ridicule Mr. Colfax for referring to the Kansas troubles. Pray let us ask what was Seymour's position in that exciting crisis? Did he stand by the cause of freedom, or by the cause of slavery? He was on the side of the suffering people of Kansas? These questions answer themselves. The man had no more statesmanship about him in that event than Buchanan and Pierce had. He was on the wrong side clear through.

PROPHETIC.—Frank Blair prophesied that Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana would go Democratic in the October election. Wallace can now figure up the result of the "good fight" and inform the prophet how nearly his predictions were verified.

General Curtis, who fought bravely in the late war for the Union, now residing in Ogdenburgh, New York, and always a contributor to the cause of freedom, writes in favor of Grant and Colfax, and encourages his old companions in arms to vote the way they shot.

SEE BUCKS OF GRAPES on Standard in another column. "Sarsaparilla" which is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspepsia on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO VOTERS!—On the 31 day of November the voters of Pennsylvania will be called upon to discharge a sacred duty one to themselves, and two to their country, both rallying around the flag of their country. One of these parties is doomed to defeat, and with that party will be great doing at the vote doing, including a loss of appetite and an entire derangement of the digestive organs, or a fatal result. The unfortunate who contract with the dealer in wholesale packages in Hoodan's German Bitters or Tonic that will speedily restore the tone of the system, and give the system a new lease of life. These preparations are for sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

It is strange to see with what carelessness some individuals attend to their health. They will procure a box of PLAXTON'S Bitters, which ought to be used in a month or six weeks, and upon inquiry it is found that they have used only two or three bottles, and then they are told that they are doing well, how emphatically it is true in matters relating to the health. A few bottles of PLAXTON'S Bitters have often effected a cure, and in other instances disease has only been subdued after weeks of resistance.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

SEYMOUR'S STAMPEDE WITNESSES, made of pure Wines, combined with Peppermint Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Calamus, Snake Root, Wild Cherry Bark, Ginger, and other healthful ingredients, will give an appetite and impart vigor and tone to the system. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, on