TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

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

These terms will be strictly adhered to hereafter.

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 5, NO. 5. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1868. OLD SERIES, VOL. 29, NO. 5.

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	$2.00	$4.50	$6.00	$10.00
2 "	2.00	3.00	4.50	5.50	7.00	12.00
¼ column,	—	—	6.00	8.00	15.00	20.00
½ "	—	—	10.00	14.00	20.00	35.00
1 "	—	—	15.00	25.00	35.00	60.00

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

Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' Notices $3.00. Obituaries (except the usual announcement which is free,) to be paid for at advertising rates.

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

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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., 280 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. Dangle, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square Sunbury, Pa. mar. 7, '68.

GEORGE HILL. SIMON P. WOLVERTON.

HILL & WOLVERTON,

Attorneys and Counsellors 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. MEGEE,

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.

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. Northumberland and adjoining counties.

November 9, 1867.

C. WEBER, JOHN RUNKLE

"THE UNION,"

CHESTNUT STREET, between Third and Fourth Streets

PHILADELPHIA.

WEBER & RUNKLE, Proprietors.

June 20, 1867.—1y

ADDISON G. HARR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SHAMOKIN, Northumberland County, Pa.

ALL business attended to with promptness and diligence.

Shamokin, Aug. 10, 1867.—1y

J. R. HILBUSH,

SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER

AND

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Shamokin, *Northumberland County, Penn'a*

Office in Jackson township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address. 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.

Dawn 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.

I 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.

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.—y

VALENTINE DIETZ,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Coal of every variety of

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Upper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn'a.

Orders solicited and filled with promptness and dispatch.

Sunbury, May 12, 1866.—y

JOHN P. HAAS,

Dealer in all kinds of

ANTHRACITE COAL,

MIDDLE WHARF, SUNBURY, PA.,

Prepared to supply all kinds of Anthracite Coal from the Shamokin Coal Region at cheap rates. Orders promptly filled. Country custom really solicited. JOHN P. HAAS.

Sunbury, July 18, 1868.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

GRANT & BROTHER,

Shippers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

WHITE & RED ASH COAL,

in every variety.

Agents, westward, of the Celebrated Henry Coal.

LOWER WHARF, SUNBURY, PA

Sunbury, Jan. 18, 1868.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA

FROM GERMANY, in 1825.

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 well 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 other 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 invigorating, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

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

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, 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 misery.

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 append 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

POETICAL.

THE SHADY SIDE.

The hill of Life we're travelling, John,
Has been a long one to us two;
Yet all the world are travelling on
The self-same hill with me and you.
Some are up; some are following;
Others climbing,—just have tried;
But we have passed the top, John,
And are creeping down the other side.

As we came up, we saw the Sun, John,
Gilding the hillside fair;
Beauty smiled o'er all; and Fame, John,
Sparkled o'er Life, and banished Care.
Past the Summit, now the Day
Sends shadows only for our guide;
The Sun shines cold and far away,
As we hobble down the other side.

Give me your honest hand, John;
There, a grasp as strong and true
Will be as an affectionate hand, John,
To bind in love the hearts of two.
Thus patiently jogging along,
The days of our life swiftly glide,
While we look in hope to the time—
When we're safe down the shady side.

We're journeying. Soon 'neath the sod, John,
We both shall quietly rest.
Bow lowly; pass under the rod, Son;
In the future we shall be blest.
Hands grow weak, but hearts are strong;
Nearer we approach the Tide;
A firm grasp of the hand.—not long, John,—
And we're safe down the shady side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NASBY.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—THE NEWS REACHES KENTUCKY—THE X ROADS IN MOURNING.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) Nov. 5, 1868.—Bad news travels fast. We hev heerd from cauff of the States to know that the butcher Grant—he wich wunst afore stood in the way of the Confederacy—hez been elected President, and that Seymore and Blare, our glorious standard bearers, hev been defeated ignominiously.

This ends it! This finishes it! There is no longer hope for Dimocrisy. Our star is got in gloom. Never shel I forgit the ghastly appearance of Deekin Pogram's face, ez the fatal nooze was told him. A single tear rolled from his left eye, down his furrowed cheek—it glittered for a brief moment on the tip uv his brillyant nose, and plunged off into space! How like our hopes! Never a word sed he, but sadly beckoned me to foller. Sadly he walked to the square, mournfully he pulled down the Confederit flag which hez waved from the pole in front of Bascom's, tenderly he folded it, and placed it under the bar! uv whisky in the bar. "Thar let it rest," gasped he in a husky tone, "it will never kiss the breezes no more." And overcome with emoshun, the good old man bursted into a flood uv teers, wich saved his life. The drain uv moisture from his system made it necessary for him to take suthin to fill its place, and that suthin wuz strength-ein. To save him I took suthin strength-ein too.

And Ben Butler is elected. That excellent conservative Richard H. Dana, who has forgotten that ruffled shirts went out of date 20 years ago, and who still reads the *Nashwal Inteligencer* sposin it to be a Whig paper, is defeated, and Butler, who wunst hung a Demokrat in Noo Orleons, and who wood do that same every mornin to give him an appetite, is fastened onto this here wunst happy but now distracted country for two yeers more.

Grashus Hevins send the yaller fever to the Corners now, and finish us up to-wunst.

I won't say a word ez to the cause uv this terrible defeat. Seymore would make speeches, wich hez allus bin fatle to Presidenshul aspirants, and Blare would write terrible letters, wich is just ez bad. Besides, Blare fairly represents us, which druv off all the decent people, and Seymore rather prides hisself on bein a gentleman, wich chilled the ardor of our own party. The nominashens were unforchnit, but don't reproch 'em. It's fate.

I sigh, Deekin Pogram sighs, and the rest of our cirkle wood sigh, only they haven't returned from Injeany, where they hev gone to vote in the interest of the Constitooshen, and to aid in the maintainance uv the laws.

Sigh! I hev reason to sigh. For Pollock will git the Post Offis after all. Tho his hands are contaminated by bein taken into the hands uv niggers—his hands wich handles kaliker and draws molasses, and is consequently degraded by carrin his own livin—his hands will pass out to Deekin Pogram the paper wich the Corners takes! The Deekin, ez he thought uv this, burst into teers agin. "I shel stop that paper," sez he, "and the Corners shel go back into the darkness uv ignerance. I shel never agin go for a letter—nor will I ever hev one written for me to anybody. When a Ablishn face is at the general delivery, I shel stop paternizin the Post Offis!"

Will the new Administration deprive a whole community uv a paper merely to give one uv its supporters a porishun? We shel see.

But, I eood endoor the loss of my posishen—for prinsiple I kin look marterdom squarely in the face—but I see other and more terrible results followin this catastrophe.

Wat uv the niggers? Wat uv us? We shel hev at our poles, all uv the black cusses who live between here and Garrettstown, a votin ez regier ez though they wuz white men. We shel hev em defilin the sacred ballot-box ez tho they wuz not uv a cussid race. I see dark lines afore our poor State. They will hereafter hold the land wich they hev bought, and they will increase and multiply. Pollock will buy their prodooce and they will work and get money. This money they will lend to us—for we must hev it to sustain life—and they will take mortgages onto our land. (When I say *our*, I mean Deekin Pogram and sich.) Ez we never work ourselves, and will not hev, under the present arrangement, the means uv compellin the labor necessary to our support, we kin never pay; and the result will be, this beautiful land uv ourn, wich we so deerly love, will pass out uv the hands uv the stronger and better race into the control uv a weaker and less powerful people.

The Deekin was remarkin suthin to this effect; when Joe Bigler remarkt in reply, that the Deekin hed better throw himself onto the sympathy of his sons.

"Why, they can't work any more than I kin," sed the Deekin.

"I don't mean your poor white sons!" sed this terrible Bigler. "*They* ain't uv no akkount. But in the nigger settlement at Garrettstown, you hev more than twenty who wood—"

The poor Deekin rushed out uv the room, while Bigler laft his most feendish laff.

The people will be deprived uv their innocent amoosements. This Grant will send on armed hirelins, clothed in ojus bloo, with muskets and sich, who will prevent our shootin niggers, and who will pertect on ther farms and in ther shops the ojus Northerners who hev settled in our midst. We shel see the gellorious Southern system decline stidily and shoorly. The whippin posts will rot, and the stox will decay—the yelp uv dargs will no more be heerd, and the cheerful crack uv the pistol and the shreek uv the man what has got his gruel, will no more be heerd in all the land. Bascom, after he hez the few farms still unmortgaged in the visinity, will close and go to Looisville, and embark into a wholesale grosery trade and jine the church, and give liberally to Sundy skools; his grosery will fall into decay and the sine will hang by one hinge. We shel see churches and skool houses, factrys and villages everywhere. The Pogram place uv 2,000 akers will be divided up into twenty farms, and on them farms will be the hustlin Noo Yorker, the cool, calculatin Yankee, the stiddy, hard workin German—who will display his grovelin nacher by workin himself, instid of forcin niggers to do it for him. We shel be run over with skoolmarms, deluged with academies, plastered over with noosepapers, stunned with machinery, drove crazy by the whirr, crash and clash uv mowin machines and reapers. And there will be cheese made at the Corners. Pennibacker's distillery will be turned into a cheese factory, and weak whey will run wher now the genrous high wines flash along the troughs. Ther will be no rectifyin at the Corners—the hog pens will be abolished, and in ther sted will be skool houses. And methinks I see in my mind's eye, Horasho, the sperit, the ghost uv the departed Pogram (for he wont survive it long), a hoverin over the scene, ez Hamlick's father did. The blessed shade will look in vain for his house—on the spot wher it stood will be an academy. He will turn to Bascom's, but ther he will find a deestrict skule. "To Pennibacker's!" he will gasp in a sperit whisper, and with a speritoual smack uv his spiritoual lips he will hover over it, but the smell uv cheese in the place uv the strengthin odors in wich he delites, will send a spiritoual shudder thro him. A gost uv a tear will run down his spiritoual nose, linger for a minnit at the tip like a dew drop on the rose, and fall! Then will the dissatisfied gost demand to be taken back to purgatory, a place less tryin to his nerves.

Deekin Pogram hez only brightoned up wunst.

A thot flashed over his mind wich gave him comfort for a minnit. "Isn't ther a Booth for Grant ez ther wuz for Linkin?" askt he.

"Ah!" sed I in alarm, "wood you kill Grant to hev Colfax in his place? We mite kill Colfax, say you. Alars! spose they'd elect Sumner ez President uv the Senit. Kill Sumner? Good Lord, no! They'd then elect Butler Speeker uv the house, and he can't be killed. No! No! We hed better bear the ills we hev than to fly to them we know not uv. Its gone. All is up with me and us. I shel stay in Kentucky for the present, tho wat may become uv me the Lord only knows.

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

The Assassin Booth.

Mr. James E. Murdoch gave his "Recollections of Lincoln" at the Masonic Hall, in Cincinnati, recently, and in the course of his remarks spoke of Wilkes Booth as follows:

No just, dispassionate man could claim that Booth was acting from a mistaken patriotism when he committed the hideous deed. It was a groveling personal ambition that prompted the assassin in his damnable work. Excited by love of notoriety and applause, Booth flung himself into the arms of a few murderous conspirators, and with them hatched the plot for assassinating the President. Mr. Murdoch remembered that on one occasion, when Booth was cast for the character of *Charles de Moore*, in Schiller's tragedy of "The Robbers," he wanted the stage carpenter so to arrange the scenes that at a certain time in the progress of the play he would hurl himself down a precipice from a great height. They expostulated with him against the arrangement, but he insisted on having his plan carried out, saying that no matter whether he was killed or not by the fall, the jump would be sensational, and would "bring down the house." So it was with the last desperate and terrible act of his life. A band of rebels, knowing that he was ambitious to do something tragic for the cause that was fast losing its strength, encouraged him in his idle plans and gave him an ostensible leadership of their party only to fire his excited brain with their hellish plot for the murder of Mr. Lincoln. The mantle of Junius Brutus Booth the elder did not fall upon the shoulders of John Wilkes, and the consciousness of that fact rankled in Booth's heart, though it did not ruffle his handsome brow. The tool in the hands of his designing companions, he was made to believe that the fame he coveted was to be gained only by performing the last bloody act of that long and disastrous tragedy. The impenitent ones South wanted a man to strike the final blow, and they would lift him on their shoulders and give him the first place in the new nation they thought to rear when anarchy and bloodshed had destroyed the old. A weak and miserable ambition led Booth to the terrible crime of murdering in cold blood the nation's best benefactor, and, in firing that fatal shot, he brought upon himself all the abhorrence that the American people can feel. He perished, as he deserved to perish, like a dog, and his name will ever henceforth be detested by all men.

THE CROPS.—The November report of the Department of Agriculture states that the increase of the wheat harvest is scarcely more than three per cent. over last year. This result has been occasioned by the diminution in the old States of the yield per acre, which neutralizes the increase of the area of production. The oat harvest is light, except in the Western States, in Nebraska the increase being 21 per cent. over last year. The corn crop is reported as having been injured by the wet weather, and later by the frost. The total product will be less than is needed for the country, but will be larger in quantity than it was in 1867, which was a very unfavorable season. Buckwheat is generally deficient in its return. Potatoes are reported as yielding a full average crop, with a deficiency of 10 per cent. in New York and Pennsylvania, and 20 per cent. in Illinois. The cotton crop, it is stated, will be less than last year by 15 to 20 per cent., owing to the depredations of the army worm, and to the heavy rains in the southwest.

Ticknor & Fields are said to have made $100,000 by their lease of Charles Dickens, to whom they paid $1,000 a night.

Clever Women.

With most people cleverness is applied to women as a term of veiled reproach, and not without show of reason, because it is a testimony to intellect at the expense of something distinctly feminine. The ideal woman does not reason; her processes of thought are intuitive so far that she can give no account how she arrives at them; if she attempts to do so, her professed reasons are palpable after thoughts, proving that logic is at least no obtrusive faculty. She is wiser not to pretend to it. We bow to conclusions formed on no conscious data, and with nothing like argument to back them, because in her own province, though she cannot reason, she is very apt to be right. Clever women, on the contrary, throw intuition over and aim at logic.—They possess the analytical faculty, and encourage it in themselves. They search into the why and the wherefore, they pursue a subject in all its bearings, they trace it to its cause, they study themselves, and they study character in others—not for a present purpose, not by the intuitive method, but as an habitual intellectual occupation. As reasoning beings they dispense with instinct, which revenges itself in return by ceasing to serve their personal needs, leaving them to work out the details of conduct by the light of their boasted reason; a revenge indeed. We all perceive, who have any experience of self-consciousness, what a poor exchange must be a constant appeal to the will or the judgment in the minor action of life, for the promptings of habit and intuition in natures finely tuned, where the mind does not speculate but acts, comprehending just as much of the persons and things encountered as is necessary for success, and no more. Knowing too much and thinking too much are alike fatal to charm.

The Leg.

Some enthusiastic Frenchman once declared the human leg to be the most philosophical of all studies. "Show me the leg," says Gautier, "and I will judge the mind," and it does seem quite as natural that the leg should indicate the disposition as the shades of the hair should indicate the temperament.

What sloth, for instance, does the obese limb betray? What a shrew is the possessor of a limb like a walking stick? But what a gentle woman is she of the arched instep, the round ankle and the graceful pedestal, swelling to perfection and modulating to lightness! What dogged obstinacy the rumpy leg with the knotted calf exhibits! What an irresolute soul does the lanky limb betray! How well the strong ankle intimates the firm purpose; how the flat ankle reveals the vacant mind!

Young men about to marry—observe. The dark girl with a large leg will become fat at thirty, and lie abed until mid-day. The brunette with slender, very slender limbs, will worry your soul out with jealousy. The olive skinned maid, with a pretty, round limb, will make you happy. The blonde with large limbs, will degenerate at thirty-five into the possession of a pair of ankles double the natural size, and afflicted with rheumatism. The fair haired damsel with thin limbs will get up at half past five in the morning to scold the servants, and will spend her nights talking scandal over tea. The little rosy girl, with a sturdy, muscular well turned leg, will be just the girl you want.

If you can find a red haired girl with a large limb, pop the question at once.

The short lady should always possess a slender limb; the tall lady should possess a large and ample one.

No doubt these hints are reliable, and the prevailing fashions make them quite practical and available.

DEATH OF JAMES ROTHSCHILD.—The cable announces the death of Baron James Rothschild at Paris. He was the last survivor of the five sons of Mayer Anselm Rothschild, the founder of the famous Rothschild family. The latter was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1743, and educated for a Rabbi, but commenced business as a small trader, and, after holding a situation for some time in a Hanoverian banking house, he returned to Frankfort, and established himself as a banker in that city. The rich Landgrave of Hesse, William IX, made him his banker, and in 1792, when the French General Costine imposed upon the Frankfort Senate a heavy ransom as the alternative of sacking the city, he was first employed as a negotiator of government loans. This event may probably be regarded as the origin of the immense wealth for which the family has since become so famous. He had ten children, five of them sons, all of whom survived him. We mention them in the order of their ages. Anselm, who was born June 12, 1773, and died December 6, 1855, was his father's partner and successor at Frankfort. Solomon, who was born in 1774, and died in 1855, was at first the traveling partner of the firm, but eventually settled in Vienna. Nathan Mayer was born in 1777, and died in 1836. He settled in London in 1798, and became the most prominent financier of the family. Charles, who was born in 1788, and died in 1855, took up his residence at Naples in 1821. James, the last of the five, was born on May 5, 1792, was associated for a time with his brother Solomon in Vienna, but finally settled in Paris, where he died.

These five brothers during their lives constituted a firm in which all had an equal interest, but conducted their business in five branches, each of the brothers taking charge of one branch. As is generally known, the house has been for years past the principal taker of the loans of the European governments, and so potential has it been financially that in some instances it has been able to compel the maintenance of peace by declining to furnish the sinews of war. The firm now consists of members of the third and fourth generations of the family, James, who has just died, being the last member of the second. The leading active partner is Baron Nathan Lionel Rothschild, of London, a son of Nathan Mayer, the third son of the founder of the family.—The members of the family have generally intermarried, so that their immense wealth will be likely to remain concentrated in a few hands for many years. They have now banking houses in most of the large cities of the world.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE Mormons look upon the recent California earthquakes as an accomplishment of some of the prophesies of their chief prophet regarding the punishment that should be inflicted upon different portions of this country for the rejection of the Mormon religion. They announce that all the great cities of the Union will speedily be destroyed if they do not suffer themselves to be converted to the faith revealed by Joseph Smith.

BREVETTIES.

California has 7,000 Free Masons.

A Troy heiress has eloped with a barber.

The Papal navy consists of thirteen vessels.

Half a million Arabs died during the famine.

High tortoise shell combs are worn at the Tuileries.

Apache Indians live in a condition of slavery in Arizona.

Gen. Gates was the first cadet that ever entered West Point.

200 members of the Smith family reside in Springfield, Ohio.

Patti was worth $160,000 when she married her Marquis.

Tennessee has had a man one hundred and fifty-four years old.

Parisian horse eaters consume about 2,000 horses per annum.

Paris says Louis Napoleon has a grown up son in New York.

There are said to be many more buffaloes than horses in China.

The 170 royal carriages of the Queen of Spain have, since her departure, been used as public cabs.

30,000 factory girls are employed in Lawrence, Mass.

Half the people of Belgium have no education whatever.

Gen. Cold gave one of his lawyers $6000 as a retaining fee.

Two Ohio ruffians murdered a traveller for his money, and obtained eighteen cents.

English straw-braiders are distressed at the disappearance of bonnets from female heads.

Unbranded cattle over a year old are common property in Texas.

A wooden wedding—The marriage of a blockhead.

A grave error—Burying a man alive.

Five thousand nine hundred and one artificial limbs have been furnished to soldiers by our Government.

84 cups of coffee is a good deal to drink at one time, but a Frenchman recently did it and won his bet at the same time.

A correspondent estimates that 80,000 busts of Queen Isabella, of Spain, have been smashed since her departure from Spain.

Louisville could not see the meteors on Thursday and Friday night. We always thought that a very black cloud covered Kentucky.

The first greenback issued by the United States is in the possession of a Cincinnati saloon keeper. It is No. 1, series A, and is signed in Chase's handwriting. The owner has refused $50 for it.

The planters of Mississippi having discovered that their soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of wheat, will turn their attention to its more extensive cultivation in future.

Brigham Young is issuing currency in Utah, generally resembling the national greenback. There is said to be a good deal of it in circulation and the Mormon President finds his banking operations very profitable.

A man roosted in the top of a maple tree in New Haven four hours on Saturday, in compliance with the terms of an election wager. The winner sat on a curbstone to see that he performed the task. The two fools looked at each other.

The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, are to give a genuine, old fashioned, New England dinner to members of all denominations on Thanksgiving day.

The Florida fruit crops have been increasing so fast that if they keep on in a like ratio for a little while longer, the United States will be under no further necessity of importing oranges and lemons from Cuba.

Four hunters of Lykens, Dauphin county, recently returned from a hunting excursion in that county, with four deer and a bear weighing 350 pounds. The bear before it was killed, had committed many depredations in Sugar Valley among the swine.

THE following naive lover's promise was offered as an irresistible temptation to the filially given *invamoyta*: "I like you," said the girl to her suitor; "but I can't leave home. I am a widow's only darling; no husband can equal my parents in kindness." "She is kind," pleaded the wooer; "that be my wife, we will live together, and see if I don't beat your mother!"

THE following advertisement appeared in a Texas paper: "If the person who took (it is concluded by mistake) the white waterproof coat belonging to Captain Johnson, will apply to the barricks, he can have the peg it used to hang upon, as it is of no further use to the owner."

A regimental coffin-maker was asked whom he was making a coffin for, and mentioned the intended. "Why, he is not dead, man?" said the querist. "Don't you trouble yourself," replied the other; "Dr. Cog told us to make his coffin, and I guess he knows what he gave him.

A wife wanted her husband to sympathize with her in a feminine quarrel, but he refused, saying, "I've lived long enough to learn that one woman's just as good as another, if not better." "And I," retorted the exasperated wife, "have lived long enough to learn that one man is just as bad as another, if not worse!"

Gen. Howard tells a story of a planter, who assembled all his hands in the spring, and told them that they must vote for the Democrats or he would not employ them. The darkies waited until the cotton was whitening, and then called on him and told him he must give his word to vote the Radical ticket, or they would leave in a body. And he did. Imagine his wrath, however, at being presented the alternative of losing his whole crop or becoming a "scalawag."

YOUNG LADIES.—An exchange gives some excellant advice to young ladies, who should accord it a practical acceptation, especially those just entering the social circle. Man is by no means all that he seems, and the thoughtless unwittingly cause unhappiness:

"Young ladies, you need not flatter yourselves that you are such good students of human nature that you can always distinguish between a genuine young 'gentleman' and the mere young 'man.' Your means of judging are entirely inadaquate, and the signs from which you draw your conclusions are generally false. Besides, many young men of the most honorable intentions are thoughtless. These do more harm, perhaps, than those who are malicious. The only safety for you, girls, is to move within the strictest rules of social propriety, so far as conversation with gentlemen is concerned. 'Always keep an eye to leeward.'

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN JAPANESE.—The New Testament is already in course of publication in Japan, translated and edited by the American missionaries. It bears the imprint of the Baptist Free Society, and the title page and sundry sheets have been received at that office. The English and Japanese are printed in parallel columns and Roman type, an excellent arrangement, which will facilitate the mastery of both languages, enabling the natives to learn English, and foreigners Japanese. There is no sound in the Japanese tongue which represents either the letter *l* or *th*. The former is expressed by its substitute *r*, and the latter by *s*. The mission asks for five hundred dollars, to buy a new font of type.

SNOREES will grieve over the news from Cuba. The tobacco crop for 1868, it is reported, will be twenty-five per cent. less than that of last year, while the price will be higher in the same proportion. The quantity of tobacco shipped from Havana since the first of January, 1868, is about 4,000,000 pounds, of which about 2,700,000 were brought to the United States.

POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The population of Pennsylvania has recently been made by a comparison of the election returns of 1860 and 1867. In 1860 the vote polled for electors for President was 476,642 to a population of 3,906,115, as obtained from the census returns. In 1868 the vote for President was 656,662, which would give a present population of 3,993,001 souls.

A southern paper advertises as follows: "Wanted, at this office, an able-bodied, hard featured, bad tempered, not to be put off and not to be backed down, freckled-face young man to collect for this paper; must furnish his own horse, saddle-bags, pistols, whisky, bowie knife and cowhide. We will furnish the accounts. To such we promise constant and laborious employment."

"Do let me have your photograph," said a dashing belle to a gentleman who had been annoying her with his attentions. The gentleman was delighted, and in a short time the lady received the picture. She gave it to the servant with the question, "would you know the original if he should call?" The servant replied in the affirmative. "Well, whenever he comes tell him I am engaged."

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

RECIPES, &c.

Our Receipt for Curing Meat.

To one gallon of water,
Take 1½ lbs. of salt,
½ lb. of sugar,
½ oz. of saltpetre,
½ oz. of potash.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when *cold*, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

If this receipt is properly tried, it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpasses it, if so good.

Chicken-Terrapin.

This term may sound strange to some ears, but I assure you it is the best name I can give to the way I frequently dress chickens for the table. I saw the receipt in this department of the *Telegraph* some three or four years ago, and at once reduced it to practice, often thinking in the meantime to send a word of thanks for it, for the reason that in no way can a chicken come upon the table prepared at all equal to it. The receipt, which may be forgotten by