SUNBURY AMERICAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 1, NO. 30. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1865. OLD SERIES, VOL. 25, NO. 30.

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

TERMS OF [illegible]

One square of 10 lines, one [illegible]	
Every subsequent insertion,	
One square, 3 months,	
Six months,	
One year,	
Executors and Administrators not.	
Auditor notices,	
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,	[illegible]
Merchants and others advertising by th[illegible] with the privilege of changing quarter[illegible] 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[es] not exceeding ten, 20 cents per line; 10 cents fo[r] 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 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. 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 painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense 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, incapable 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 credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment 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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public 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 [illegible]

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.	Cleveland, Ohio.
143 Ninth Street,	No 1, Lyman's Block,
Opposite Pension Office.	Near the Court House.

Publishes the Army Herald,

and collects

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY,

Prize-money and all other

W A R

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

SHAMOKIN 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

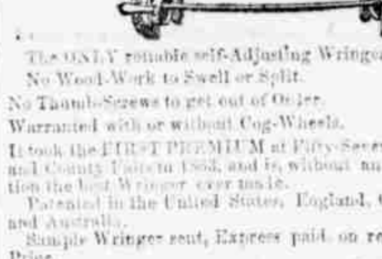
PITTSTON AND PLYMOUTH COALS

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,
April 9, 1864. Northumberland, Pa.

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 5 to 10 Dollars per day.

No. 2 $5.50, 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 EVERYBODY 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.

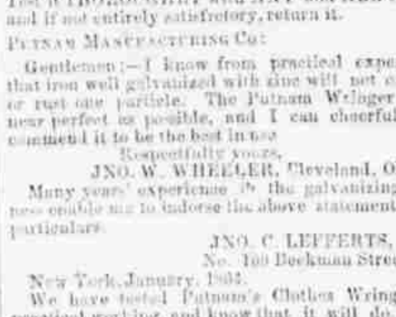
New York, January, 1864.

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

BOARDINGHOUSE.

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.

Mrs. MARIA THOMPSON.

Sunbury, Oct 15, 1864.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL

INVALIDS!

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine,

Is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hays, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

The Peruvian Syrup.

Is a Protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron. A new Discovery in Medicine that strikes the Root of Disease by supplying the blood with its vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.

The Peruvian Syrup.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor and new life into the system and builds up an "Iron Constitution"

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a Specific for all diseases originating in a Bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a Low State of the System.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent Physicians, Clergymen and others, will be sent Free to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq.,

President of the Metropolitan Bank N. Y.

Rev. ABEL STEVENS,

Late Editor Christian Advocate & Journal.

Rev. P. CHURCH,

Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.
" Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.
" Arthur B Fuller,	K Kendall, M. D.
" Gurdon Robbins,	W R Chisholm, M D
" Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M D
" T Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M D
" Ephraim Nute, Jr.	J. Antonio Sanches, M D
" Joseph H Clinch,	A A Hayes, M D
" Henry Upham,	Abraham Wendell, M D
" P C Headley,	J R Chilton, M D
" John W Olmstead,	H E Kinney, M D

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Redding's Russia Salve.

FORTY YEAR'S EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of Sores, Cuts, Scalds, Burns, Boils, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Sties, Piles, Corns, Sore Lips, Sore Eyes, &c., &c., Removing the Pain at once, and Reducing the most angry looking swellings and Inflammation as if by Magic.

Only 25 cents a Box.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont st., Boston

And by all Druggists

December 10, 1864.—y

J. HOLMES GROVER,

Enamelled Slate Mantel

WAREROOM,

923, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Manufactory Tenth and Samson Streets.

Table-Tops, Pier-Slabs, Brackets, Wash Stand Tops, &c., &c.

Philadelphia, Jan 7, 1865.—tf

1865. 1865.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

THIS great line traverses the Northern and North west counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and is operated by them.

Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business, October 17th, 1864

Time of Passenger trains at Sunbury,

Leave Eastward.

Mail Train, arrives	10.25 P. M.
Elmira Express Train,	11.35 "
Lock Haven Accommodation,	10.35 A. M.

Leave Westward.

Mail Train,	4.15 A. M.
Elmira Express Train,	5.20 "
Lock Haven Accommodation,	4.25 P. M.

Passenger cars run through on Mail Train, without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie, and Baltimore and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Mail Trains both ways between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and and on Elmira Express Train both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at 30th and Market St., Philadelphia.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 13th and Market St., Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.

J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
Gen'l Freight Agt. Philada.

H. W. GWINNER,
Gen'l Ticket Ag't., Philada.

JOSEPH D. POTTS,
Gen'l Manager, Williamsport.

Dec. 31, 1864

BLANK (Parchment Paper,) Deeds and blank Mortgages, Bonds, Executions, Summons, &c., for sale at the office of the "Sunbury American."

BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are "SOLD EVERY WHERE"
A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear,
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any where
Possessing the same ingredients as "Browning's Excelsior"
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior's" made.
I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans, and peas;
Name a thousand other things—but the Right One if you please.
But with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention.
Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior,"
Some who know my Coffee give perfect satisfaction,
Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.
The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more—
To name their Coffee after mine, (Browning's Excelsior.)
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test.
Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best.
Three years have passed away since I first sold a store;
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
If like some used by "everybody," sold "everywhere" in "every store."
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share;
But reader, you may rest assured, 'tis Not "Sold Everywhere"

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,

GEORGE L. BROWNING.

No. 26 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.

Retail Dealers may purchase it in less quantities than ten gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.

Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.

February 11, 1865.—3m

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free-Church.)
and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, Tory

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has doubled, the price of paper trebled, and taxes duties, license, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews,	$4 00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews,	7 00	"
For any three of the Reviews,	10 00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	12 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4 00	"
For Blackwood and one Review,	7 00	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10 00	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15 00	"

The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of all matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time (Jan., 1865,) nearly $2 50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our Civil War, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1863

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

Farmer's Guide.

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker street, New York.

February 4, 1865.

UP DE GRAFF'S

Eye and Ear Infirmary,

On the Square, Three Doors from Steel's Hotel)

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

THIS INSTITUTION is now opened and furnished in the most costly style. Reception, Private and Operating Rooms are large and convenient and well adapted. The Surgical Department contains the finest collection of instruments in this country, and thus his faculties will enable him to meet any and all emergencies in practice. He will operate upon the various forms of BLINDNESS, Cataract, Occlusion of the Pupil, Cross Eyes, Closure of the Tear Ducts, Inversion of the Eyelids, Pterygium, &c. &c. And will treat all forms of Sore Eyes, Granulated Lids, Opacities of the Cornea, and Scrofulous diseases of the Eye, together with all the diseases to which the eye is subject.

DEAFNESS.—Will treat all the diseases common to the organ. Discharge from the Ear, Noises in the Ear, Catarrh, difficulties of hearing total Deafness, even where the Drums is destroyed. Will insert an artificial one, answering nearly all the purposes of the natural.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—All diseases common to the Throat and Nose will be treated.

GENERAL SURGERY.—He will operate upon Club-feet, Hair Lip, Cleft Pallate, Tumors, Cancers, Enlarged Tonsils, &c. Plastic operations by healing new flesh into deformed parts, and General Surgery of whatever character it may present.

HERNIA, (OR RUPTURE.)—He will perform "Lubius," operation for the radical (complete,) cure of Hernia, this unquestionably a perfect cure, and is done with little or no pain. Out of the many hundred operated upon in Boston there has been no failures, it having met the approbation of all who have submitted to it.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Will insert artificial eyes giving them the motion and expression of the natural. They are inserted without the least pain.

HEMORRHOID (PILES.)—This troublesome disease is readily cured. Those suffering from it will do well to call.

DR. UP DE GRAFF visits Wilkes-Barre with a view of building up a permanent Institute for the treatment of the Eye, Ear, and General Surgery.—The experience of more than a quarter of a century, in Hospital and general practice, he hopes, will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may be disposed to employ him.

January 14, 186[illegible]—1y

POETICAL.

PETROLEUM.

BY J. SHORTFELLOW, C.

The pouring rain was falling fast,
As though the "Horseneck"* region passed,
An Oil Creek man, mid mud and slosh,
Who threw up his hat and cried, "By gosh,
Petroleum!"

His cheeks were pale, his eyes were bright,
As a flash from a patent kerosene light;
His boots, as they sunk in the greasy ground,
Splashed out the oily, melodious sound—
Petroleum!

In strike prospective he did sell
An hundred thousand barrel well,
[illegible]
That from his heart drew forth a groan,
Petroleum!

"Sink not that well, his conscience said;
"Too big a strike may strike you dead."
Up goes the derrick, down goes the bore,
Up comes the sand-pump. "What's flowing o'er!"
Petroleum!

"Sell out!" cried Prudence—"Take a nap
In Madame Fortune's unctuous lap."
Two briny tears fell from each eye.
"She'll flow more yet," was his reply.
Petroleum!

"Beware, she'll g'in out, like many a well,"
Or meet with an accident; no one can tell.
A thing onsartin', 's a new flowing well."
"I don't care a fig," cried he, I wont sell."
Petroleum!

The very next day the tubing burst;
The gas was so strong. That's not the worst,
The well caved in, and the current of oil,
Driven back to its crevice, burst through the soil
Petroleum!

A drowned corpse was next day found,
Half buried in the greasy ground;
Still grasping in its hand the bore,
That augured luck to him no more.
Petroleum!

There in the dirt and in the mud he lay
Lifeless—and slowly melting away:
At last from the depth of five hundred feet,
Gurgled a faint sound, oily and sweet,
Petroleum!

*The "Horse Neck" on a tributary of Bull Creek Va., is a celebrated oil territory in Pleasants county Western Virginia, where thirty or forty wells are going down about as close together as they can get.

TALES AND SKETCHES.

THE PIRASAN.

AN INDIAN TRADITION.

A considerable portion of our early life was passed on the shores of the Mississippi river, about one hundred miles above St. Louis. It was in the primitive times of that country—for we are now considerably upon the "days of our youth"—consequently St. Louis was our nearest trading post. This being the case, we, the settlers, had frequent occasion to make voyages between the two points—that is, between our settlement at the village of Hamburg, now in Calhoun county, and St. Louis.

I remember, when a boy, of accompanying my father on one of these voyages, which was made with a raft load of barrel staves for the St. Louis market. Near the then little village of Alton, Illinois, we were forced to lie up for bad weather, and I recollect we made our camp in a kind of cavern which may now be seen in the high cliffs just above Alton.

While we were waiting for the weather to change, two canoe loads of Indians passed down close to our side of the river; an occurrence so common that we paid no attention to them until they had reached a point some two hundred yards below us, when they attracted my attention by all suddenly rising to their feet and discharging their rifles simultaneously at the face of the cliff. My father, who was near at the time, in reply to my exlaced astonishment, told me they were shooting the Pirasan, and if I desired, he would give me a sight of it.

Reaching the place where the Indians had fired at the cliff, my father pointed upward and there upon the smooth rock beneath an oversheltering ledge I beheld the picture of some frightful looking monster, done in red paint, and having the appearance of being a very ancient piece of Indian workmanship. Time and tens of thousands of rifle balls had considerably defaced it, yet its outlines were clearly traceable. The monster was represented in two views—one as flying, and the other as lying upon its back with its feet turned upward, as if dead. Its general shape was somewhat like that of the vampyre bat; and the painting made its size about equal to the size of an ordinary horse. From its mouth protruded immense tusks—in short it was, taking it in all, a truly frightful representation, well calculated to make a deep impression upon my youthful nerves.

"This," said my father, "is the Pirasan; these are the Pirasan Bluffs, and that narrow shoot we ran yesterday was the Pirasan Shoot—each taking its name from what you see before you, and the Indian tradition, connected therewith. Come, let us sit down upon the rocks here and I will tell you the story as I have heard it from the Indians many a time.

"Very, very long ago there lived within a cavern high up among these cliffs, a monstrous flying beast known to the Indian tribes of the Mississippi Valley, as the Pirasan. It fed upon men, and was so formidable that all the skill of the ancient people brought to bear with a view of its destruction, availed them nothing. It continued its ravages year after year, sailing like an eagle through the upper air, and pouncing down upon its helpless victims, until the whole tribes disappeared to feed its hungry maw. It spread terror through all the nations to such a degree that no one would, finally, venture forth from his hiding place to provide for the necessaries of life, and consequently, until famine bade fair to meet it half way in the total destruction of the human race.

"At length a mighty chief by the name of Wahoo, bethought himself of fasting and prayer. For two whole moons he fed on bitter roots, and prayed to the great Spirit to deliver them from his wrath; and at last the Great Spirit heard his petition, and visited him in a dream; telling him to rise on the morrow and select from among his people two of his most skillful bowmen—Having placed them in concealment in a designated clump of bushes, he was to place a man near them in an open space, to attract the Pirasan. It would descend for its intended prey, when the bowmen were to discharge their arrows, which arrows the finger of the Great Spirit would guide to the heart of the monster, and thus a hopeless enemy would be placed in their power.

"Wahoo arose in the morning and spread the good news among his people. The wildest joy prevailed, in the midst of which all the preparations were made as directed—the archers were in the clump of bushes, and the man was standing out. Soon a faint speck was seen in the sky, passing round and round in a circle. Presently it stood still for a moment, and then with the velocity of a "fallen star" down it came towards the earth. An awful rushing through the air, as of mighty wings, the sullen twang of two bow-strings, the cries of a doomed victim as he was borne off towards the Pirasan Bluffs, and all was over. The bowmen had missed their mark.

"That day a sadder gloom than ever hung over the tribe of Wahoo. Added to the evident fact that it must shortly pass away, their much esteemed chief had deceived them and caused a groundless hope to blaze for a moment in each heart only to go out and make the darkness more visible. Many were the imprecations uttered against him, but still Wahoo despaired not. He continued to pray to the Great Spirit, fully convinced that the fault was owing to some misunderstanding of his own. So it seemed for in the next night the Great Spirit again appeared, reiterated the same commands, making no mention of what had happened the day before.

"When morning was come Wahoo arose to repeat his preparations; but this time he found himself thwarted in the fact that his people had lost confidence. The bowmen were ready to act their part, but no one could be found who was willing to risk exposing his person for the purpose of decoying the Pirasan. But Wahoo had faith and so he at once settled the matter by taking the dreaded position himself.

"Suspense on this occasion was short. A little while and the Pirasan came down to—rise no more. The fatal arrows pierced its vitals, and it fell upon the kneeling Chieftain. With a rending yell the warriors leaped upon it, but not in time to save their much loved leader—in its dying throes the monster had crushed him to death.

"Wahoo was buried amid lamentation and tears, and as a monument to his memory and a symbol of his usefulness while living, the Great Spirit caused a healing shrub to spring up from his grave; and to spread throughout the great Mississippi Valley bearing his name and bringing blessings to all his rising people. The Pirasan was conveyed to the Pirasan Bluffs and there painted upon the rocks—as you see it. So says the tradition."

In conclusion we may add that it has been the usage of passing Indians to discharge their guns at the picture of the Pirasan from time out of date—that is, far back as the time when the location was first known to civilization. When we last visited the spot we noted a space for several yards round the picture which was literally battered with bullets. The painting now is entirely gone, the rock having been removed to Alton and St. Louis to be used for building purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Russian Plague Predicted.

It is affirmed, and almost universally believed in Europe, that the Plague, or a dreadful epidemic much resembling it, rages in St. Petersburg, and has extended along the valley of the Vistula, between Poland and East Prussia. The deaths had been 2,000 out of 10,000 cases, and there was an average of 100 new cases a day. At Moscow, precautionary measures had been taken by the police, who daily inspected the food and residences of the poor. It had been suggested that competent medical officers should be sent from England to study the disease, but of the medical students from France, who had undertaken to investigate it, forty has perished. The epidemic is not the cholera, but the plague—known by dilated pupils of the eye, carbuncles, and pestilential buboes, which were the characteristics of the disease, when it destroyed 100,000 persons, in London, in the year 1665, in a few months, and which are its characteristics at all times and in all places. The British Ambassador had telegraphed from St. Petersburg, on the 5th April, "the fever is contagious, and in England is called the relapsing or famine fever; also the remitted, or bilious typhoid fever. It was unknown in Russia until eight months ago." On the other hand, a London physician, connected with a fever hospital, has written to *The Times* that "the public need be under little apprehension as to the importation of the Russian epidemic into England. The formidable of the two illnesses supposing it is there already. During the last three years true typhus has been prevailing among the poor of London to an extent rarely, if ever, before known." It will be remembered, however that medical men doubted for a long time whether the Cholera which reached Sunderland, (also from Russia,) in the autumn of 1831, really was the *Sporadic* or the *Asiatic*—the latter being the appalling pestilence which was so devastating through the United States in 1832—34. At any rate, Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, found it necessary to assure the British Parliament that he was taking precautionary steps to check, if possible, the introduction of the disease into England.

It would appear that this disease, or some other fearful epidemic, has long been anticipated in Germany. The first Napoleon, who was very superstitious, as many great men have been and are, placed great reliance in the predictions of the celebrated Mademoiselle Lenormand, well known as a professional prophet, in Paris, for nearly forty years, and also the confidante of his wife, whose Life ("Memoires Historiques et Secrets pe l'Imperatrice Josephine," in three volumes, 8vo,) she published in 1820. At the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, held in 1818, when Napoleon was a captive in St. Helena, this same Lenormand attracted much attention among the Sovereigns, and succeeded in particularly interesting the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, who indeed had a strong tendency to mysticism and pietism, which was fostered by his friendly intercourse with Madame Krudener, a religious visionary as well as an avowed seer. Lenormand and Krudener not only "told fortunes" but predicted, boldly and largely as to the events of nations, and it cannot be denied that their mysterious sentences had weight with the masses, particularly in Germany.

In 1853 a small pamphlet was published in Germany, professing to contain a series of prophetic revelations found among the papers of Lenormand, who had died ten years before at an advanced age. It is notorious that this publication excited great attention and obtained large credence throughout Germany. It announced among other events that in the year 1853 there would be an European war upon Russian soil, upon which the eagle and the leopard closely hug the bear (the elder Napoleon always having declared the leopard, not the lion, was the symbolic animal of England;) that after peace had been restored, the elephant (India) would attempt to trample down the leopard (England), but would not succeed; that following the war between Russia, England, and France, would be an immense emigration from Germany to the West (United States), for many years that the emigrants would prosper in their new home, but a time would come when civil war would make them desire that they had not left their *fader-land*; that after the civil war had fearfully raged for four years, peace would would be restored, and remarkably prosperity ensue; and that, about the time the war in the west had ended, a fearful sickness, commencing in Russia, would extend across the Baltic, desolate Germany, cause immense mortality in England, and thence simultaneously spread to the east and to the west. This prediction Germans in this country believe to be now in its last stage of fulfilment. It is, at least, remarkable.—*Philadelphia Press.*

EXPERIMENTS.

As to the matter of the posts, we find the following: the only thing in the way of an experiment we have met with, though it is an old theory that if the post stand as it stood when growing it will, through the sap-vessels, absorb more moisture, and so rot more rapidly; whereas if inverted that absorption is prevented. "About thirty years ago," says the writer, "I, to test the thing, split two bar posts, side by side, out of a chestnut log. They were eight feet long, eight inches wide, and three thick. One I set butt down, the other top down. At the end of ten years the one set in butt down rotted off, and I reset it in the same hole. At the end of six years it was rotted off again, and I put in a new one. The other lasted four years longer, when it got split in two and I took it out. It was then about two thirds rotted off. Sixteen years ago I set six pairs of bar posts, all split out of the butt cut of the same white oak log. One pair I set butt down, another pair, one butt down, the other top down, and others top down. Four years ago those set butt down were rotted off, and had to be replaced by new ones. This summer I had occasion to reset those that were set top down. I found them all sound enough to reset. My experiments have convinced me that the best way is to set them top down." These experiments seem very decisive if the experimenter is to be relied on for careful observation of facts, but why not have the matter tested by numerous experiments.

As to the potato experiment, a correspondent of one of the papers says he was stopping with a friend, whom he found planting potatoes covering lightly, say two or three inches deep, and advised deeper covering.—His friend thought not, but allowed him to cover a row his own way. He picked out the largest potatoes the friend had them cut up quite fine, and dropped a row, covering six or eight inches deep. This row did not come up as soon as the rest, but when the plants did come, their superiority was manifest as far as you could see them, and they kept ahead through the season, and at digging time told the whole story, yielding two or three times as much as any other row.

This would seem decisive, too, supposing the experimenter entirely reliable, but there are two circumstances that take away from its completeness. The planting of large whole potatoes in one case and fine pieces in the other, may, in a measure, at least account for the difference.

Interesting Physiological Facts.

In a letter to the London *Globe*, Dr. Kidd mentions the following instance of the restoration of sight in a young woman born blind. He says: "I saw individually and observed with interest the following case a short time ago at the Eye Institution, Moorfields—a case that would be invaluable to Berkely, as bearing on the part played by the senses in intellect, etc. An interesting looking young woman, twenty-two years of age, born stone blind—partly educated in the family of a clergyman, all this time by finger alphabets, as we see blind men tracing the letters in one or two places in town—blind for twenty-two years, was restored to perfect vision in four days by a surgican operation and to partial vision in two minutes. This young woman in an instant, having been twenty-two years and from her birth stone blind of congenital cataract, began to see, as those deaf mutes in Paris began to hear, for the first time. The effect in the young woman was most curious, and something of this kind. She saw everything, but there was no idea whatever of perspective. She put her hand to the window to try to catch the trees on the other side of the street, then in Moorfields she tried to touch the ceiling of a high ward; she was utterly ignorant also of common things—*e. g.*, what such things as a bunch of keys were, or a silver watch, or a common cup and saucer; but when she shut her eyes and what was allowed to touch them (the educated sense) she told them at once! She could almost distinguish the greasy feel of a silver half-crown from the cold, dry, harsh feeling of a copper penny. Her joy was excessive when shown some mignonette and sweet pea that one of the surgeons had accidentally in his coat, for it seems she knew all the plants in the clergyman's garden by the touch and smell! She looked at the bunch of keys, and with equal blankness at the flowers, then shut her eyes so as to recognize them. All this took up less than five minutes. But she failed to say, as well as I now remember the case, "these are flowers." But on my saying when she opened her eyes again, "Why, these are flowers!" "Oh, so they are," she replied, shutting her eyes again quickly and putting them to her nose, "This is mignonette, etc.

A Connecticut farmer has hoarded about a ton of butter, waiting until he could realize seventy-five cents per pound for it. He is now offered thirty to thirty-six cents per pound according to the quality.

The Springfield *Union*, of Saturday, says that some of the grocermen there who bought up large quantities of butter at fifty-seven and fifty eight cents per pound, are now selling the same at thirty-five cents. In New York it is said that large quantities have recently been sold as low as sixteen cents per pound.