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.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY MASSER & WILVERT, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 5, NO. 12. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1869. OLD SERIES, VOL. 29, NO. 12.

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	$4,00	$5,00	$10,00
2 "	2,00	3,00	4,50	5,00	7,00	12,00
¼ column,	—	—	6,00	8,00	15,00	20,00
½ "	—	—	10,00	14,00	20,00	[illegible]
1 "	—	—	15,00	25,00	[illegible]	[illegible]

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 according to the above rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. BRUNER. L. H. KASE.

BRUNER & KASE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Chestnut 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,

On Second Floor in Bright's New Building.

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

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.—All Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming.

REFERENCES.

Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,
A. G. Cattell & Co., "
Hon. Wm. A. Porter, "
Morton McMichael, Esq., "
E. Ketcham & Co., 289 Pearl Street, New York.
John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law, "
Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law, "

Sunbury, March 29, 1862

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.

ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

OFFICE in Haupt's new Building, second floor. Entrance on Market Square,

Sunbury, January 4, 1868.

Teeth! Teeth!

J. R. CRESSINGER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Formerly of ASHLAND, O., announces to the citizens of Northumberland county, that he has located in SUNBURY, for the practice of Dentistry, and respectfully solicits your patronage. Special attention paid to filling and dressing teeth. Teeth extracted without pain, by using Narcotic spray—which I have used for three years with perfect success and no injurious results.

Office in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. J. S. Dugle, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square Sunbury, Pa. mar. 7, '68.

GEORGE HILL, SIMON P. WOLVERTON.

HILL & WOLVERTON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

SUNBURY, PA.

WILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Pensions. apl. 1, '66.

C. W. ZIEGLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

North Side of Public Square, one door east of the Old Bank Building,

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining Counties.

Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

C. H. PURDY, J. D. JAMES.

PURDY & JAMES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

Office in the second story of Dewart's building, adjoining the *Democrat* office, on the north side of Market Square.

Will attend promptly to the collection of claims and other professional business intrusted to his care, in Northumberland and adjoining counties.

November 9, 1867.

C. E. WEBER, JOHN RUNKLE

"THE UNION,"

ARCH STREET, between Third and Fourth Street

PHILADELPHIA.

WEBER & RUNKLE, Proprietors.

June 29, 1867.—1y

ADDISON G. MARR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SHAMOKIN, Northumberland County, Pa.

ALL business attended to with promptness and diligence.

Shamokin, Aug. 10, 1867.—1y

J. R. HILBUSH,

SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER

AND

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Mahanoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a

Office in Jackson township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address. All business entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.

April 22, 1868.—1y

JACOB O. BECK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c.

Fawn street, south of Weaver's Hotel,

SUNBURY, PA.

March 31 1866

G. W. HAUPT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

OFFICE in Haupt's new Building, on second floor Entrance on Market Square,

SUNBURY, PA.

Will attend promptly to all professional business intrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties.

Sunbury, January 4, 1868.

C. A. REIMENSNYDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

All business entrusted to his care attended to promptly and with diligence.

Sunbury, April 27, 1867.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Business in this and adjoining counties carefully and promptly attended to.

Office in Market Street, Third door west of Smith & Genther's Stove and Tinware Store,

SUNBURY PENN'A.

Sunbury, March 31, 1866.—1y

VALENTINE DIETZ,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

in every variety of

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Upper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn'a.

Orders solicited and filled with promptness and despatch.

Sunbury, May 12, 1866.—y

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

GRANT & BROTHER,

Shippers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

WHITE & RED ASH COAL,

in every variety.

Sole Agents, westward, of the Celebrated Henry Clay Coal.

LOWER WHARF, SUNBURY, PA.

Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866.

JOHN P. HAAS,

Dealer in all kinds of

ANTHRACITE COAL,

MIDDLE WHARF, SUNBURY, PA.,

Is prepared to supply all kinds of Anthracite Coal from the Shamokin Coal Region at cheap rates. All orders promptly filled. Country custom respectfully solicited. JOHN P. HAAS.

Sunbury, July 18, 1866.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA

FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

and

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA,

Nervous Debility,

JAUNDICE,

Diseases of the Kidneys,

ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

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

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon 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, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

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

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurements, 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 29th, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,*

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

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

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia,

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Be not forgetful to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

T. S. SHANNON,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

Corner of Third Street and Market Square, in Miller's Stone Building, SUNBURY, PA.,

WATCHES,

of the most celebrated makers, consisting of the Howard, Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Bartlett, W. Ellery, and all grades of the Elgin Ill's make.

Also, sole Agent for the celebrated, PAUL BRITON Watch, in Gold and Silver Case, at low prices.

Silver Ware for Wedding Presents,

of entirely new designs. Solid Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Fruit and Cake Baskets, Syrup-Mugs, Butter Dishes, and everything in the Silverware line at low prices.

JEWELRY.

A fine stock of 18k Rings. Also a fine selection of Gold and Jut Jewelry of all descriptions. Gold and Silver Chains, at low prices.

GOLD PENS.

Fine Gold Pens in Gold, Silver and Rubber Cases, of the celebrated make by Huffman and Stewart.

CLOCKS.

A full assortment of 8 day and 30 hour Clocks, at low prices.

Also Sole Agent for the celebrated Perfected Spectacles,—warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

All orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice.

Sunbury, Sept. 5, 1868.

GRAND OPENING

of

FALL AND WINTER

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

at

THOMAS G. NOTT'S

MERCHANT TAILOR STORE,

MARKET SQUARE, SUNBURY, PA.,

Consisting of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CASSIMERES,
ENGLISH MELTONS OF ALL COLORS,

which have been selected from the largest and best establishments in New York and Philadelphia.

A general assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

embracing,

Neckties, Collars, Cravats, of the latest styles.

Fine Lamb's Wool Poller Jackets.

SHIRTS and DRAWERS, a large assortment of the best quality.

A large variety of GLOVES of every style and quality, from the Ball Room down to the laboring man's, and many other articles for Gentlemen's wear.

Fine French Yoke Shirts made to Order.

Having procured the services of the best workmen in the cities, garments will be made up to order which cannot be excelled in any city in fits, or quality of goods.

Gentlemen are particularly requested to call and see the goods and work before purchasing elsewhere.

Sunbury, Oct. 3, '68. THOMAS G. NOTT.

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

TRADE MARK

ON EVERY PACKAGE.

BAUGH & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS & PROPRIETORS,

Office, No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

The above Manure has been before the Agricultural public for fifteen years past, under one name and proprietorship, and now has an established and large annual sale throughout the country. And as a perfect substitute for Peruvian Guano (afforded at one half the cost) it has been adopted by agriculturalist of known intelligence and discrimination. It is warranted not to exhaust the soil, but on the contrary to permanently improve it. The sales now amount to many thousand tons annually, and the facilities for its manufacture are extensive and complete.

The above manures are furnished in both bags and barrels, whichever customers prefer.

The bags are uniform in weight 160 pounds.

The attention of Farmers is especially directed to the fact that the sources of the Raw Material of which the above manures are composed, are so well under control that we can furnish them of strictly uniform quality and condition, and that they contain a larger percentage of ammonia than any other class of manufactured manures in the market.

BAUGH & SONS,

20 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

☞ The highest cash price paid for all kinds of bones.

November 28, 1868.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

AT

Miss Louisa Shissler's,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ladies' and Misses' HATS and BONNETS,

in immense variety.

Millinery Goods and Trimmings.

French and American Ribbons, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, and a general assortment of Ladies' Millinery Goods, which have been selected with great care.

WOOLEN GOODS, FURS, &c.

Gents Collars, Neckties Gloves, &c.

Every variety will be found to select from, at MODERATE PRICES.

Sunbury, Oct. 17, 1868.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

Call and see the well selected Stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS, &c

Just received at

JOHN E. SMICK'S

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

Fourth Street, below Pyster's Store, SUNBURY

WINTER CLOTHING

of the most approved styles is made up to order at reasonable rates.

He has also a fine assortment of Cassimere Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Overhauls, Blouses, Neckties, Cotton and Woolen Hose, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and a general variety of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Give him a call, which you will find it to be to your advantage.

Sunbury, Oct. 24, 1868.

Notice to Merchants and Shippers.

THE undersigned, proprietor of Weiser & Frick's Line, give notices to merchants and shippers that the Depot is still at 811 Market street, Philadelphia, and all Goods directed to Sunbury, Danville and Lewisburg, and all intermediate stations along the railroad, will be promptly delivered.

☞ Cars leave 811 Market street, Philadelphia, tri-weekly—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

December 7, 1867. BROWN & KLECKNER.

CALL and see those beautiful Bird Cages at the new Hardware store of

J. H. CONLEY & CO.

A LARGE supply of Wall Paper and Border, just received and for sale cheap, at the

Mammoth Store of

E. Y. SNYLING

April 4, 1868

POETICAL.

THE *Atlantic Monthly*, for January, has poems by four prominent American poets, namely: Bryant, Lowell, Bayard Taylor and Whittier. The soul-stirring lyric which we copy will find a response in every true, patriotic American heart:

AFTER ELECTION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The day's sharp strife is ended now,
Our work is done, God knoweth how!
As on the thronged, unrestful town,
The patience of the moon looks down,
I wait to hear, beside the wire,
The voices of its tongues of fire.

Slow, doubtful, faint, they seem at first;
Be strong, my heart, to hear the worst!
Hark! there the Allegheanies spoke;
That sound from lake and prairie broke!
The sunset gun of triumph rent,
The silence of a continent!

That signal from Nebraska sprung,
This from Nevada's mountain tongue!
Is that thy answer, strong and free,
O! loyal heart of Tennessee?
What strange, glad voice, is that which calls
From Wagner's grave and Sumter's walls?

From Mississippi's fountain head
A sound as of the bison's tread!
There rustled freedom's Charter Oak!
In that wild burst the Ozarks spoke!
Cheer answers cheer from rise to set
Of sun. We have a country yet!

The praise, O God, be Thine alone!
Thou givest not for bread a stone;
Thou hast not led us through the night
To blind us with returning light;
Not through the furnace have we passed
To perish at its mouth at last.

Oh night of peace, thy flight restrain!
November's moon, be slow to wane!
Shine on the freedman's cabin floor,
On brows of prayer a blessing pour;
And give, with full assurance blest,
The weary heart of Freedom rest!

TALES AND SKETCHES.

LEONORA BROWN.

A STORY OF A HEROIC GIRL.

On the border of Green Lake, in Minnesota, there lived a sturdy, white haired frontiersman named Walter Brown. He was one of those adventurous spirits ever to be found in the van of advancing civilization, always courting the free, wild air of the prairie, and rejoicing in the profound depths of uninhabited forests.

But the country became more and more thickly settled, and Walter Brown became uneasy. His wife had borne him a daughter, the third or fourth year of their residence at the headwaters of the St. Croix, whom he called Leonora. She was a good girl, and the idol of her father. He purchased a rifle for her when she was but twelve years old, and took the utmost pains in teaching her the use of it. She was brave and steady of nerve, and soon acquired wonderful skill as a shot, and the number of prairie chickens, partridges, wild water fowls, and other small game she managed to shoot each day was really large. Occasionally she would shoot a deer, and one eventful morning, by a lucky shot through the eye into the brain, she killed a bear.

When she came home with the news, her father could scarcely credit her. But knowing her perfectly truthful nature, he danced about the room for joy, and seizing the sturdy little maid, he mounted her upon his shoulders, and insisted upon carrying her all the way to the spot where the dead bruin lay.

Thicker and thicker flowed the tide of emigration into Minnesota and Wisconsin, following the navigable rivers as a matter of course, and more and more uneasy and "crowded," felt Walter Brown. At length his wife died. Leonora was then sixteen, and engaged to be married to a handsome young trapper by the name of Watson, who had joined her father in business.

The death of the mother had made it necessary to postpone the wedding, and in the interim old Walter decided to move into northwest Minnesota. Neighbors were getting too near, and hunting and trapping were bad. As the young man had moved up, and pre-empted a quarter section of land near Taylor's Fall, then beginning to grow rapidly, he did not wish to either abandon or sell it just then, and persuading Leonora to agree to write to him when they got settled, he bade her an affectionate good bye.

Brown lived in Minnesota for three or four years in peace and quiet, finding good trapping and hunting grounds, when all at once young Watson arrived, and renewed the proposal of marriage with Leonora. The old man had about determined to move no more, and had accordingly located and pre-empted several thousand acres of land about him; and learning from Watson that he had money enough to do likewise, proposed that he should go down to St. Paul and buy land warrants with his money, and take up all the land around he could "swing." He might then marry Leonora, and they two would go to work, and after building plenty of stabling, etc, would get a good stock of cattle and sheep, and try and lead a pastoral life for the rest of their days.

To this proposition the young man heartily assented, and after returning from St. Paul, went bravely to work in the woods, felling trees for building purposes. It was agreed first that they should build a new hewed log house, for the united family, as Walter had only got up a small, single roomed cabin. Then the wedding was to take place, and the two men would again resume their work.

While thus busily engaged the Sioux war broke out. It was the habit of Leonora to take her rifle out every morning and shoot prairie chickens for the table, while her lover and father were hard at work on the new house. Watson had brought her as a present from St. Paul a light and handsome revolving rifle, of which she was immensely fond, and with which she became so expert she could shoot a duck or prairie chicken on the wing with almost absolute certainty.

One morning as she was strolling around the lake, rifle in hand, she noticed three canoe loads of Indians paddling carefully along the opposite side of the water, steadily and stealthily, approaching the spot where her father and lover were at work. She did not immediately apprehend any tragedy, but in some unaccountable way she felt impelled to remain and watch their motions. She, therefore, concealed herself behind the top of a fallen tree, and observed their movements, which grew more and more suspicious. There were two Indians in each canoe, and after pulling steadily to a point where a thick, overhanging birch tree afforded concealment for their canoes, they disembarked, and crept carefully and noiselessly along until they were within a few feet of where the two unsuspecting men were chopping. Suddenly, with a yell that made the forest ring, and which echoed and re-echoed across the broad, still lake, they sprang upon their victims and bore them to the earth.

Leonora trembled with excitement and apprehension, expecting nothing less than to witness the horrible butchery of her father and lover at once.

But this did not seem to be the purpose of the Indians: for, tying the arms of their captives behind them, they took them to the canoes, where, taking the old man into one and the young man into another, they shoved boldly into the lake and paddled rapidly down toward where the house stood. Leonora divined their intent instantly.

"Ha!" she said to herself, "they design capturing me, too. They deem that an easy job, perhaps!" and her eyes flashed and her face flushed with anger. "See! there is a fourth canoe, which they no doubt suppose will carry me. This villainous work has been well calculated; but, ha! you bad savages! you have mistaken your girl this time! Leonora Brown had been taught more things than to cook a venison steak. Oh, dear, dear father, your Leonora will soon show you how bravely she can succor you, and how your instructing her the use of the rifle has saved you this day. And you, too, darling Harry Watson, have won a longer lease of your precious life by presenting me this splendid revolving rifle. Six bullets for six ruffians! Miss one of them! ah, if I should—there's my knife! No, Leonora, you must not—will not miss one of them."

The girl now crept stealthily through the underbrush up the bank to the prairie above. She knew that to reach the house, the Indians would have to pass a broad, flat field, where there was no shelter for their persons. She did not think they would hesitate to do this, because, having taken the two men, they would hardly expect any resistance from a single girl. About thirty rods to the right of the path a cattle yard had been erected by her father, and in the corner of the fence stood an immense elm tree. Inside of this yard climbed Leonora, and behind the big elm she concealed herself.

A few minutes more proved she was right in her conjecture. The Indians, after having tied stout rawhide thongs around the feet of their prisoners, laid them down in the bottom of the canoes, and taking their guns strode gally and laughingly along toward the house, without any attempt at concealment.

Leonora's heart grew as hard as a stone, and her nerves—which fluttered a little before—now grew as firm as steel. She had put fresh water-proof caps upon each nipple of her rifle, and resting the barrel on the rail of the fence, she drew a sharp bead upon the foremost one; but as her finger curved to press the triggers she heard what actually seemed to be a voice whisper:

"Not yet, Leonora!"

She paused, and then, as if by inspiration, flashed this thought into her mind:

"Wait until they get nearer to the house, then shoot the hindmost one first."

She obeyed the impression, and let them come on a few rods nearer. Suddenly the thought came again:

"Now's your time!"

Clapping her face to the rifle-breech, she trained the death-dealing tube steadily upon the chest of the rearmost Indian for an instant and fired.

The bullet sped true to its mark, and the burly Indian merely threw up his arms and fell dead, the rifle ball having gone directly through his heart.

A clap of thunder from a clear sky could not have so utterly astonished those remaining Indians. Wildly they looked in every direction to see whence came the fatal shot. In the next instant, bang! went Leonora's rifle again, and another of their number dropped dead.

But they saw the smoke of the last shot and caught a glimpse of the shooter. At once they comprehended their peril. They could not hide, and their only show for life was in rushing to the tree and tomahawking their presumptous foe on the spot. Instantly sounding the war-whoop, they bounded forward, but with the notes half uttered, another of their number leaped into the air and fell back to rise no more. Leonora had fired again.

The remaining three rushed on, but again the brave girl's rifle rang like the knell of doom, and a fourth savage pitched headlong to the ground.

The terror of the remaining two was now pitiful to behold, they stopped short in their onward course, and uttered the most fearful screams, discharging their rifles at the tree in the wildest and most unavailing manner. But again the relentless rifle blazed, and another of the remaining two sunk to the ground as the bullet went crashing through his brain.

Immediately the one left threw down his rifle and cried out:

"No shoot me! No shoot me! Me give up!"

Leonora had drawn a bead on him, but now that they seemed so perfectly in her power she lowered her rifle, and stepping from behind the tree, climbed the fence briskly, and commenced approaching the savage.

The surprise and indignation of the Indian at the sight of the girl was intense, and forgetting his supplicating cry, he put his hand behind him and drew forth his tomahawk to throw at her.

Leonora's eye was as sharp as an eagle's. She saw the treacherous move and just as the bright blade of the hatchet gleamed for the throw, she raised her rifle and shot the faithless scoundrel dead in his tracks.

With the speed of the deer she now bounded forward to the lake.

Harry Watson shouted "Glory hallelujah! I knew it was Leonora!" and the father cried for joy as her lithe form appeared on the bluff, rifle in hand.

Quickly she descended to the canoes and unbound the two men, who embraced her and cried over her in the most extravagant manner.

But they felt they had no time to lose; and, hastily gearing up their teams and loading up their valuables, they set out for Minneapolis, where they arrived safely, and where Leonora and Harry Watson were immediately made one flesh.

Old Walter Brown and Harry Watson both did good service in the Indian battles which followed; and, when the savages were finally exterminated, they all went back to their home on Green Lake, where they now live. They have one of the largest stock forms in the State; and Leonora, though a happy wife and mother, clings to her beautiful revolving rifle, and yet occasionally uses it to keep herself in practice.

The population of Lee, Mass., is decreasing by the removal of many of its residents to the West. The membership of the Congregational church has fallen off seventy in two or three years.

The cellar of Governor Bradford's house, in Kingston, Mass., is still visible, and a high-top sweeting tree, set out by his son in 1669, still thrives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Longstreet's Views of Gen. Grant.

A letter from General Longstreet has been published, in which he expresses great confidence in the coming administration of Gen. Grant, the President elect, and advises the people of the South to give him their support. He adds:

"That the people of the South desire practical reconstruction there can be no doubt; but it seems to be difficult to develop that sentiment so as to produce practical results. Drifting along in the channel into which chance seems to have thrown me, I begin to find myself, like many others, ready with my theory. As it may interest you, I give you a concise statement of it. If you find that you can make it useful, you are at liberty to do so. The wealth of the South lays in its soil. If this proposition is true, its sequents are equally so. 1. Labor is essential to make that wealth available. 2. To command labor, laws must encourage and protect it. Also their consequents:

"To encourage and invite labor, evidences of protection must be made manifest through the operation of law upon the labor that we have. Hence it appears that the value of our lands depends upon our labor, our labor upon the law, and the law upon us. A failure upon our part, therefore, to enact and enforce proper laws, will be as fatal to the interests of the owners of real estate as confiscation. And yet, all that Congress asks us to do is to avail ourselves of the only means by which we may avoid serious depreciation of our material interests. That is, this will be the practical result of reconstruction, under national legislation, upon our interests. The moving cause of that legislation, probably, was 'security for the future.' Here we may discover the time that should mark our connection with reconstruction. It begins and ends in our care for home interests. It will be time enough to begin to look into the future when we have provided for the present.

"The politicians of the old school seem anxious to impress upon the minds of our young men the importance of rejecting all propositions coming from the republican party, or else they dishonor their own blood and the blood of their own comrades. But gentlemen should remember that they only dishonor their comrades when they dishonor themselves, and that there cannot be dishonor in ready obedience to law and a proper care for our own welfare. On the contrary, to discard the law and expose ourselves to unnecessary difficulties is near akin to dishonor. It is true that many worthy persons are disfranchised under the law, but the readiest and surest means of relief are through the law. I conclude, therefore, that *interest and duty and honor demand that we should place ourselves in a condition to support the laws of Congress.* When we have done so we shall receive abundantly of help from the Executive and from the other members of the government."

Write Home.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

There can be no excuse for any young man who never writes home, or whose letters to the old folks there—whose dreams are ever of her son—are few and far between, and not worth much even when obtained. It is sad to think, that there are young men who let weeks and months pass away without a letter to their parents, or their brothers and sisters—who, when they do write, only send a line or two with some lame excuse for their not doing more; a line or two saying nothing, just containing some stereotyped statement, or vague utterance, which gives no information. Why, the value of a letter from a young man to the far-off town or village home, consists in its little details; its affectionate gossip; its account of any circumstance or incident that may have promise in it of advantage; its story of hopeful struggle, of dawning success; or its references to new-formed friendship,—to books read, churches attended, lectures listened to, with a thousand things besides, which may be small in themselves, but which show an interest in the members of the home-circle, and manifest the beating of the child's heart within the man's. Young men are not aware what pain they may inflict by apparent neglect; how letters, brief and infrequent, may give rise to fear and doubt, and occasion anxious days and wakeful nights! Now, don't neglect home. Don't seem indifferent to your own family, as if all your interest were transferred to strangers. Keep the chain of communication bright by use, and write freely and fully, with unrestrained confidence, that it may be felt that there is neither blight on the affections nor error in the life, which is too often the cause of that lapse in filial or fraternal correspondence, which, though the result also at times of mere thoughtlessness, is always unkind and sometimes cruel.—*Count De Gasparin—"Seventeen to Thirty."*

NASBY is going to emigrate from the Corners to New York, where the Democracy have a footing not likely to be disturbed. He announces his programme as follows:

The only thing that stands in the way uv my acquirin politikle influeence in Noo York is the lack uv suffishent capital to start a grosery with. If I kin get that capital I shel start it, on a corner, if possible. I shel get control uv ten votes, wich by joodishus repeatin kin be made to count fifty. Then I hev suthin positive. With these votes back uv me I kin insist upon a share—with money I kin get more votes—with more votes more money, and with money I kin buy posishen. In Noo York the startin pint is a few votes, and votes is got by whiskey. My pint is to get control uv a trifle more whiskey than I kin conseom myself.

I shel in time go to Congris; I shel hev control to clean streets; I shel furnish armories with black walnut, silver mounted racks, and I may posibly hev ten or twenty years on the new Court House.

Uv course when I go to Noo York I shel change my name to McNasby, and my first name to Michael.

IMMENSE WEALTH.—Baron James de Rothschild died worth 44,800,000 pounds sterling, over $220,000,000. He left his wife £8,000,000, besides other property of great value; his eldest son £20,000,000; his second son £8,000,000; his third son £6,000,000, and his grandson £2,000,000.

Twenty-three thousand stand of muskets are to be shipped from Rock Island arsenal for New York. They are mostly of Belgian pattern, of the lot purchased by Fremont in the early part of the war. They will be sold in New York.

Ladies Should Read Newspapers.

It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with the actual world, with the outer world, and its transpiring events, and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead—we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world; to know what it is and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral and religious improvements of our time. Let the gilded annuls and poems on the centre table be kept part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family—men, women and children—read newspapers.

Minnesota has paid $10,000 for wolf scalps the present season.

Iowa State University has $300,000 cash and ten thousand acres of choice lands.

In Charleston they kill and distribute to the poor all hogs found in the streets.

More than half the territory of Idaho is said to be fit for farming purposes.

When the King of Siam died all his bereaved subjects were obliged to have their heads shaved.

A movement is on foot in Quincy, Ill., for the establishment of a free evening school for laboring men.

There are great complaints in New York that, at every fashionable wedding there, somebody steals somebody else's overcoat.

A farmer in Posey county, Indiana, has raised an ear of corn twelve inches long, which contains fourteen hundred and thirty kernels.

A prominent citizen of Detroit is now causing to be made a thorough examination of the Detroit river, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of tunnelling it.

The public debt statement for December is published. It shows a total debt of $2,652,533,622. Cash in the Treasury, $11,826,782, of which $98,763,368 is coin.

The Dresden (German) tradesmen have a society to protect themselves against dishonest debtors, numbering 4,000 members. It publishes lists of people who are "bad pay."

The Washingtonian Home, in Boston, is prospering. Since its foundation more than twenty-nine hundred drunkards have been reformed, at an average cost of about forty dollars each.

An Ansonia "sharpshooter" recently fired at a squirrel that was pursued by his ferret and a thirty dollar dog, and succeeded in killing both dog and ferret, and in scaring the squirrel.

In the ten paper mills at Holyoke, Mass., about twenty-six tons of paper are manufactured daily. About four-fifths of this is writing paper; the remainder collar, envelope and tissue.

At Puerto Angelo, Mexico, the petroleum wells taken in hand by a California company are turning out favorably. It appears that the whole district around Puerto Angelo is one vast deposit of petroleum.

A curious preparation for a wedding was that which Joseph Currier, of Conway, N. H., made before his recent third essay in wedded life. He is an octegenarian cripple, on two crutches for ten years past, and before he took unto himself his latest spouse, last week, he carefully dug his grave.

A woman who died recently in Lafayette, Sussex county, N. J., confessed in her last moments to having poisoned her infant child seven years ago, afterward her husband's father, and more recently her husband. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and always bore a good reputation.

RECIPES, &c.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

COOKING HAMS.—I have learned much in the half dozen years