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 H. B. MASSER & E. WILVERT, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 1, NO. 23. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1865. OLD SERIES, VOL. 25, NO. 23.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

One square of 10 lines, one time,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	50
One square, 3 months,	4 00
Six months,	6 00
One year,	10 00
Executors and Administrators notices	3 00
Auditor notices,	3 00
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,	5 00

Merchants and others advertising by the year with the privilege of changing quarterly, as follows:

One quarter column, not exceeding 4 squares,	$15 00
One half column, not exceeding 8 squares,	25 00
One column,	50 00

Editorial or local advertising, any number of lin not exceeding ten, 20 cents per line; 10 cents fo every additional line.

Marriage notices, 50 cents.

Obituaries or resolutions accompanying notices of deaths, 10 cents per line.

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 ecstaty 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. Fail not to observe name and number.

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

A 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 when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

THESE are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

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

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their 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 nightly 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 must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this sinful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed fear of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last 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 puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

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

Dr Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office. His remedies 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 in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following manner

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,

Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

April 2, 1864—1y.

MATTHEWS & COX,

Attorneys at Law, No. 160 Cor. Fulton and Broadway, New York. Will carefully attend to collections and all other matters intrusted to their care.

Sept. 19, 1863.

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

FLOUR AND FEED RETAIL.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, to the public

THE subscriber respectfully informs his new friends and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his new WAREHOUSE, near the Shamokin Valley Railroad depot, in SUNBURY, Flour by the barrel and sacks and all kinds of Feed by the ton.

The above is all manufactured at his own Mills, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

J. M. CADWALLADER.

Sunbury, June 4, 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

C. G. BRUCE.

Authorized War Claim Offices.

Washington, D. C. 443 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 especial 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.—

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, viz:

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, Northumberland, Pa.

April 9, 1864.

PUTNAM CLOTHES-WRINGER

The ONLY reliable self-Adjusting Wringer.

No Wood-Work to Swell or Split.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

Warranted with or without Cog-Wheels.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-Seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an exception the best Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia.

Sample Wringer sent, Express paid, on receipt of Price.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day.

No. 2 $6.50. No 1, $7.50. No. F, $8.50 No. A, $9.50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO., No. 13 Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one;

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages and not one of the disadvantages above named:

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed-Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO:

Gentlemen;—I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use

Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman Street.

New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most. Hon HORACE GREELEY.

June 18, 1864.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS.

ARE not only unequalled, but they are absolutely unequalled, by any other Reed Instrument in the country. Designed expressly for Churches and Schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 18 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.

☞ Also Bradbury's Pianos, and a complete assortment of the Perfect MELODEON.

Sept. 24, 1864.—1yw

BOARDING HUSE.

MRS. MARIA THOMPSON,

(Formerly of the "Lawrence House,")

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

INFORMS her friends and the public generally that she has refitted the house formerly occupied by Dr. J. W. Peale, on Blackberry street, near the Northern Central Railway Depot, and opened a Boarding House, where she is prepared to keep PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

With good cooks and waiters, boarders can enjoy the quiet comforts of home with fare equal to the best hotels.

Patronage from those who may sojourn in Sunbury is respectfully solicited.

MARIA THOMPSON.

Sunbury, Oct 22, 1864.

FANCY DRY GOOD STORE.

MISS KATE BLACK,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends in Sunbury and vicinity, that she has just opened her

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

of Notions and Fancy Dry Goods,

Market street, four doors west of Wm. H. Miller's Boot and Shoe store, SUNBURY, Pa.

Her stock consists of Trimmings, notions, embroideries, Ladies and Childrens' hats and shakers, silk and other linings, Corsets, Hoop-skirts, Crape and Lace Veils; Nets, gloves, stockings, collars, and corsets, &c.

WOOLEN GOODS,

Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Red Riding Hoods, Caps, Hosiery of all kinds.

Gents' Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Neckties, Suspenders; Ribbons, of all kinds, Feathers, Velvet, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

KATE BLACK.

Sunbury, Oct. 22, 1864.

FALL AND WINTER

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Miss ANNA PAINTER,

Two doors West of the Post Office,

SUNBURY, PENN'A.,

HAS just received and opened a large assortment of Fancy Dress Goods, such as Gloves, Jouvian Kid-gloves, Silk and lisle thread Gloves; Ladies cotton and woolen Hose, Children's Merino Hose, Silk Mits, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Embroidered Slippers, Ribbons FANCY DRESS BUTTONS, Bugle Gimbs, Trimmings, Buttons, Belt Ribbon Velvet Ribbons, Braid, Belt Clasps, Ladies' Neck-ties, Fancy Buttons, CRAPERIBBON and TRIMMING; Embroidering Braids, Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and insertions; Malteese Lace Colars, Laces, Grenadine Veils, Fancy Dress Combs, Head Dresses, Netts, and a variety of other articles.

WOOLEN GOODS, such as Sontags, Breakfast Coseys, Caps, Mittens, Sacques, Gloves, Silk and Cotton Flags, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Books, Hymn Books, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Diaries, Pocket Books, Ink Stands, Pens, Pencils, a fine assortment of Paper, Ink, &c.

Toilet Soaps, Tooth-Brushes, &c.

TOYS AND GAMES FOR CHILDREN.

All of which have been selected with care and will be sold at reasonable prices.

ANNA PAINTER.

Sunbury, Oct. 22, 1864.

CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH St., Philadelphia.

Has a large stock of

WATCHES,

FINE JEWELRY,

SOLIDSILVER-WARE

Superior plated TEA SETTS, SPOONS, FORKS &c.

October 1, 1864.—4m

Sunbury High School,

WILL re-open in the old Baptist Church, on the 9th day of January. The course of instruction embraces all the branches taught in Academies and Seminaries of the highest grade.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 21 WEEKS.

For Languages—ancient and modern—including all other branches,	$18 00
Natural Sciences, Algebra, Geometry, Advanced Grammar, Geography, History, &c.,	17 00
Rudiments of above,	14 00
Primary,	12 00
Incidental expenses,	50

Tuition payable quarterly in advance.

No deduction made for lost time.

Pupils can enter at any time, and will only be charged from the date they enter.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

E. P. ROHBACH.

Sunbury, Dec. 24, 1864.—tf.

LADIES FANCY FURS!

AT JOHN FAREIRA'S

Old Established

FUR MANUFACTORY

No. 718 ARCH Street, above 7th., PHILAD'A

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of

Fancy Furs,

for Ladies' and Children's Wear in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves & Collars.

As my Furs were all purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Northumberland county, and vicinity.

☞ Remember the name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 Arch Street above 7th, south side,

Sept. 10, 1864.—5m PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I have no Partner, nor connection with any other store in Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS!

JUST OPENED

Fall & Winter Goods,

AND SOLD CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE!

ISAAC FURMAN,

In Zetlemoyer's Building, opposite Gearhart's Confectionery Store, Market street, SUNBURY, Pa.,

HAS just opened a well selected assortment of Goods, which he offers for sale at very low prices

DRY GOODS!

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Sheetings, Ticking, Calicoes, De Laines, Silks, Ginghams, &c., &c.

HAT'S and CAP'S of every description.

NOTIONS & VARIETIES.

Consisting of Hosiery, Gloves, Thread, Buttons, Suspenders, Neckties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Head Dresses, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop-Skirts, Carpet-bags, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Cotton-Yarn, Soaps, and numerous other articles too tedious to mention.

HARDWARE,

such as nails, hinges and screws, door latches and knobs, and CUTLERY of every description.

Dyes, Drugs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

Queensware and Glassware of every description.

STONE AND EARTHENWARE.

An extensive Stock of

GROCERIES.

Composed of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Corn-starch, Molasses, Candles, Meat, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Tobacco, and Segars.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Also,

BOOTS & SHOES

for men, women and children.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sunbury, Sept. 10, 1864.

F. GUTEKUNST'S

IMPERIAL

Photograph Galleries,

Nos. **702, 704** and **706** ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. 17, 1864.—6m

TALES AND SKETCHES.

THE TABLES TURNED.

At the name of Cale Meeks, what reminiscences pass before our mental vision! Old recollections come crowding upon us, and we can see an array of the "solid" pass before the mind's eye, in shape of seekers after the mythical Frank McLaughlin, the victims of croton and jalap, for the administration of which no medical reason existed, and a long line of those who have been hum-bugged generally without any specific regard to the particular species of sell. Cale was the prince of dry jokers; he lived, moved, and had his being through a diurnal succession of sells; indeed, his life was one great sell composed of a conglomeration of the infinitesimal sells of fifty years duration. Now Dixby, Nathan Dixby, was one of Cale's truest and staunchest business acquaintances, although he had never been introduced into the domestic circle made glad by the portly presence of Mrs. Cale, who was somewhat addicted to jealousy. The reason for this lack of acquaintance was that she lived a secluded life in one of the little villages on Long Island, and Nat Dixby lived in the Babel of New York. Well, one day Cale was hard pushed for an object on which to inflict a practical joke, and in his dilemma selected his friend Nat as his victim. The manner in which Nat was sold I do not choose to particularly describe. Suffice it to say that under the play of Cale's exhuberant fancy, Nat made a journey to Albany, insisted that a lady there had sent him an amatory epistle, which he produced. The lady became indignant, called in the aid of her husband, who literally skinned Mr. Dixby, who thereafter returned to Gotham with a large and lively flea in his ear. This event happened in the early springtime, and on a clear day. About a week after Nat's return from Albany, he met Cale. The sell was disclosed by Cale, and a hearty laugh was had over Nat's mislay, and at his still bruised features, in which he joined; but those present noticed the fact that he did not laugh an inch below the chin; indeed it was generally believed that Nat's mirth was entirely simulated.

"Now, old fellow," said Cale, "you don't hold any malice, do you?"

"Not a bit," answered Nat, "and in token of amity, let us take a good smile all round."

Which thing was done in the usual manner.

"How did you come to town?" asked Nat.

"I drove up in a light wagon," replied Cale.

"And when will you return home?"

"About six o'clock this evening," replied Cale.

Nat thereupon plead an engagement, and left; but as soon as he was out of ear-shot of his joker friend, repaired to Gray's stable, in Warren Street, where he hired a fast horse and a light vehicle, and with which he started, through a by-street, for the residence of his friend Cale, on Long Island. On arriving, he left his horse and wagon at a public house, and proceeded to the aforesaid residence, where he inquired of the servant if Mr. Meeks was at home. On being answered, as he knew he would be, in the negative, he said:

"This is unfortunate. I wanted to pay him some money. If I could see Mrs Meeks it would do as well; she could give me a receipt in her husband's name."

Mrs. Meeks was frugal and industrious, and always attentive to her husband's interests. As the last remark fell from the lips of Nat, a fine looking matron called from up the stairs to the servant "to show the gentleman in the parlor," where she followed in a few minutes. Nat bowed, and said:

"I desire to see Mrs. Meeks, madam."

"Very well," replied she, "I am Mrs. Meeks."

"Pardon me, madam," said Nat, with a doubting shake of the head; "but this is a matter of some importance—the payment of money; and you are not the lady Mr. Meeks introduced to me as his wife last winter."

"Not the lady? What shrieked she, do you mean to tell me that—"

"I simply tell you, madam," replied Nat, with icy imperturbility, "that Mr. Meeks last winter, in Broadway, near Leonard Street, introduced me to a lady whom he called Mrs. Meeks, and you are not the lady."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. Meeks, her eyes flashing fire: "how old was she?"

"Well, about twenty-five."

"Twenty-five! And how was she dressed?"

"She wore her hair in ringlets, had diamond ear-rings!"—

"Diamond ear-rings!"

"A heavy silk velvet dress, very large gold bracelets, a magnificent watch and chain."

"Well, go on," she said spitefully.

"Silk velvet hat trimmed with magnificent lace, and a muff and boa."

"Boa!" screeched out the now thoroughly irate dame: "you'd better bore your way out of this house, sir, mighty quick, or else somebody will have the headache! No, sir, I am not Mrs. Meeks, and I want you to leave."

"O, certainly," said Nat, who saw the tallest kind of storm brewing, and who had good reason to believe that the sturdy dame might launch at his head a conk-shell or some other heavy ornaments which adorned the mantel. Nat thereupon beat a hasty retreat from off the premises, and placed himself behind a stone wall, from which he could command a view of the Brooklyn turnpike. He did not wait long before he saw amiable Caleb driving down the road, all unconscious of the ambush of Nat. The expression on Caleb's face was one of great amiability, and exemplified that he was at peace with "all the world and the rest of mankind."

In a brief space of time Caleb's horse was given in charge of a stable-boy, and unconscious and happy, he entered his domicil and shut the door. The moment he entered an attentive ear might have detected the sound of a voice in no way mellow or expressive of endearment; and in an instant after Caleb hurriedly came through the door, with amazement on his front and a mop in his rear, the soft end of which was under the direct and personal superintendence of a lady who was very red in the face and very sturdy in arms, and who strongly resembled Mrs. Meeks. The battle had commenced in the passage-way. Caleb's castor, which shone in the rays of the setting sun as he drove down the road, was now very much bruised and out of shape—indeed, it was driven far down over Caleb's amiable phisiognomy.

"What in thunder's out?" yelled Caleb.

"Twenty-five years old!" shrieked the infuriated dame, and bang Cale caught the mop over his shoulders. "Corkscrew ringlets!" and punk, he got it over the back, with all the strength which nature and anger had given the enraged lady.

"Blazes take you, don't do that!"

But it was no use he had to take it.

"Diamond ear-ring!" punk! "Silk velvet dress!" bang! "Gold bracelets!" slump!

"Murder!" roared Cale.

"Watch and chain!" she shrieked, and bliff he took it over the head.

"A muff!" bang! thump! "Boa!" bang! bang! and down went poor Caleb with a yell of murder!

Now fell the blows thick and fast upon the bruised head, back and face of the prostrate joker, while the lady again rehearsed the catalogue of the wearing apparel of the other Mrs. Meeks, timing the utterance with a blow upon the prostrate and bleeding spouse.

But all things must have an end. The violent exercise of the arms and lungs, in which Mrs. Meeks had indulged, had somewhat exhausted her. She rapidly ran through Nat's imaginary description, and feeling her strength departing, gathered herself up for one grand and final effort. Cale looked with horror on the upraised mop; he heard the words:

"O, the hussy!" shouted in a vigorous tone, he heard a hurling, whizzing sound in in the air, and the next instant Caleb's nose was as flat as any other part of his face. The mop and his sweet tempered wife retreated into the mansion and left him alone in his gore. Slowly and with the most keen sensation of pain, he raised himself to a sitting posture, and with many a groan of agony, proceeded to inspect his personal condition.

"I'll be hanged if this arm ain't broken! O! And this left shoulder must be dislocated! O! O! O! And good gracious! what a nose! That woman must be crazy! I shan't be able to go out for a month! O, Lord, how sore I am!"

Now Nat, with the most pleasurable emotions, had, through the crevice of the fence, observed the whole of the little family jar which I have so feebly described, and he now stood looking over the fence, at the back of his dear friend.

"I say, Uncle Cale!" shouted Nat.

"Hey!" said Caleb, as he turned in some little astonishment, a look upon his former victim.

"I say, Cale, how do you feel about it now?"

"O, you——!" (I shall leave it blank) yelled out the enraged Caleb, as he sprang to his feet and made for the house, "I'll fix your flint!"

But Nat didn't want his flint fixed, and therefore made his way, with all possible celerity, up the road.

Soon after there appeared upon the green sward, rendered sanguinary and sacred by conjugal endearments, a lame man with a shocking bad hat, and who had taken possession of a fowling-piece loaded with buckshot. If the lame man meant to shoot Nat, he reckoned without his host. That worthy, thanks to a long and thin pair of legs, was out of gunshot range.

Cale from that time forth, and until he filled the grave, eschewed dry joking, and was always sensative on the subjects of mops.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BALL IN SALT LAKE CITY.

Mr. Warren Leland, of the New York Metropolitan Hotel, has made a journey to the Pacific and back, and his journal is published in full in the New York Herald. He gives the following account of a ball in Salt Lake City:—"December 22. In Salt Lake City attended the annual ball given by Brigham Young to the members of the Assembly and Council, city officials, the church officers, including the twelve apostles, bishops, elders, teachers and brothers, myself being the only Gentile present. About two hundred couples were present.

The ball went off elegantly, a fine band of music, ladies well dressed, and everything arranged according to the highest scale of the fashionable code regulating entertainments. The ball-room was spacious, and also the supper-room adjoining. Prayers were uttered previous to partaking the feast, which was one creditable to the gastronomic tastes of those concerned. The entertainments of the evening were diversified by music upon a grand piano, one of Brigham Young's numerous daughters officiating at the instrument, accompanied by two of her sisters in vocal music Brigham Young had twenty-three of his wives present, to all of whom he was introduced, and danced with six different ones.

The ladies were all cheerful and happy, their religious zeal apparently making them unconscious of the peculiarity of their domestic situation. During the evening Brigham requested all his wives and daughters, sons-in-law and sons, with their numerous wives and daughters, to occupy seats at one long table, in order, as he remarked, that Mr. L——could see what a large and happy family he had. I looked, bowed and blushed. Brigham is a hale, hearty, gay old gentleman, sixty-four years old, and apparently has many years and a long line of progeny still before him."

SHERMAN AND THE FREEDMEN.

The New York *Tribune* contains an interesting statement in regard to the recent order of Gen. SHERMAN, allotting the negroes the coast and islands of South Carolina and Georgia. It seems that when Mr. STANTON was in Savannah, Gen. SHERMAN invited to a conference twenty of the leading men among the negroes, such as they selected to represent them. They sent their most intelligent men, their class leaders, preachers, some of the large-brained, shrewd, clear-headed men. With this body of representative men, Gen. SHERMAN, in the presence of Mr. STANTON, entered into a full and free conference regarding their condition and their wishes. They fully explained to him their situation and their desires. They told him that their principal want was land. If they had the assured possession of land, they would support themselves. They were then asked whether they would prefer to live by themselves, or with white people. After consultation, they answered, that, for the present, they would prefer to be by themselves. The scheme was therefore arranged in most of its details exactly in accordance with the wishes of the negroes, and with their practical suggestions.

"How does it appear," said Sheridan to a lady on a late occasion, "that the subject of Gray's elegy in a country church-yard was a volunteer soldier?" Because the poet informs us that

"Large was his *bounty* and his soul sincere."

Important of Presence of Mind in a Family.

1. If a man faints, place him flat on his back and let him alone.

2. If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cool water with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it; this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach; but for fear some of the poison may still remain, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee, these two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any dozen other articles known, with the advantage of their being always at hand; if not, a pint of sweet oil, or lamp oil, or "drippings," or melted butter or lard are good substitutes, especially if they vomit quickly.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut instantly, is to cover it profusely with cobweb, or flour and salt, half and half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound by jets or spirits, by spry, or the man will die in a few minutes, because an artery is severed; tie a handkerchief loosely around near the part between the wound and the heart; put a stick between the handkerchief and the skin, twist it round until the doctor comes; if in a position where the handkerchief cannot be used, press the thumb on a spot near the wound, between the wound and the heart: increase the pressure until the physicians, so as to glue up the wound by the coagulation or hardening of the coolling blood.

5. If your clothing takes fire, slide the hands down the dress, keeping them as close to the body as possible, at the same time sinking to the floor by bending the knees; this has a smothering effect upon the flames; if not extinguished, or a great headway is gotten, lie down on the floor, roll over and over, or better, envelop yourself in a carpet, rug, bed cloth, or any garment you can get hold of, always preferring woolen.

6. If the body is tired, rest; if the brain is tired, sleep.

7. If the bowls are loose, lie down in a warm bed, remain there and eat nothing until you are well.

8. If an action of the bowels does not occur at the usual hour, eat not an atom until they do act, at least for thirty-six hours; meanwhile krink largely of cold water or hot teas, and exercise in the open air to the extent of a gentle perpirations, and keep this up until things are righted; this suggestion, if practiced, would save myriads of lives every year, both in city and country.

9. The three best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence and repose.—[*Hall's Journal of Health.*

REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

The following specific for that terrible disease Diphtheria, was given to me a short time since by a lady friend of great intelligence, whose constant desire to do good, is known throughout New England, where she resides. She informs me that this remedy had cured thousands and would as many more, without fail, if properly tried. Her physician told her that if taken in time no one need die of diphtheria.

As soon as the patient discovers that the *dreaded membrane* is formed in the throat, let a live coal of either wood or anthracite be brought, or which drop *tar*, and while the smoke arises place over it the bowl of a common clay pipe, and inhale the same, allowing the smoke to pass through the mouth and out of the nostrils. Let this be done every hour until the membrane is utterly destroyed, which has, under this treatment, never failed to be the case. In connection with this let the physician prescribe the requisite does of chlorate of potash to be disolved in a tumbler of water, a teaspoonfull of which must be frequently taken. After the disease is relieved, cured rather, build up the patient's strength with generous viands, wine, &c.

This specific against a most dangerous disease, should be at hand in every family where there are children; and I send it for publication in the *Telegraph*, in order that it may be published far and wide.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Philadelphia. M. A. B.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

Judge BOND, of Baltimore, who has every facility for judging correctly, in a letter to the Philadelphia *Freedmen's Bulletin* says that the immediate freedom of eighty-seven thousand slaves in that State, has produced no increase of pauperism or crime, which is appreciable by any criterion by which you can judge it. He says further:

"In the large slaveholding counties there was an exchange of masters. Husbands joined their wives on neighboring farms, and wives their husbands and children, and for a while there was a temporary uncertainty about agricultural labor; but the inexorable law of supply and demand very soon regulated the free colored population as it does the white laboring classes. There was a good deal of brutality among some slaveholders in sporadic cases; men and women were ill-treated and some of their churches burned; but the authorities speedily checked what public indignation would certainly have terminated in a little while, and the occurrences could in no wise be attributed to the emancipation of the slaves—but rather to the depravity of the population suffering the effects of slavery."

The colored population of Baltimore number 50,000, or one-fifth the population of the city. Yet in the Almshouse, two months after the abolition of slavery, the black paupers numbered only 167 out of 840—a little less than one-fifth. The jail contains but two colored people out of fifty-one, and the other statistics of crime are equally favorable to them.

These are interesting facts, and will relieve the minds of those fearful folks who were terrified lest emancipation should be prolific of pauperism and crime.

OUT of 1,900 rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, only about one-fourth are willing to be exchanged. The remainder want to take the oath of allegiance and remain at the North.

A young lady, an orphan, living and teaching school in Huntingdon county, a year ago received a letter from Virginia, that her brother, who was a soldier in the Union army, had been killed in battle. She hastened to the South, secured his remains, had them brought home and buried. Ever since, alone in the world and in sadness, she has mourned her dead kinsman. A week ago she received a letter from Andersonville from her brother, who is alive and a prisoner. Such is the romance and the reality of war.

The Daily News, laboring to disparage and belittle the recent Confederate disasters in South Carolina, says of the Rebel chiefs:

"They are now about to develop the plan of warfare that has always been a favorite with their most sagacious captains. While the Federal forces, by the necessity of holding their conquered territory in subjection, are scattered along the outward circle, the Confederates, by inland concentration, will be able to mass their armies for the final struggle. That is the secret of bloodless occupation of Charleston by our troops, and in a brief while we shall be better able to determine what the prize has cost us."

—We challenge the claim of *The News* to speak of the Union armies as "*our* troops" or the Union people as "*us*." *The News* is a Rebel organ, edited by undisguised partisans of the Rebel cause, and conducted as thoroughly in the Jeff. Davis interest as if it were printed in Richmond and entitled *The Sentinel*. It has never ventured to differ with the Rebel chiefs on a single question of principle or policy. It did not condemn even their wanton commencement of war on the United States by the capture of our army in Texas, by the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, or by the seizure of the National forts, arsenals, armories and navy-yards throughout the South. It has justified their perfidious refusals to exchange our captured Black soldiers in defiance of the cartel, and their butcheries of captured foes at Fort Hudson, Fort Pill