JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to exocute, in the nestest style, every variety of

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, heannt Street, west of the N. C. and P. & E. Rail-road Depot, in the building lately occupied by F. Lazarus, Esq., SUNBURY, PENN'A.

ollections and all Professional business promptly
ttended to in Northumberland and adjoining Coun-

## BOYER & WOLVERTON.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. SUNBURY, PENN'A. B. BOYER AND W. J. WOLVERTON, respectfully mounce that they have entered into co-partnership the practice of their profession in Northumber-net and adjoining counties. Consultations can be id in the German. April 4, 1888.—17

IV. W. MASSER. Collections attended to in the counties of Nor-mberland, Union, Snyder, Monteur, Columbia d Lycoming.

REPRESORS.

Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,
A. G. Cattell & Co.,
Mon. Wm. A. Porter,
Morton McMichael, Esq.,
M. S. Ketcham & Co., 289 Pearl Street, New York.
John W. Ashmead, Astorney at Law,
Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law,
Sunbury, March 28, 1862.

c. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH. ROCKEFELLER & BOHRBACH.

TIDBURY AT LAW, FPICE in Haupt's new Building, second Roer. Entrance on Market Square, unbury, January 4, 1868.

### Teeth! Teeth! J. R. CRESSINGER,

SURGEON DENTIST, merly of ASHLAND, O., announces to the cities of Northumberland county, that he has located UNBURY, for the practice of Dentistry, and certically solicits your patronage. Special attempts to filting and dressing teeth. Teeth exted swithout pain, by using Narcotic spraying I have used for three years with perfect sucond no injurious results. fice in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. J. S. ie, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square bury, Pa. SINON P. WOLVERTON

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

'ILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Pennipl. 1, '66.

E. W. ZIEGLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
h Side of Public Square, one door east of the
Old Bank Building.
SUNBURY, PENN'A. lections and all Professional business premptly ded to in the Courts of Northumberland and ning Counties. hbury. Sept. 15, 1856.

#### J. D. JANES. PURDY & JAMES.

ORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. in the second story of Dewart's building, ading the Democrat office, on the north side of sket Square. I attend premptly to the collection of claims ther professional business intrusted to his care, rthumberland and adjoining counties.

Wanen. JOHN RUPKLE .. THE UNIDIA". STREET, between Third and Fourth Stree WEBER & RUNKLE. Preprietors.

· 29, 1867 -1y ADDISON G. MARR, TTORNEY AT LAW, MOKIN, Northumberland County, Pa business attended to with promptness and nokin, Aug. 10, 1867.—1y

#### J. R. HILBUSH. RVEYOR AND CONVEYANCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. toy, Northumberland County, Penn'a o in Jackson township. Engagements can made by letter, directed to the above addressiness entrusted to his care, will be promptly 22, 1868.—1y

COBO. BECK, ERCHANT TAILOR, And Dealer in

HS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. VR street, south of Wenver's Hotel,

L W- HAUPT, ney and Counsellor at Law.

CE in Haupt's new Building, en second floor Entrance on Market Square, SUNBURY, PA. stend promptly to all professional business it to his care, the collection of elaims in aberland and the adjoining counties.

ry, January 4, 1868.

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

ness entrusted to his care attended to ry, April 27, 1867. JNO. KAY CLEMENT. FORNET AT LAW. se in this and adjoining counties exrefull,

market Street, Third door west of Smith Genther's Stove and Tinware Store, SUNBURY PENN'A. J. YOUNGMAN'S COUNTED BY

he Public School House, SUNBURY, PENN'A. DOK STOVES of the best Patterns.

Six patterns, the finest in the State.
wishing to buy stoves, can purchase them
t this establishment than any where else in

JACOB SHIPMAN,

ND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. SUNBURY, PENN'A. Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa., nd Valley Mutual Protection Co., Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil's. & Hart-

General Accident. OW Glass and Endlding Hardware, at the cast Cash Prices at The Mannaoth Store of E.Y. PRILENG.

AGES, 11 different kinds. If you want and chesp Bird Cages, to to.

# SUNBURY



# AMERICAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 5, NO. 3.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA

FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HODFLAND'S GERMAN.BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

PRILADELPHIA, PA. The greatest known remedies for

Nervous Debility,

ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Dis-ordered 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 red assured that dissays has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless som checked by the use of powerful venuclies, a miserable life, some terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Files,
Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity
of the Stomach, Nauses, 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,
Dota or Webs before the Sight,
Dull Pain in the Head, Defioiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and
Eyes, Pain in the Side,
Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Firshes of Heat, Burning in
the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of
Evil, and Great Depression of Spirite,
All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive

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

Goofland's German Bitters

figordand's German Bitlers is entirely vegetable, and contains no ilquor. It is a compound of Finid 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, bence it is the only Elters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Boofland's German Conic

Godland's German Come is a combination of all the ingredients of the littlers, with rone state of the littlers, with rone state of the littlers, in cases where some pure alcoholic climitaline is required. For with base in missi that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being sciencide preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are more describent of rum in some form. The TONIC is devidently one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever affect to the public. It is note is exquisite. It is a pleasure to tribe it, while its iterprine, exhibitating, and modicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the pa-tient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emsciation, debility, and cough are

emaciation, debiatry, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoghand's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Pablitty. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the opposite, crusse an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomech to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, endicate the yelion ringe from the eye, impart a bloom to the checks, and change the patient from a hort-breshed, emacined, work, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigor-was 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 niwety.

Blood Purifiers

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

Both speed.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Timer in order; keep your dispective organs on a sected healthy condition, by the use of these remailes, and no disease will see easy assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ledles who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellow-lish tings 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 checks.

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

Thousands of letters have been re-seived, testifying to the virtue of those remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvanin.

FROM HON, JAMES THOMPSON,

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a relucible 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.,

Practor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson-Dean Six :- I have been frequently requested to connect my name with pronumentations of different kinds of medicines, but reporting the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases decisined; but with a clear proof in surfaces instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, he express my full convictions that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may full; but usually, I death not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above easies.

Fours, very respectfully.

Eighth, below Contes St.

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

Price of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle;

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

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprieter,

No. 651 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medi-sine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article yes buy, in

Permerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

Or, a half dozen for \$7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvanis

Pustarmenta, Manga 16th, 1867.

PRILADELPHIA, APRIL 25th, 1866.

These Remedies are the best

Diseases of the Kidneys,

JAUNDICE,

DYSPEPSIA,

Liver Complaint,

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 29, NO. 3.

# POETICAL.

From the Atlantic Monthly. NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME. BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

There is no time like the old time, when you and I When the buds of April blossomed, and the birds of spring-time sung!
The garden's brightest glories by summer suns are pupil."

"Your sister!" said the embarrassed young

nursed,
But oh, the sweet, sweet violets, the flowers that opened first. There is no place like the old place where you and

Where we lifted first our eyelids on the splendors of the more.
From the milk-white breast that warmed us, from to look surprised.

our morning days,
No greeting like his welcome, no homage like his scandal that he had failed to call upon the Fame is the scentless flower, with gaudy crown of gold.

But friendship is the breathing rose, with sweets in

day is gone.

# TALES AND SKETCHES.

SCANDAL.

A STORY FOR SUSPICIOUS PEOPLE. A lady purchased a home in a beautiful scenes, and doubtless she would have found | preacher. all the happiness which she sought in this

place she had purchased was called. A curl of the lip and a shrug of the shoulor supposed she saw, a sufficient reason for very outcast from society, and that there shunning the acquaintance of the stranger, had been talk of driving her from the place.

Had Mrs. Lawrence, who was a great "She will not care to remain," said the Had Mrs. Lawrence, who was a great Lawrence's ideas of "good society," quite sufficient to deprive her of all claim to the title "Ah, indeed!" was Mrs. Law of "lady"-hence her curled lip and shrug of

disgust. Mrs. Thomas, who was very jealous and delaine and did her own washing!" suspicious, translated this sign language in character; therefore she caught at this straw, made out a very serious case for the strang-

"I have no doubt," she said to her husband at night, "that she has a bad reputashe ever had a husband? And if she had her wearing black is no sign he's dead, in mouth into a most sanctimonious expression a look which most always indicates the pharisaical. "I am better than thou f"

arrival of the daily mail, which was due about this hour. The stranger came in to make some trifling purchases and was stared at by the people, as strangers always are.

After she left the store, some remarks were made concerning her lady-like appearance. Mr. Thomas immediately rejoined, "Yes, she appears enough like a lady, but my wife thinks her reputation none the best."

Customers coming in, nothing more was said at that time, but the fire of scandal was He was serenaded during the evening, by kindled—the story spread rapidly, each one telling it in his own way, until there was not mily in the place but heard and believed the lying rumor.

Weeks passed on, and the inmate of Maple Cottage felt that for some reason she was ooked upon with much suspicion and dislike. There was no hostility, nothing said or done, for which she could demand an explanation. She tried to remember some act r word which could have given offence; but in vain did she call to mind every word she had ever spoken to the villagers-she could remember nothing in her conduct to warrant such neglect, and she could only

suffer in silence. Every day seemed to increase the avoidance of her neighbors; and she, seeing this, ceased making overtures toward an acquaintance with them, sending to the city for her household supplies, and never came in contact with any of them, save at church; and our party. We have the right to be proud even here she most generally found a whole

eat at her disposal. At last the storm which had so long darkened the village borizon, seemed about to burst over her head. There were low threats of driving her out from the place, and the mob spirit seemed to be gathering strength. About this time, some three months after | a soldier's wife; upon no Republican's hands he strauger came to Maple Cettage, a very rests the blood of the brave defenders of our the stranger came to Maple Cottage, a very handsome traveling carriage, drawn by a span of noble grays, stopped in front of her dwelling, and a fine looking man, apparently about fifty years of age, with his wife and two children, were seen to alight and enter the house. All that day and through the evening, there was heard the sound of happy oices, mingled with the rippling laughter of joyous hearts.

The next day was Sunday, but this time the widow did not sit alone. Strange looks, and low murmured words ran through the congregation, and the minister seemed to share the surprise of his audience, and looked and preached as though under painful em-barrassment. He recognized in the stranger, a minister, whose reputation was world-wide -no ether than the rich and the distinguished President of - College, from which he was a graduate.

Professor C. remembered his former pupil but it must be confessed he was both sur-prised and disappointed. He had given the with us; the defenders of liberty in France.

young man credit for individual talent, but who fearlessly stand up against despotism, this sermon was a repetition of goor plati- are with us; every one in Germany who tudes, and a truckling to public opinion; loves the institutions of liberty is with us.

which showed a weak and little mind.

After service, the President stopped a moment until the preacher came forward, and when the greetings were over he said, kindly: "My sister wrote me that Richard Forbes was preaching here, but I did not connect

Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us that will look

Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us that will look

know against the woman of whom all lend for this great Republic of ours. Then in this been "speaking evil" for the last three months.

been "speaking evil" for the last three months.

liant future which shall rival and colipse all There is no friend like the old friend who has shared He had taken these cruel surmises for grantgold,
But friendship is the breathing rose, with sweets in suppose the woman was really the disevery fold.

There is no love like the old love that we courted in our pride.

graced and guilty being that public opinion—the public opinion of the village—claimed, was it not his duty to save sinners? Christ our pride.

Though our leaves are falling, falling, and we're came, "not to call the righteous, but einners." finding side by side.

There are blessome all around us with the colors of our dawn.

And we live in borrowed sunshine when the light of and claimed to be a follower of the meek and lowly Savior.

"But I did not dare !"-and here the poor man stammered and stopped; for he could not excuse bimeelf, without exposing the gossip of the congregation.
"Did not dare to call on my sister, the widow of General Finch?"-and the tinge of contempt mingled with the look of sur-

After reaching his sister's residence, be pleasant retreat, had not the place been haunted by that terrible spectre—Scandal. here he was again bailled. She could only rebellion, and thus reviving a spirit of fra-"Have you seen the new arrival?"-asked tell him that, since her residence in the Mrs. Thomas, of her neighbor, Mrs. Law-rence, about a week after the stranger took acceptance of the term. Determined to unpossession of Maple Cottage, as the little derstand the wherefore of such a proceeding, he again demanded an explanation of the A curl of the lip and a shrug of the shoulders was all the reply made by Mrs. Law-that he had supposed, from the gossip of rence; but in the gestures Mrs. Thomas saw, his church members, that the woman was a

real opinion of her new neighbor in tangible gathering up, link by fink, the whole chain form, no very great results would have occurred, for she would have said "Yes, I have But this the latter utterly denied, and Mrs.

"Ah, indeed !" was Mrs. Lawrence's re oinder. "I remember of thinking she could not be much of a lady, as she wore a faded

And there the matter rested. Mrs. Lawher own way. Being extremely sensitive as rence, with a look and a shrug of the shoulto what Mrs. Grundy should say, she was ders, and Mrs. Thomas by jealous surmises, always on the watch, test accidentally, she had caused sorrow and pain to an innocent should be seen speaking to persons of low person-they had, in fact, stolen the good name of one who had never injured them; and turned it over in her mind until she and but for the timely appearance of her brother, the consequences might have still

en more serious. The Professor preached the following Sunday, and at the conclusion of the discourse tion in the city. She has come here dressed he repeated the tale of wrong, adding, "Had in deep mourning, but who knows whether this woman really been poor and friendless, this woman really been poor and friendless, as supposed, what would the end have been? Deprived of her good name, and in consemy opinion," and Mrs. Thomas drew her quence, of all means of earning a livelihood, she would doubtless have been discouraged and despondent, and sunk down to the grave a victim of the scandal of those falsely call-The next day quite a crowd had gathered in the store of Mr. Thomas, waiting for the sight of God, would not only have been cratic Platform. Hampton's plank is in a classed among liars, but murderers."

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Colfax in Pittsburg.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President elect, on his route eastward, remained a few hours in Pittsburg on Thursday evening, 5th inst. ment was acknowledged by Mr. Colfax as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS-I am glad to see you

keep your lamps brightly lit after the vic-

tory, a victory for loyalty, liberty and peace;

a victory which shall say to the on-looking

world that the blood of our soldiers who died shall not have been shed in vain; a victory to show rebels they are respectively but earnestly invited to take back seats, [Cheers and cries of good.] There are many things of which we have a right to be proud We have a right to be proud of ours as the only organization in this land that when the storm cloud of war hung over it and traitors sought to make our flag the winding sheet of the world's best hope, and fired upon its defenders, we have the right to be proud that not one bullet was fired by members of that not one dollar of this vast debt caused by the war was incurred by our party. No other party has a record like this. We can bequeath it to our children as the most priceless inheritance a parent ever bequeathed to his son. There is something prouder than this—no Republican ever broke the heart of a land. This army of orphans, made so by rebel bullets, can look upon us and say our ly party is not responsible for it. When the time came for the organization of this young time came for the organization of this young and vigorous party of ours, we hurled it upon the institution of slavery, and made this land of ours in fact what it had been in poetry before, "the land of the free and the home of the brave!" [Cheers.] And when the military power of the rebellion was crushed, it was our organization, and ours alone, that stood as firm as the eternal hills, declaring that rebels should not assume audeclaring that rebels should not assume authority in the States whose governments they had overthrown, but that "loyalty vital organs, or other parts of the admirable organism which is the gift of the Deity, and should govern what loyalty had preserved."

There is another record which we have to be proud of. Go into any other country, and cannot be too sacredly respected. wherever men stand up for liberty, even under the shadow of thrones, the men who

We have the prayers and the sympathy of every man throughout the world who loves

we see a glorious future. We have protecwas preaching here, but I did not connect the name with the memory of my former pupil."

"Your sister!" said the embarrassed young man. "I was not aware that I had ever had the honor of preaching before such a hearer.

"Your sister !" said the embarrassed young man. "I was not aware that I had ever had the honor of preaching before such a hearer. the honor of preaching before such a hearer.
You do not mean to say that the woman with whom you entered is your sister?"
"And why not?" It is now Prof. C.'s turn to look surprised.
Sure enough, why not? What did he

liberty.

liant future which shall rival and eclipse all generations since our Republic was born. Under the administration of President Grant just land beneath the sun. [Prolonged

cheers.] And now, thanking you for your aid in this great struggle, for the magnificent mao repentance!" How had he fulfilled his jority which you recorded for the right, for sission? And yet he stood in his pulpit and claimed to be a follower of the meek and lowly Savior.

"There is something about this matter that cannot proper your properties." There is something about this matter that the volume of history in this contest of 1868. There are no times like the old times—they shall never be forget!

There is no place like the old place—keep green the dear old spot!

There are no friends like our old friends—may Heaven prolong their lives!

There are no loves like our old loves—God bless our loving wives.

The duties of a preacher are surely better defined—"

AND CUEDCHEC

the wealthy class, but the glory of the land is the protection of all the people; that it comes down to the humblest class, and throwing the flag of your country about it, says you shall have protection as well as the proudest in the land. The voice of the people has been spoken by your deliverer. village, about forty miles from a well known city. She longed for fresh air and quiet templated the abashed and crest fallen young political creeds, platforms or bayonets; they uttered those words more powerful than were: "LET US HAVE PEACE." The millions of this country will have peace, and intend ternal feeling throughout the land, so that from one end to the other of our entire Republic every man shall join in the appeal.

# Administrator's Sale of Demo-cratic Effects.

prosperity in the future.

Let us have peace and justice, protection and

right; and with that secured we shall have

Since the Democratic party is dead, it is of our own troops before I desirable that its affairs should be wound up, and deliver my dispatches. Had Mrs. Lawrence, who was a great stickler for aristocratic society, answered the question in words; had she expressed her this matter thoroughly;" and so he did, as possible. The fellowing articles constiauction at an early day :

siderably worn, handles in good order.] 11 ordinances of secession.

order of Governor Vance, in order that 'Yankees' might be piled so high 'that their legs would stick out of the windows.'

1 Lost Cause. 100,000 Gray Uniforms [badly worn.] 50,000 Seymour and Blair banners | perforated with numerous holes, will be sold by the pound, for paper bags.) 25,000 portraits of Horatio Seymour, la-

belled 'The People's Choice' |very handsome. I 'Policy' [manufactured by the Tailor of the skirmish line. Grant rode up to them, Tennessee.

1 Rare manuscript, being the original of Blair's Broadhead letter [interesting as a historical relic, since it was in the hands of the deceased in the hour of Death, and bears traces of the tears shed by disconsolate friends on that occasion.

good state of preservation. I lot of type [damaged by printing redhot Democratic newspapers.] 1 tusk of the Democratic elephant, broken off [by the World's advice] in the vain attempt to hold to the ice and escape drown-

I geological specimen of great value, being the 'superfluous fragment' struck by the 'stone hammer' from the igneous rock which the Democratic Ajax was unable to throw several of the Tanner Clubs, and the compil- into the Republican camp on the 13th of October.

1 coffee pot, used in coloring naturalization papers for use in the Pennsylvania election

100 bales of Pendletonian greenbacksnominal value \$1,500,000,000 will be sold by the pound. The attention of papermakers especially called to this item.]

These articles will be sold at as low a price and on as long time as customers may desire, since the surviving relatives are anxious to get them out of the way as soon as possible.

THE GRECIAN BEND AND DISEASE.-Every physiologist is hourly pained by the exhibi-tion of vanity of which a large mass of fe-males are the perpetrators. To obtain what is called the "Grecian bend," they are torturing nature to such a degree that thousands of them will become the victims of cureless diseases. Tight laring drives the vitals from their natural position, displaces some of the most important parts of the organism, and renders those who suffer nfitted for the most ordinary duties of life. It is a crime to injure, by any artificial appliance, the beautiful mechanism of nature, and the invariable result of so doing is deformity, which the eye of true taste cannot endure. The young lady who thinks she can improve her form by constraining it within boundaries less than those which nature demands for its service is not only thoughtless, but she is criminal. She will find in a few years, or perhaps months, that she has with her "Grecian bend" a disease that can never be wholly eradicated; and those who go to extremes in the absurd fashlons of the day will assuredly find themselves sufferers from a complication of dis-orders. The wise young ladies of this coun-try, we trust, will not be misled by the cruel inventions of medistes, to adopt any fashion which strains the natural movements of the

Some capitalizis of Chester, Pa., contemplate building an immense foundry in Philadelphia, on the river front, which will be stand up for liberty are with us in sympathy. the largest in the United States.

Woman's Rights in New Jersey. At an early hour on election day, Mrs. Hannah Blackwell, a highly estected elderly lady, long resident in Roseville, N. J., and As we look forward upon our land to day, we see a glorious future. We have protection for every man throughout the world who loves that he can declare. Blackwell as witnesses, and offered their

votes. The judges of elections were divided as

advice of eminent lawyers, and were satisfied that women are legally entitled to vote in New Jersey, from the fact that the old constitution of the state conferred suffrage upon "all inhabitants" worth \$250. Under that old constitution women did,

in fact, very generally vote. But in 1807, by an arbitrary act of the legislature, women were excluded from the polls.

The new Constitution, adopted in 1844, was framed by a convention and adopted by a constituency from both of which women

were thus unconstitutionally excluded. So that they have never been allowed to work upon the question of their own disfranchisement.

The article in the present Constitution on upon the question of their own disfrenchise-

it to such. It is claimed that from the compulsory exclusion of the parties interested from the tion of wholesale liquor dealers, must keep formation and adoption of the new Constitution, and from the absence of any express act of July, 1868. They will not, however, the absence of any express act of July, 1868. limitation thereis, the political rights of be required to enter in detail sales of pack-women under the old Constitution still ages less than five gallons. Hotel keepers remain valid.

Mrs. Stone stated these points to the judges of the election with clearness and precision. After consultation, the votes of the ladies were refused.

The crowd surrounded the pells gathered

about the ballot-box and listened to the discussion with respectful interest. But every one behaved with the politeness and

## Incident of Army Life.

During the spring of 1866 I was on detail at General Ord's beadquarters, and frequent ly carried dispatches to General Grant. He knew me as one of General Ord's orderlies. When the latter was transferred from the north to the south side of the James River, and operated with General Sheridan in the rout and capture of Lee's army. I was often compelled to ride through the greater part of our own troops before I could find Grant

One morning in April, I received some captured letters and orders, and some copies tute the bulk of the personal property of the of reports of scouts and rebel deserters, and deceased party, which will be sold at public was directed to find General Grant and deliver them to him. After riding several seen her; she had on a cheap delaine dress. Thomas was at last obliged to confess that 3,000,000 pairs of slave manacles [uncon- bours, I found him between our lines during and I hear she does her own washing,"—no Mrs. Lawrence had merely shrugged her stitutionally damaged by Abe Lincoln. They one of the front and rear attacks which the very serious charges, but according to Mrs. shoulders and curled her lip, when asked will be sold as old iron. 300,000 slave drivers' whips, [lashes con- Dinwiddie Court House. This rear attack produced not a little confusion in our troops. Here and there was hurrying to and fro, 1 old window sash-somewhat damaged riding in hot haste, giving and changing by fire, removed from its original place by orders, taking new positions, or changing front. As yet the firing was desultory; a few had been killed, and several wounded. General Grant accompanied with the staffofficer and orderly or two, was assisting the division and brigade commanders in the suitable disposition of their forces, he having come upon that part of our line soon after these simultaneous attacks were made. While engaged in these arrangements,

three soldiers passed near the General carry-ing a dead man, wrapped in a blanket, from

and ordering them to step, said: "What have you there ?" One of them replied: "We have the body of our captain. We are taking it to the fear. He was just now killed on the skirmish line." They were young men, rather tall, and tine looking, and appeared from eighteen to twenty-four years of age.

"You remember, my brave boys," says the Ceneral, "that the first duty of a soldier, in the bour of buttle, is to secure the victory ; that acquired, there will be sufficient tim to care for the wounded, collect the captured

property, and bury the dead,"
"We know that, General," said the oldest glancing at the stars of the Lieutenant General; "but he was our father, too. When we set out for the war we all promised our mother and sister that whoever should die the survivors would send home to be buffed on the banks of the Kalamazoo."

"It can make but little difference to your brave father where his body lies," said Crant. while the more than Spartan patriotism and self-denial of your mother and sister will not permit you to leave the post of duty in an hour like this."

They nodded assent, but were too deeply affected to reply. They laid the body of their father ex the roots of a pine tree which stood near by, and half running, half walking, returned to their regiment. Tears glistened in the eyes of their commanding general as he remarked their earnest though corrowful resignation, and he often turned to catch a glimpse of them as they sank in the little valleys and rose on the hills hurry-

Within less than two hours the battle for the day was won. The three brothers came out unburt; the body of their father was embalmed at City Point, and sent to Parma,

Michigan.

A little more than a month afterward, when that port of the army passed Richmond, the two youngest brothers were the junior officers in their father's company, and the elder was the adjutant of their regiment.

MANNERS .- There is nothing which adds so much to a young man's success in lifenext to honesty of purpose—as the practice of good manners. A polite man will show his good breeding wherever he goes; on the sidewalks, in the buggy, as well as in your parlor. If you meet a man who refuses to give you half the road, or to turn out on the sidewalk you may clear him as a man with sidewalk, you may class him as a man with no sense of justice in hir soul. When we speak of polite men, we do not wish to be understood as referring to one who bows low and takes off his bat to ladies and men of positions, and turns away from the poor man, but we mean the honest man-the man who always carries a smile on his countenance, and who never turns his face away from the poor; we mean the man who has a kind salu-tation when he meets you in the morning, and a pleasant "Good-night" in the evening; a man whose face is the index to his heart, which is always void of offense. Such a which is always void of offense. Such a will melt in the mouth. If a little parslew man is bound to succeed; such a one will and some well-boiled onion, cut into small find friends.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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

equare,
Auditors', Administrative and Executors' Notices
33.00 Obituaries (except the usual announcement
which is free,) to be paid for all advertising rates
Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents

per line.
Advertisements for Religious, Charitaisis and Educitional objects, one-half the above rates.
Transfant advertisements will be published untiordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

## Magnitude of Louden.

Its houses number more than 350,900, and its streets, if placed in line, would extend from Liverpool to New York, and are lighted at night by 360,000 gas lamps tonsuming in every tweety four hours about 13,000 000 cubic feet of gas. Of the water supply, 44 483,328 gallons are used per day. The traveling public sustain 5,000 cabs and 1,500 omnibuses, besides all the other sorts of vehicles which buthan needs The judges of elections were divided as to the propriety of receiving these ladies' votes, one of them stating that he was in favor of doing so, and the two others objecting on the ground of their alleged illegality.

The ladies stated that they had taken other sorts, and consume 43,200, 65,000 or the propriety of receiving these ladies' can require or human wit invent. Its nungry population devour in the course of every year 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 240,000 bullecks, 1,7000,000 sheeps, 28,000 calves 35,000 pigs, 16,000 or lead of game, 3. other sorts, and consume 43,200, 65,000 pipes of wine. As a consequence, 2,400 loctors find constant employment London, finally, supports 852 churches, which are presided over by 930 divines of greater or esa note .- The Nation.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS .- Commissioner of Internal Revenue has very re-cently made the following important decisions: Where an administrator in the final settlement of his accounts assigns a mortgage not due to the guardians of his decedest's beirs, the assignment requires the the right of suffrage confers it upon "white tax in case of a mortgage floss not depend male citizens," but does not expressly limit as in the case of a conveyance upon a valuable consideration.

All persons who come within the definiages less than five gallons. Hotel keepers, whose sales at the bars amount to sufficient to make them wholescle dealer's sign, the law making no distinction between this

classes of such dealers. Smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco and spuff sold, or offered for sale, after January 1, 1869, and all other manufactured tobacco of every description sold or offered for sale after July I, 1862, must be in stampconsideration which gentlemen always ed packages; and tobacco on hand after the manifest in the presence of ladies. respective dates named, not in such packages, must be repacked to comply with the law by the owner thereof. The expenses of repacking and stamping tax paid tobacco at those dates must be borne by the owners.

Don't Go To PARTIES, "Do you ever go to evening parties?"
"No," said friend Tom. "I used to; but I

am cured." "How so?" says I, wishing to learn his experience.

"Why you see," said Tom, feelingly, "I went to one some years back, and fell in love with a beautiful girl. I courted like a trump, and thought I had her sure, when she cloped with a tailor; but I swore venseance. I patronized the robber of my hap-

geance. I patronized the robber of my hap-piness, and ordered a full suit of clothes, regardless of expense." "But your yengeance?" said I. "I struck the tailor in the most vital part I never paid the bill. But those infernal

clothes were the cause of my future mistor tunes. "How do ?" "By wearing them. I captivated my pre-sent wife. She told me so, and I haven't seen a happy day since. But I am bound to be square with that wretched tailor in the

long fun. I'll leave him a legacy on condition that he marries my widow." A WORD TO LADY TRAVELERS .- Ladies without escort in traveling should be very particular with whom they become acquain

"If you your lips would save from slips.
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak—to whom you speak—
And how—and when—and where."

Whenever you see a fellow over anxious for your comfort, and pushing himself for-ward, saying: "Are you traveling stone?" "Allow me to," etc., etc., just say to him, "Thank you, sir; I require no assistance." By observing this rule, ladies will often save themselves and others trouble.

# RECIPES, &c.

(From the Germantown Telegraph.)

How to Make Mush. One of the carliest literary productions of this country, that attracted attention, was a poem, by Joel Barlow, entitled "The Hasty Pudding." In it he eings the praises of this old New England dish, and takes exceptions to its being called mush, samp, or any name except the one our fathers gave. Mush, or hasty pudding, as he would have us call it, is an American dish, and, until' lately, has never been met with over the water. It dates its existence to a time long anterior to the landing of the great Italian

on our shores. But, notwithstanding the fact of its antiquity, its wonderful cheapness and its undisputed excellence, very few people know how to make this dish as it should be. The ingredients for a dish of mush, are water, salt, and corn meal. The water should be soft, and the salt fine, and the meal of the first quality; yellow meal gives the best color, but white meal is the more easily cooked.— The water should be boiling hot at the commencement, middle and end of the operation. The meal should be added very slowly, so as to prevent any lumps being formed, the cook stirring all the time, and should never be in such quantities as would bring down the temperature of the water below the boiling point. Herein lies the secret of making good mush, and is pronounced by all who cat it as truly excellent.

The reason that it requires a high degree of heat to cook Indian corn, is that the starch globules are very hard and compact, and require more beat to expand them than it does the starch particles contained in rice. Mush should be thoroughly cooked, but the cook meet goard against its burning by continual stirring.
So says the editor of the Prairie Farmer.

and it agrees entirely with our own experithis romantic subject for a poem, - ED,

How to Make an Omelet. The proper way to make an omelet is to

take three teaspoonsful of milk for each egg, and a pinch of sain to each one also. Beat the eggs lightly for three or four minutes, and pour them into a hot pan in which a piece of butter, the size of a walnut, has been melted a moment before. The mass will begin to bubble and rise in flakes immediately, and the bottom must be lifted incessantrun in. An omelet should be cooked about three or four minutes, and made in this way