TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars per annum, to be paid *half-yearly* in advance. *No paper* discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven do do	10 00
Fifteen do do	20 00

Five Dollars, in advance, will pay for three years' subscription to the *American*.

Club subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance, and sent to one address.

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.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 17, NO. 18. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1864. OLD SERIES, VOL. 24, NO. 44.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 12 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
One square, 3 months,	3 00
Six months,	5 00
One year,	8 00
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,	3 00
Merchants and others advertising by the year, with the privilege of inserting different advertising weekly,	10 00

Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

☞ Larger Advertisements as per agreement.

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.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE CAN BE OBTAINED.

DR. JOHNSTON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street

left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Full not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears and deafness, great nervousness, being alarmed at the sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, accompanied sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A WELL ESTABLISHED NOTICE.

Would advise all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for the duties of life, such as marriage, etc., that the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

INSANITY—The fearful effects on the mind are to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are plainly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly grows more dreary to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted by our rash act.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the unguarded and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this loathsome disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from extensive and long practice, can alone be relied on, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, nodes, nocturnal pains in the head and bones, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin and arms, blotches on the head, face and limbs, progressing with frightful rapidity, till the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death, preceded by his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveler returns."

Gentlemen, mark the fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the life of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Beware not your lives, or health, to the care of the Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of college, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, capable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and poisonous compounds as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and then leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Johnston is the only Physician advertising. No credential or diplomas always hang in his office. His cures or treatement are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician living.

TESTIMONY OF THE PRESS

Many thousands cured at this institution yearly, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the editors of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many papers, editors of which have appeared again to bear testimony to the public, besides his standing as a man of character and responsibility, is a guarantee to the afflicted.

MEN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

All writing should be particular in directing their letters to the Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

2, 1864—1y.

PHILADELPHIA
WALL PAPER WAREHOUSE 1,4681
LOWELL & BOURNE,
Manufacturers of
WALL PAPERS
Window Curtain Papers,
No. 4 North Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.
A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand.
April 27, 1861—6m

MATTHEWS & COX,
Attorneys at Law, No. 168 Cedar Street, corner of Nassau, New York. Will carefully attend to business entrusted to them.

GEO. W. SMITH. CHAS. B. GENTHER.

SMITH & GENTHER.

Market street, one door east of Mrs. Boulton's Hotel

SUNBURY, PA.,

Have opened

A NEW TIN-WARE,

Sheet Iron and Stove Store,

and intend keeping constantly on hand, and manufacturing to order on shortest notice,

TIN AND SHEET IRON-WARE of all descriptions.

A Large Stock of Cook Stoves of the following Brands:

William Penn, Pennsylvania, Hope, Union, and the Celebrated

Niagara Cook Stove,

unsurpassed for beauty of finish, simplicity of arrangement, combining cheapness and durability, and each stove warranted to perform what they are represented.

ALSO, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES, in great variety, embracing all the best manufactures, and most fashionable designs.

Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Shades, Chimnies, and all articles

unusually kept in an establishment of this kind. We are also prepared to do all kinds of Spouting, Roofing, Range and Furnace Work, Gas Fitting, &c. Repairing cheaply and neatly executed.

Country produce taken in exchange at market price.

SMITH & GENTHER.

Have the Agency for BIBB'S CELEBRATED FIRE PLACE STOVES, for the Counties of Northumberland, Snyder, Union and Montour.

And are also agents for the Pipher & Willower Lin. Transportation.

Sunbury, April 9, 1864.

JONES HOUSE,

Corner Market street and Market Square,

HARRISBURG, PA.,

Acknowledged a First Class House.

THE Proprietor would most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Sunbury and the surrounding country, to the accommodations of his house, assuring them they will find everything that can contribute to their comfort. It is situated far enough from the Depot to avoid the noise and confusion incident to railroad stations, and at the same time only a few minutes walk from the same.

An Omnibus will be found at the Stations on the arrival of each train.

C. H. MANN, Proprietor.

April 9, 1864.—3m

JACOB O. BECK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c.

Has removed into his New Building on Pawn street, south of Weaver's Hotel,

SUNBURY, PA.,

INFORMS the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a full assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.

His stock consists of Cloths, French Cloths, Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Black Satin, Figured Silks, Plain and Fancy Cassimere VESTINGS, which he will make up to order in styles to suit the taste of customers, on short notice, and the most reasonable terms.

Any Goods not on hand, will be furnished from Philadelphia, by giving two days' notice.

Goods furnished by customers will be made up to order as heretofore.

As he will employ none but experienced workmen, persons may rely on getting their work well done at his shop.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Sunbury, April 2, 1864.

C. G. BRUCE.

Authorized War Claim Offices.

Washington, D. C. 441 NINTH STREET. Opposite Pension Office. | Cleveland, Ohio. No 1, LYMAN'S BLOCK. Near the Court House.

Publishes the Army Herald,

and collects

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY,

Prize-money and all other

WAR

Claims. We pay special attention to claims in which other attorneys have FAILED, or which have been SUSPENDED. We have already collected and paid over to soldiers and their heirs over $500,000, and are paying thousands daily. No charge unless successful. Write us, and we will send you a copy of our paper, free.

WE COLLECT from $100 to $400 Cash Bounty. We do our business WITHOUT DELAY.

April 2, 1864.—

J. R. HILBUSH,

County Surveyor & Conveyancer,

Mahanoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a.

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

April 9, 1864.—1y

NEW MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

FOR

SPRING & SUMMER,

at the Store of

B. & L. SHISSLER,

Market Square, SUNBURY, PA.

The Misses B. & L. Shissler, having removed their establishment to more commodious and convenient rooms, one door above their former location, inform their friends and customers, that they have received and just opened a choice and well selected assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, including every style of

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS & TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,

and all other articles in their line, which will be sold cheap.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange at cash prices.

Sunbury, April 9, 1864.

TO CONSUMERS OF

HARD COAL.

THE undersigned dealer in Coal from the following well known Collieries is prepared to receive orders for the same at the Lowest Market Rates, via:

MORDECAI'S DIAMOND MINES
GRAY'S "
PARRISH & CO'S "
CONSOLIDATED CO'S "

He is also prepared to furnish the

Baltimore Co's Celebrated Coal,

Lump and Prepared.

On the line of the Susquehanna River and Havre de Grace. He has made arrangements for the best

PITTSTON AND PLYMOUTH COALS,

Which he is prepared to deliver on board Boats at Northumberland, or by Cars over Northern Central Railroad, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, on the best terms.

He is prepared to fill all Orders with despatch, and respectfully solicits orders from the Trade.

Address JOHN McFARLAND,
April 9, 1864. Northumberland, Pa.

GEORGE HILL, SIMON P. WOLVERTON.

HILL & WOLVERTON,

Attorneys at Law and Counselors at Law,

Office, Market street, cor. Centre Alley,

SUNBURY, PA.

WILL attend promptly to the collection of claims and all other professional business entrusted to their care.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each years.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order.—Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

there value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any amount, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31 day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,037,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United State Treasury until March 25, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.

Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.

Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.

First National Bank of Danville, Pa.

And by all National Banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 7, 1864.

1864. JUST OPENED 1864.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY GOODS,

At the Large Millinery Store of

Miss M. L. Gussler,

Fawn street, two doors south of Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Railroad, SUNBURY, Pa.,

Consisting of the very latest styles of

BONNETS,

HATS AND SHAKERS;

Also, Trimmings such as Ribbons, Laces, French and American Flowers, Feathers, &c.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Goods & Notions,

to which she directs the attention of her friends, and invites all to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage, she hopes by keeping the best assortment at reasonable prices to continue the same.

Sunbury, April 9, 1864.—3m

Reading Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

GREAT TRUNK LINE from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, and all intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M.

New York Express leaves Harrisburg at 6 30 A. M., arriving at New York at 1 45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fares from Harrisburg: To New York $5 15; to Philadelphia $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave New York at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (Pittsburgh Express arriving at Harrisburg at 2 A. M.) Leave Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the New York Express Trains through to and from Pittsburgh without change.

Passengers by the Cattawissa Rail Road leave Tamaqua at 8 50 A. M., and 2 10 P. M., for Philadelphia, New-York, and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9 15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for Philadelphia, Harrisburg and New York.

An accommodation Passenger Train leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., and returns from Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 Pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

May 27, 1864.

Agents Wanted Everywhere

to sell the

ELEGANT FULL LENGTH STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING OF

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

Signing the Emancipation Proclamation.

The best and only correct likeness of this great man is extensively. For Particulars address,

JOHN SARTAIN, Publisher,
Philadelphia, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Points Developed.

An eye-witness of the naval fight communicates to the London *Daily News* the following interesting narrative, which brings out some new points:—

"I returned last night from Cherbourg, where I had been a witness to the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. I regret to see that some of the London papers are perverting and falsifying the facts, so as to do great injustice to the gallant officers and men of the *Kearsarge*.

"The fight began at 11 A. M. and ended a few minutes after 12 lasting little more than an hour. The *Alabama* fired seventeen shots at the *Kearsarge* before the latter fired a gun. The *Kearsarge* fired one hundred and seventy-three shots. She was struck in the hull seven or eight times, but has sustained no important damage, and is perfectly ready for active service.

"She has a crew of about one hundred and sixty men, that of the *Alabama* being about one hundred and forty-seven. The *Alabama* had eight guns, the *Kearsarge* only seven. The firing of the *Alabama* was very inaccurate, that of the *Kearsarge* was excellent. A large pivot gun was particularly effective. The *Kearsarge* is spoken of as iron-clad; she was no more iron clad than the *Alabama* might have been had they taken the precaution. She simply had a double row of chains hanging over her sides to protect her machinery. Two shots from the *Alabama* struck these chains, and fell harmlessly into the water.

"The *Kearsarge* picked up sixty-three men, one dead body, and two men who have since died on board. She also took five officers. Captain Winslow would now have all the officers and men of the *Alabama* as prisoners had he not placed too much confidence of an Englishman who carried the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The Club will be indelibly disgraced unless they take measures to repudiate and condemn the conduct of Mr. John Lancaster, owner of the yacht *Deerhound*. I have no doubt that this yacht was in the harbor of Cherbourg to assist the *Alabama* by every means in her power! that she did so I know; her movements before the action prove it.

When the *Alabama* went down the yacht, being near, was hailed by Captain Winslow, and requested to aid in picking up the men in the water. The request was complied with, and the *Deerhound*, after having rescued, as supposed, about twenty person, including Captain Semmes and First Lieutenent Kell, immediately left, running towards England. Captain Winslow says the reason he did not persue her, or fire into her, was that he could not believe that any one carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron could act so dishonorable a part as to carry off his prisoners, whom he had requested him to save, from feeling of humanity.

Captain Winslow considers Semmes and his officers bound upon their honor to give themselves up as his prisoners of war. About five minutes before the *Alabama* went down a boat from her came to the *Kearsarge* with an officer, *who surrendered the vessel*, and then asked permission to return with his boat to assist in picking up the men. This was granted, when the officer left, and after rescuing a number—principally officers, I understand—he went on board the English yacht and escaped. Please excuse the hurried style of this letter, but I was anxious that while Captain Semmes and his party were being feted for their glorious conduct, you might be apprised of these positive facts.

The Capture of the Baltimore Trains.

A lady, who is temporarily residing in Philadelphia, was a passenger in the 8.40 Baltimore train that left the city on Monday morning and was captured by a rebel cavalry near Bush river. We have heard the statement of this lady, which may be condensed as follows: The train, containing two hundred passengers at least, was moving over the road at the usual rate when suddenly, at Magnolia, a volley of musketry was fired into it, and one of the men on the engine was killed. The train was immediately stopped, and the cavalry, to the number of several hundred, immediately drew themselves up in battle array. "Are you going to murder us?" inquired our lady informant.

"No madam, we do not intend to hurt you; we are nearly all Marylanders, and only want the Government property."

With this assurance the lady passengers had their fears quieted. The marauders commenced removing the baggage of the passengers, and assisting them out, one of the party carrying the child in care of our informant to a shady place.

All this having been done in a somewhat hurried manner, the train was fired and ran on the bridge at Bush river, where it burnt and destroyed a portion of the bridge.

The marauders were under the command of Major Henry Gilmore, of Baltimore. He is attached to the rebel army. He was in Baltimore on Sunday, at which time he learned that Major General Franklin would be on the train on the following morning. It was then determined to capture him. The General was still suffering from a wound he received in battle, in Gen. Banks' army corps, a short time since, and thus prevented him from effecting his escape. The rebels said they had plenty of friends in all parts of the neighborhood where the train was captured. Their horses were splendid-looking animals, well fed, and quite lively, and pranced about in all directions, thus making sufficient dust to almost choke the passengers. A number of those on the train were robbed, and this was reported to Major Gilmore, who had assured all that private property should be respected. One of the ladies had lost one thousand dollars. The man who robbed her was identified by the lady, and he was made to return the money, by order of the Major, who drew a pistol and threatened to kill him on the spot if he did not at once restore the money. The threat had a salutary effect. The passengers generally had to walk from the place of captivity to the Gunpowder river, during which many of the men were sunstruck, and that is the last our informant heard of them. She and the children were taken in a private carriage to Gunpowder river, where they were taken on board a United States gunboat, and very kindly treated. In eight hours after the train was entirely consumed, and with a portion of the woodwork of the bridge, fell into the river.

The soldiers, numbering forty men stationed as a guard at Magnolia, were on a blackberry hunt at the time of the capture.

Our informant states that General Franklin was asked if he could ride a horse, and that he replied that he could not without giving unnecessary pain. A light wagon was then procured and the General was driven away.

In addition to the above we may state that the succeeding train from Baltimore was captured, and it is said the passengers generally were robbed.

We hear it further stated that some of the ladies desired to have some of the buttons of Gilmore's coat, as a memento of the occasion. Several were distributed.

It is stated that by naval laws, when an inferior vessel sinks a superior one, her entire value goes to the victors. The Alabama being estimated to be worth $500,000, Captain Winslow will be entitled to from $70,000 to $100,000, while the seamen get from $1,200, to $1,500 each.

IT IS STATED that we shall receive from internal revenue, this year, the sum of three hundred millions of dollars. Can men who read this believe that a country with such resources can be overthrown by a internal [illegible]

Dahlgren vs. Blakely.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The superiority of the Dahlgren gun over Blakely, rifled ordnance and ordinary 32's, supposing the gunners of the "Alabama" to be as skillful as those of the "Kearsarge," is proved by the recent encounter which is about to cause such a profound sensation in America. The damage inflicted on the Federal cruiser is insignificant; but if it be the case that cables in double rows, suspended over the sides of a wooden ship, can cause solid shot to hop back harmlessly into the water, we think the Admirality should try the effect of such a cheap defense of nations on their wooden walls. If the gunners of the Alabama were trained on board the "Excellent," as Capt. Semmes is reported to have said, if, in other words, they were trained British sailors who took service on board the Confederate, the case of the Dahlgren gun is still stronger. Any way, there is the Alabama lying at the bottom of the sea, and there is the Kearsarge afloat and fit for work, in Cherbourg harbor. At first, it seemed as if the Federal Captain was glad of the escape of Capt. Semmes, whom his Government would have to deal with as a pirate, if they acted in accordance with their professions, but we see Captain Winslow accuses the owner of the "Deerhound" of bishonorable conduct in running away with his prisoners.

Now, if Captain Winslow requested Mr. Lancaster to pick up the drowning men and keep them for him as prisoners after the men had been saved, it would have been quite competent to that gentleman to have refused to surrender them; but we think in the case of Captain Semmes and his men, there are grave considerations which require full inquiry and satisfactory explanation. Capt. Semmes did not go down with his flag flying; on the contrary, he struck it some time before the Alabama sunk. Nay, more, he sent a boat to the Kearsarge to say his ship was sinking; indeed, the correspondent of a daily cotemporary asserts he run up a white flag after she struck her colors. If the Kearsarge fired several shots after the white flag was flying, Captain Semmes may conceive he was freed from the parole implied in these acts of surrender; but it must be remembered, that though he charges the Federal Captain with something like inhumanity and indifference, an English yacht was specially requested to proceed to the assistance of the crew of the sinking ship by the Federal officer, and that the Kearsarge picked up sixty-eight men, which shows that she was not so very indifferent to the fate of the drowning men. There will be outcry in America if Captain Winslow makes reclamations; nor will the proposal to present a sword to Captain Semmes, emanating from an officer of the Royal Navy, tend to allay the bitter feeling which, no doubt, will be excited by the accounts of the way in which the news of the sinking of the "Alabama" has been received in this country.

Marked Articles.

Some of the marks which are fastened on the blankets, shirts, &c., sent to the Sanitary Commission for the soldiers, show the thought and feeling at home. Thus—on a home-spun blanket, worn, but washed as clean as snow, was pinned a bit of paper, which said: "This blanket was carried by Milly Aldrich, (who is ninety-three years old,) down hill and up hill, one and a half miles, to be given to some soldier."

On a bed quilt was pinned a card saying my son is in the army.—Whoever is made warm by this quilt, which I have worked on for six days and almost six nights, let him remember his own mother's love."

On another blanket was this: This blanket was used by a soldier in the war of 1812—it may keep some soldier warm in this war against traitors."

On a pillow was written: "This pillow belonged to my little boy, who died resting on it; it is a precious treasure to me, but I give it for the soldiers."

On a pair of woolen socks was written: These stockings were knit by a little girl five years old, and she is going to knit some more, for mother says it will help some poor soldier."

"On a box of beautiful hut was this mark: "Made in a sick room, where the sunlight has not entered for nine years, but where God has entered, and where two sons have laid their mother good-bye, as they have gone out to war."

On a bundle containing bandages was written: "This is a poor gift, but it is all I had. I have given my husband and my boy, and only wish I had more to give but I haven't."

On some eye-shades were marked: "Made by one who is blind. "Oh, how I long to see the dear old flag you are all fighting under."—*Sanitary Reporter.*

ENGLISH TAXES DURING THEIR WARS.—If we wish to know how taxes were levied in England when engaged in its wars against Napoleon, and also to draw a favorable contrast as regards our own, we may read with advantage the following interesting extract from Charles Knight's biography, just published in London:

"The people at this time, even at Windsor, grew gloomy and discontented. Public affairs were unprosperous; parties ran high, the taxes increased with the expenses of the war and the yearly additions to the interest of the debt. It was not only the actual amount of taxation of which the middle classes complained, but of the oppressive and insulting mode of their assessment. The excisable trader had too long been familiarized with the presence of the revenue officer to complain. He walked into the tallow chandler's workshop without any ceremony, put a seal upon his copper and his dippling vat and locked up his moulds. He looked over the grocer's wares of tobacco, pepper and tea, at his good pleasure; and the process which he called taking stock, was insulting and troublesome to the honest, and no real check upon the fraudulent. The liquor merchant did not dare to send out a dozen of wine or a gallon of spirits without a permit. The income tax was truly inquisitorial, for the local commissioners had no hesitation in ordering a tradesman to produce his ledger and cash book. If there was an error in the return of assessed taxes the resident officer of revenue, called an inspector, made a surcharge, which it was extremely difficult to get off by appeal. I was once horror-struck by witnessing a scene between an apoplectic inn-keeper and the tax collector, who had no alternative but to insist upon the payment of a confirmed surcharge. The unhappy man, doubly red with passion, slid out of his arm chair in the bar, and falling upon his knees exclaimed, "May the curse of God light upon you all! Now I'll pay [illegible]

A HEAVY WAGER.—The San Francisco *Alta California* gives the following account of a strangely constituted wager. About ten months since two gentlemen of that city agreed to the following conditions:

If the Federal forces did not capture Richmond within thirty days from that date, he was to give his opponent a single sound apple; if Richmond held out sixty days he was to give him two apples, and so on, doubling the number for each month until Richmond was taken—to the end of time, if that event did not occur before. Nine months have passed since the first apple was handed over, and the list of apples delivered at the end of the successive months is as follows: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256—total, 512. Thus far, it is all a good joke, and the loser has paid forfeits regularly with a good grace, but yesterday it ruined a $10 piece to meet the demand. (Apples are 15 to 20 cents per pound, and it took a fifty-pound box). Should Richmond be taken within the present month, he would get back all the apples he has lost and one more, which, as the price will then be at the very highest notch, would make him more than even; but, should it hold out a year longer, and he continue to pay his losses, his last payment would cost him $40,960, and he would be $1,000 out; in three months more, he would be out $689,340; and should the war last from this date as much longer as it has already lasted since its commencement, no nation on earth could begin to meet the terms of the wager.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—Twenty years ago a gentleman of this city resolved to remove out West, and started for his destination. In New York he stopped at a second-class hotel, and while there was robbed of his purse containing some two thousand dollars in gold. In the course of his peregrinations he was successful and had forgotten all about his loss having accumulated a handsome property. When the war broke out he was too old to enlist, but, feeling patriotic, he offered his services to Gen. Logan and acted as quartermaster to a brigrade. One night, on a march, the army arrived at a small town in Southern Alabama, and, according to orders, he took posession of the inn for general headquarters. While talking with the landlord he discovered that he formerly kept a hotel in New York, and, upon pressing his inquiries, found that he was the identical landlord of the house in which he had been robbed. In the course of the evening he arranged a mock court-martial, and brought the landlord before it, charging him, among other things, with the robbery. Much to his surprise the landlord confessed the robbery, and he had his choice to restore the money or die at sunrise. The man received his principal, and all the interest the landlord could afford to pay, in gold, which the gentleman invested in U. S. 7-20 notes.—*Boston Gazette.*

CANNIBALISM.—In Africa there are two kinds of cannibalism. The one is sacrificial, and is performed by the priests, whose office it is to eat a portion of the victim, whether man, goat or fowl. This custom, prevalent among many ancient nations, is still extant in many parts of North Guinea, especially in the Delta of the Niger.

The other is simply an act of *gourmandise*. A cannibal is not necessarily ferocious. He eat his fellow-creatures, not because he hates them, but because he likes them. A craving for meat, to which the natives of these parts are subject, and for which, in all their dialects, there is a special term, may first have suggested the idea; but I am rather inclined to believe that is a practical extension of the sacrificial ceremony. Neither the women nor the young men are allowed to touch the dainty, it is reserved by the patriarchs, and the head, which is supposed to contain a grand fetish, falls to the King.

Although the missionaries had mixed a great deal with the Fans, they told me they had never got a clear confession of cannibalism from one of them, though they had "no more doubt than the Fans ate men than they had that they ate plantains." It was, however, never denied of the tribe, but only of themselves as individuals. Thus the natives of village A would deny stoutly that they were cannibals, but they would accuse the villagers of B. The villagers of B would disown the soft impeachment, and denounce the natives of A as cannibals of the most confirmed order. Similar answers had been returned to me by the Fan slaves whom I had met with among the Bush tribes of the Muni. They did not eat men, but the other people of their tribe did.

I resolved to exercise a little finesse in the investigation of this matter, and after I had passed the villages which had previously been inhabited by white men, I called a veteran cannibal to me and questioned him about the people beyond the mountains to the East. Did they eat men? Oh yes, they all ate men. And he ate himself. He volunteered this statement, he burst into a loud roar of laughter, which we all joined heartily. I asked him if man was good. He replied with a rapturous gesture that it was like a monkey, all fat."

I then wished to learn the class of persons he had been in the habit of discussing. He said, only prisoners of war; that some of his friends were in the habit of eating witches condemned to death, but for his part he did not think them wholesome. The best of it was that he thought I was a cannible too; a belief which is universal among the bush tribes of Western Africa, and of which the slave trade has been the cause. I remember that when I was in Camma country, a Bakell slave, who had been brought down from the far interior, and who had never seen a white man before, squatted before me, with his great, round, prominent eyes on my face, and his mouth wide open. At last he heaved a gasp of wonder, crying, "And are these the men that eat us?"—*Windwood Reade's "Savage Africa."*

MASSACHUSETTS MEN ON THE ALABAMA.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* in Cherbourg, who has visited the marine hospital there, writes: "I found but two Americans among the twelve wounded men of the Alabama; one of these, whose leg was cut off by a shell below the knee, gave me his name and birthplace with great reluctance. His name is Robert Wright, a native of Boston, Mass., where he has brothers and sisters living. He is a very intelligent man, and gave me considerable information. He, and most of the men with whom I conversed, attribute the destruction of the Alabama to the immense force of the two 11-inch Dahlgren guns in the Kearsarge." The writer adds: "The carpenter, Robinson, who was also a native of Massachusetts, when he saw the battle was lost, drew his revolver and [illegible] the bottom."

Barnum's fat woman, Miss Jane Pielion, formerly exhibited as Miss Jane Campbell, died at Brookfield, Conn., the other day. Her exhibition weight was 680 pounds. Ten men were employed to get her into her coffin, which was so wide that the door of the house had to be enlarged to enable its removal.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO KEEP TIRES ON WHEELS.—Hear what a practical man says on this subject: "I ironed a wagon some years ago, for my own use, and before putting on the tires I filled the fellies with linseed oil; and the tires have worn out and were never loose. I ironed a buggy for my own use seven years ago, and the tires are now as tight as when put on. My method of filling the fellies with oil is as follows; I use a long cast iron oil heater, made for the purpose; the oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil, each felly an hour, for a common-sized felly. The timber should be dry, as green timber will not take oil. Care should be taken that the the oil be not made hotter than a boiling heat, in order that the timber be not burnt. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to water, and the timber is much more durable. I was amused some years ago when I told a a blacksmith how to keep tires tight on wheels, by his telling me it was a profitable business to tighten tires, and the wagon maker will say it is profitable to him to make and repair wheels—but what will the farmer, who supports the wheelwright and smith, say?"

OILING LEATHER.—The *Scientific American* says that oils should not be applied to dry leather, as they would invariably injure it. If you wish to oil harness, wet it over night cover it with a blanket, and in the morning it will be dry and supple; then apply neat's foot oil in small quantities, and with so much elbow grease as will its disseminating itself throughout the leather. A soft, pliant harness is easy to handle, and lasts longer than a neglected one. Never use vegetable oils on leather; and among animal oils, neat's