

H. B. MASSEB, Editor & Proprietor. E. WILVEIT, Publisher. SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1864.

THE SITUATION.—There can be no doubt on the mind of any intelligent man, capable of forming an opinion, that the Rebellion cannot be much longer sustained by arms and well organized armies.

It is not only the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow-countrymen may all understand what this "Seventy-Three Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits,—how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seventy-Three Loan"? Answer. It bears interest, in entirety, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows:

One cent per day on each \$50 note. Two cents " " " 100 " Ten " " " 500 " Twenty " " " 1,000 " One dollar " " " 5,000 "

2d Question. When and how can they be obtained? Answer. They are for sale, at par, and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasurers, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers.

3d Question. When is the interest payable and how can it be collected? Answer. The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Broker.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7,300,000? Answer. They are due in two years and a half from the 15th of February, 1865; viz: on the 15th of August, 1867.

5th Question. Must I receive back my money so soon as 1867? Answer. No! not unless you yourself prefer to do so.—The Law gives you the right to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount in part of the famous and popular 5.20 Gold Bearing 6 per cent Loan.

6th Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5.20 Loan to be worth? Answer. 5,200 bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are to-day worth no more at the end of the two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than they now are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 10 per cent premium at that time.

7th Question. What other advantage is there in investing in the 7.30 Loan? Answer. It cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, &c., this adds from one to three per cent per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the rate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and stocks, except those of the United States, and all mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question. How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure? Answer. The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as it pays to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. Our Government has never paid off all its debt, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm, and pays a better interest. In fact, a First Mortgage on all lands, all inclosures, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

9th Question. How many Seven-Thirties are there, and how many remain unsold? Answer. There are only about three hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and twenty millions remain unsold.

10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance? Answer. There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand private bankers and brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.

11th Question. How long will it take to sell the whole? Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

12th Question. How long will it take to sell the whole? Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

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INTERESTING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RELATIVE TO THE 7.30 U. S. LOAN.

MR. JAY COOKER, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the \$500,000,000 5.20 Loan, has just been appointed by SECRETARY FESSENDEN, the GENERAL AGENT to dispose of THE ONLY POPULAR LOAN now offered for sale by the Government, viz: the "SEVENTY-THREE."

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WHO BEGAN IT.

The rebula are now quarreling about who began the rebellion. But a little while since and they were all proud of it; now they begin to grow ashamed of it, and to toss the responsibility from one to the other.

Virginia did not commence this war, nor did Tennessee, Missouri or Kentucky.—Its magnitude and losses were preceded by those on whom the burden of battle would fall. The states further south, protected by those on the border, repelled assault, rejected command, and, with fancied security, cut the fastening which bound us together, and cast Virginia and her children on the exposed western frontier amid terrific and increasing war.

On the occasion corresponding to it four years ago, thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to avert it. While the inglorious and unwarlike struggle of the Union without, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came. One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged.

The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither was wholly answered. Both know the Almighty has His own purpose; "Who unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh."

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having commenced, it is the duty of man to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen of two hundred and sixty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, it is better that the sword should be drawn than that the lash should be used.

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THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-Countrymen.—At this crowded assembly, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course of action was necessary, and it was necessary now at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

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Dr. Zenker, of Dresden, was one of the most successful candidates for the prizes of the French Academy of Sciences.

His subject was the dangerous parasite called the Trichina Spiralis, upon which he had made important researches. This microscopic worm which lives coiled up in a sort of cysts or pockets, was observed about 1825 by Mr. Richard Owen, in the flesh of certain animals. In 1830 Dr. Herbet, of Göttingen, found by experiment that the trichina was transmissible from one animal to another by ingestion, and Dr. Virchow and Leuchart confirmed the fact.

On the 12th of January, 1863, a young girl was admitted into the hospital of Dresden on the supposition that she was laboring under typhus fever, but there were some symptoms wanting to confirm this opinion. The girl died on the 27th, and Dr. Zenker, on dissecting her body, found in his astonishment many thousands of trichinae in a free state in the muscular tissue.

Their not being incysted was a sure sign that they were of recent importation. In the intestines he found a vast quantity of adult trichinae, male and female, and perceived the bodies of the latter filled with living embryos similar to those existing in the muscles. Thus Dr. Zenker, for the first time, proved that in the same person there may exist adult trichinae in the intestines and their larvae in the muscles at the same time.

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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH.

Treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. BRACON OULIST and ANRIET, formerly of Leyden, Holland. No. 519 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no success in his practice. Artificial Eyes, inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. July 1, 1864—ly.

THROAT AFFECTIONS. A Physician writing from New-York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of Dr. Brown's Bronchial Trochiscs, says:—Oblige me by sending me a dozen more of your Bronchial Trochiscs, enclosing bill.—For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who suffer from Catarrh of the Throat, and for looseness and sore throat too, I am free to confess (though I am M. D.) they answer all my claims for them. I would beg you to feel that I am one of the last men in the profession to puff a nostrum, but feel I am not doing you justice to assert what I have. To avoid disappointment, be sure to obtain the genuine—Brown's Bronchial Trochiscs.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INSANE YOUNG MAN AND HIS CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., resulting from the use of Quinine, Sarsaparilla, &c. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y. Dec. 10, 1864.—5m

Information Free! TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS. A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incontinence, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, caused by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions making the simple remedy used in his case, and will be glad to profit by the advertisement. He has experience, and possesses a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of residence. The Recipe and full information of vital importance will be cheerfully sent by return mail. Address JOHN B. GIBBY, No. 60 Nassau Street, New York. P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable. Dec. 2, 1863.—3m

WHISKERS! WHISKERS! Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Great Compound will force them to grow on the smooth face of both sexes, and will be found to be of great value in curing the skin. Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closed, unless on receipt of price. Address WARREN C. O., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. February 18, 1864.—ly

DEATHS. Simple announcements of deaths, FREE. Those accompanied with notices, &c., must be paid for at the rate of 10 cents per line. Near Paxinos, August 7th, 1864, MICHAM, HEFFMAN, aged 61 years 2 mos. and 24 days. In Shamokin, October 4th, 1864, SAULOM, STAMBAUGH, aged 78 years 7 mos. and 22 days.

In Elsburg, October 23d, 1864, GEORGE M'CLELLAN, infant son of Aron and Julia Barrell, aged 3 weeks and 2 days. In Shamokin, December 3d, 1864, JOHN BUESSELER, aged 48 years 6 mos. and 2 days. Near Paxinos, January 28th, JAMES S. ALEXANDER, aged 14 year 10 mos. and 9 days.

In Elsburg, January 10th, GIDEON ROADBARR, aged 70 years 8 mos. and 6 days. In Shamokin township, January 17th, MARIA MARGARETTE, wife of Michael Dinnig, aged 74 years 8 mos. and 23 1/2 days. At Leonts Gap, February 18th, DAVID LINCOLN, son of Daniel and 2d Maria Balmann, aged 5 months and 5 days.

In Irish valley, 2nd inst., ELON HEMMILL, aged 22 years 5 mos. and 10 days. SUNBURY MARKET. Flour, 13 00 Eggs, 25 00 Wheat, \$2 50 2 75 Butter, 18 00 Corn, 1 25 Lard, 10 00 Oats, 75 00 Pork, 12 00 Buckwheat, 10 00 Bacon, 12 00 Cloverseed, \$7 00 Shoulder, 12 00

Estimate of Percival Zerle, dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Percival Zerle, late of Lower Mahoning Twp., Forthumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate or having claims against the same, are required to present them for settlement. THOS. ZERLE, Adm'r. Lower Mahoning Twp., March 11, 1865.—6t

Estimate of Isaac N. Hauss, dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Isaac N. Hauss, late of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate or having claims against the same, are requested to present them for settlement. CAROLINE HAUSE, Adm'r. Shamokin township, March 11, 1865.—6t

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. PAID IN. FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES. And Special Agent for Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent. Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of charge by express, in all quantities, and will receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

MILLINERY GOODS. BROOKS & ROSENHEIM. Wholesale Dealers. No. 431 Market Street, north side, PHILADELPHIA. Have now on hand the most beautiful variety of Ribbons, Bonnet Materials, Fancy Bonnets, Ladies' & Misses' Hats, FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES, and all other articles required by the Millinery Trade.

BEST WHITE LEAD! BEST ZINC! PURE LIBERTY LEAD. Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Glass, Durability, Firmness and Economy of Surface. PURE LIBERTY LEAD. Guaranteed to cover every surface for same weight but any other Lead. Try it and you will have no other! PURE LIBERTY ZINC. Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, as equalled in quality, always the same. PURE LIBERTY ZINC. Guaranteed to do more and better work at a given cost than any other. Get the Best! Manufactured at PENNSYLVANIA PAINT & COLOR WORKS. Orders executed promptly by ZIEGLER & SMITH, Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers. 137 Store & Office, No. 115 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. March 4, 1865.—ly

TO RENT. The largest and commodious Hotel, (partly furnished) known as "THE LUZERN HOUSE!" Situated in the Valley of Wyoming, in the borough of West Pittston, on the line of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, six passenger trains per day stopping at the station, within fifty yards of the house. Good board, stabling, and ice house, (dressed also six acres of land) adjoining the house. Will be rented on accommodating terms to any enterprising and obliging man. N. B.—Stable and loyal men need apply. For further particulars apply on the premises to W. A. BROWN, Agent. Pittston, Pa., March 4, 1865.—3t

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL 11th DISTRICT, HARRISBURG, Pa., February 27, 1865. THE following extract of Circular No. 18, from A. A. S. M. General's office, is hereby published for the notice of all concerned: "Men who enlist after they are drafted are considered deserters from the draft, and must be credited to their enrollment places, no matter whether they received local bounties upon their illegal enlistment or not. W. H. PATTERSON, Captain and Provost Marshal 11th District, Pa. March 4th, 1865.—3t

GEO. DEMERIT & CO., JEWELLERS, 332 Broadway, New York, (CORNER DUANE STREET.) 100,000 WATCHES. CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. & C., & C. Worth \$500,000! TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE. And not to be paid until you know what you will receive!

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES. All to be sold for ONE DOLLAR Each: 100 Gold Hunting cases Watches each \$100 00 100 Gold Watches 25 00 200 Ladies' Watches 25 00 to 25 00 500 Silver Watches 25 00 to 25 00 500 Gold and Silver Chains 12 00 to 15 00 1000 Gold and Silver Chains 5 00 to 15 00 3000 Vest and Neck Chains 4 00 to 12 00 5000 Gold and Silver Buttons 4 00 to 8 00 5000 Gold