TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum. $2 50 if ot paid within the year. No paper discontinued ntil all arrearages are paid.

These terms will be strictly adhered to hereafter.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newsapers from the office to which they are directed, they re responsible until they have settled the bills and rdered them discontinued.

Postmasters will please act as our Agents, and rank letters containing subscription money. They re 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 & CO., SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 2, NO. 50. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866. OLD SERIES, VOL. 26, NO. 50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates for advertising in the AMERICAN. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

Size.	1 t.	2 t.	1m.	2m.	6m	1 y.
1 Square,	$1,00	$1,50	$2,50	$4,50	$5,00	$10,00
2 "	2,00	3,00	4,50	5,50	7,00	12,00
1 column,	—	—	6,00	8,00	15,00	20,00
1 "	—	—	10,00	14,00	20,00	35,00
1 "	—	—	15,00	25,00	35,00	60,00

Ten lines of this sized type (minion) make one square.

Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' Notices $3,00. Obituaries (except the usual announcement, which is free,) to be paid for at advertising rates

Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents per line.

Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Educational objects, one-half the above rates.

Transient advertisements will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. H. KASE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Two doors east of Filling's store, Market Square,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Business promptly attended to in Northumberland and adjoining counties. Is also duly authorised and Licensed Claim Agent for the collection of Bounties, Equalization Bounties, Pension, and all manner of claims against the Government.
Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

C. W. ZIEGLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, three doors west of Bennett's Drug Store,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining Counties.
Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

GEORGE HILL, SIMON P. WOLVERTON.
HILL & WOLVERTON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
SUNBURY, PA.
WILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Pensions. apl. 1, '66.

JACOB SHIPMAN,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT
SUNBURY PENN'A.
REPRESENTS
Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa., Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Co., New York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil'a. & Hartford Conn. General Accidents.
Sunbury, April 7, 1y.

Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR,
Homœopathic Physician.
Graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.
OFFICE, Market Square opposite the Court House
SUNBURY, PA.
March 31, 1866.

JOHN BOWEN, LEVI SEESHOLTZ.
Bowen & Seesholtz,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
in every variety of
ANTHRACITE COAL,
J. Hass & Co's Lower Wharf, **Sunbury, Pa.**
Orders solicited and filled with promptness and despatch.
Sunbury, June 2, 1866.

SOLOMON MALICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, Northumberland County, Pa, OFFICE in East end of Weaver's Tavern, Market Street.
All business entrusted to him will be careful y and punctually attended to. Consultation in the English and German languages.
Sunbury, April 8. 1865.—

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
Corner Market & Fawn Street, SUNBURY, Pa.
S. BYERLY, PROPRIETOR,
Photograph, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes taken in the best style of the art. apl. 7, 1y

J. R. HILBUSH
SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Mahanoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a
Office in Jackson township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address. All business entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
April 22, 1866.—1y

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.
ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
OFFICE the same that has been heretofore occupied by Wm. M. Rockefeller, Esq., nearly opposite the residence of Judge Jordan.
Sunbury, July 1, 1865.—1y

C. W. ZIEGLER. L. H. CASE
ZIEGLER & CASE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PENNSYLVANIA.
☞ Also, special attention paid to the Collection of Pensions, Bounties and Back Pay for Widows Orphans and Soldiers
Sunbury, March 18, 1865.—

H. B. MASSER,
Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming.
REFERENCES.
Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,
A. G. Oattell & Co., "
Hon. Wm. A. Porter, "
Morton McMichael, Esq., "
E. Ketchum & Co., 289 Pearl Street, New York.
John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law, "
Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law, "
Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

VALENTINE DIETZ,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
in every variety of
ANTHRACITE COAL,
Upper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn'a.
☞ Orders solicited and filled with promptness and despatch.
Sunbury, May 12, 1866.—y

E. C. GOBIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
BOONVILLE, COOPER CO, MISSOURI.
WILL pay taxes on lands in any part of the State. Buy and sell real Estate, and all other matters entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
July 8, 1865.—oct 15, '64.

DR. E. D. LUMLEY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.
DR. LUMLEY has opened an office in Northumberland, and offers his services to the people of that place and the adjoining townships. Office next door to Mr. Scott's Shoe Store, where he can found at all hours.
Northumberland August 19, 1865.—

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 of 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, April 1, 1866.

JEREMIAH SNYDER,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.
SUNBURY, PA.
☞ **District Attorney for Northumberland County.**
Sunbury, March 31, 1866.—y

G. W. HAUPT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office on south side of Market street, four doors west of Eyster's Store,
SUNBURY, PA.
Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties.
Sunbury, April 7, 1866.

JACOB O. BECK
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c.
Fawn street, south of Weaver's Hotel,
SUNBURY, PA.
March 31, 1866.

WILLIAM L. ROOM,
Bricklayer and Builder,
Market Street, 4 doors East of Third St.,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
N. B.—All Jobbing promptly attend to.
Sunbury, June 2, 1866.

INSURANCE!
GEO. C. WELKER & SON,
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY,
Office, Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.
Risks taken in First Class Stock and Mutual Companies. Capital Represented **$14,000,000.**
Sunbury, May 12, 1866.—y

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
GRANT & BROTHER,
Shippers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
WHITE & RED ASH COAL,
in every variety.
Sole Agents, westward, of the Celebrated Henry Clay Coal.
LOWER WHARF, SUNBURY, PA.
Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866.

Pensions Increased.
The late Act of Congress gives additional pay to the following Pensions, viz:
1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or totally disabled so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25 00 per month.
2d To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20 00.
3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor $15 00 per month, and other cases in proportion.
The subscriber is duly prepared for the immediate procurement of these claims.
S. B. BOYER, Att'y at Law.
Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

THE VERY LATEST ARRIVAL!!
Spring & Summer Goods!
JOSEPH EYSTER,
(*Successessor to John Bowen.*)
Corner of Market and Fawn Street,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Invites the public to call and examine his elegant assortment of
SUMMER GOOOS
which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. His stock consists in part of
CASSIMERES
CLOTHS, &C.,
Silks, Delaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, Muslins, Sheeting, Tickings, Jeans, and a full assortment of Cotton and Woolen goods generally.
NOTIONS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts. Also Handkerchiefs, Brushes, Combs.
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
His assortment of goods will not, he is sure sure fail to please the fancy and suit the wants of any de, sirous of purchasing. His stock of
HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE,
and Groceries is large in quantity and choice in quality, comprising generally everything needed in the household either for use or ornament.
He is always ready and glad to see his friends and takes pleasure in showing them his goods even though no sales are made. He only asks a call, and is sure that the stock will compare favorably in price and quality with the cheapest.
JOSEPH EYSTER.
Sunbury, April 21, 1866.

NEW GOODS!!
J. H. ENGEL
HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, and is now receiving a New Stock of
Spring & Summer Goods,
at a great reduction in prices.
Gentlemen's Wear,
Fine Black Cloth at $4.00 that used to sell at $8.00. Cassimeres, Satinett, Cashmerette, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonade and Linen Panting, at reduced prices.
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Silk, Wool Delaines, Mohair, Silk Stripe, Paul De Chain, Alpacca, Poplett, English and Scotch Ginghams, Challies, Delaines, Lawn, Calico and Muslins, very cheap.
White Goods.
Linen Dress Goods, Linen Skirting, White Toilet Quilts, Brilliants, Swiss Stripe, Swiss Cambric, Jaconett, Irish Linen, Shirt Fronts, &c.
Ladies' Cloth and Flannel Sacking, and other flannel at low prices. White Shetland Wool, Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, &c. Skirting and the latest style of Hoop Skirts, very handsome and cheap.
Yankee Notions in Great Variety
Hosiery, Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Neckties, Paper Collars, Umbrellas, a good assortment of Spectacles, Coats, Spool Cotton, fancy Buttons, Trimmings, &c.
Carpets, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, brown and green Oil Cloths for windows, Gilt Shades, Fixtures for Window Blinds.
Hats, Caps and Ladies' Shakers, Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Iron-tooth Garden Rakes.
GROCERIES, SALT & FISH,
Queensware, Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty.
School Books, and a new supply of WALL PAPER, will be sold very cheap.
All persons desirous of getting good goods at low prices, for cash or country produce, will please give me a call. J. H. ENGEL.
Sunbury, April 7th, 1866.

WILLIAM W. APSLEY'S
Wholesale
Boot, Shoe and Trunk WAREHOUSE,
SUNBURY, PA.
WM. W. APSLEY has just opened a NEW STORE in the well-known house of Mrs. Boulton, in Market street, and offers to the citizens of Sunbury and neighboring towns, BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality and workmanship. He having made arrangements with first-class manufacturers to supply the best quality of goods.
In the Wholesale Department he calls the attention of Country Storekeepers to his fine stock, which will be sold at the lowest wholesale prices, thus enabling Retail Dealers to save expense of visiting the cities to replenish their stock.
In the Retail Department can be found BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., which, in price, at these times, are without a parallel.
The stock of Ladies' Wear is superior in style and workmanship than is usually found in country towns, embracing gems of Balmorals, splendid Congress Gaiters, and fancy shoes of every kind.
W. W. A. also calls attention to his large stock of Men's wear, of latest styles, that will fit any foot with ease and comfort.
Come One! Come All!
Sunbury, March 10th, 1866.

10,000 LBS. Nails and Spikes at $7 25 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO
Sunbury, June 16, 1866

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESIDENT AT CLEVELAND.

ANOTHER ANGRY SPEECH.

A HUMILIATING SCENE.

The President Bandying Words with the Crowd.

HE OFFERS TO BET.

"Moses" in a New Role and Slightly Upset.

We have heretofore refrained from publishing the reports of the speeches made by the President, for the simple reason that we considered them unfit for the public eye; and in order to show the public at large that we were not mistaken, we publish the one delivered at Cleveland, Ohio, a few days since, where the following extraordinary scenes were presented:

The President spoke:

Fellow citizens: It is not for the purpose of making a speech that I now appear before you. I am aware of the great curiosity which prevails to see strangers who have notoriety and distinction in all countries. I know a large number of you desire to see General Grant, and to hear what he has to say (a voice—"Three cheers for General Grant"), but you cannot see him to-night. He is extremely ill. I repeat, I am not before you now to make a speech, but simply to make your acquaintance, to say "How are you?" and to bid you good-by.

I was going to say, my countrymen, a short time since I was selected and placed upon the ticket. There was a platform proclaimed and adopted by those who placed me upon it. Notwithstanding the subsidized gang of hirelings and traducers, I have discharged all my duties and fulfilled all my pledges, and I say here to-night that if my predecessor had lived the vials of wrath would have been poured out upon him. (Cries of "Never." "Three cheers for the Congress of the United States.") I came here as I was passing along, and have been called upon for the purpose of exchanging views, and ascertaining, if we could, who was wrong. (Cries of "It's you.") That was my object in appearing before you to-night, and I want to say this, that I have lived among the American people, and I have represented them in some public capacity for the last twenty-five years, and where is the man or woman who can place his finger upon one single act of mine deviating from any pledge of mine or in violation of the Constitution of the country, (Cheers.) Who is he? What language does he speak? What religion does he profess? Who can come and place his finger on one pledge I ever violated, or one principle I ever proved false to? (A voice—"How about New Orleans?" Another voice—"Hang Jeff. Davis.") Hang Jeff. Davis, he says. ("Cries of "No," and "down with him.") Hang Jeff. Davis, he says. A voice—"Hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips.") Hang Jeff. Davis. Why don't you hang him? (Cries of "Give us the opportunity.") Have you not got the court? Have you not got the Attorney General? (A voice—"Who is your Chief Justice who has refused to sit upon the trial?" Cheers.) I am not the Chief Justice. I am not the prosecuting attorney. (Cheers.) I am not the jury.

I will tell you what I did do. I called upon Congress that is trying to break up the Government. (Cries, "You be ——," and cheers mingled with hisses. Great confusion. "Don't get mad, Andy.") Well, I will tell you who is mad. "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." Did your Congress order any of them to be tried? (Three cheers for Congress.) Then, fellow citizens, we might as well allay our passions and permit reason to assume her empire and prevail. (Cheers.) In presenting the few remarks that I designed to make, my intention was to address myself to your common sense, your judgment, and your better feeling, not to the passion and malignancy in hearts. (Cheer.) This was my object in presenting myself on this occasion, and to tell you "How do you do," and at the same time to bid you "Good-by." In this assembly here to-night the remark has been made, "Traitor, traitor." My countrymen, will you hear me? (Shouts of "Yes.") And will you hear me for my cause and for the Constitution of my country?

I came here to-night with the flag of my country and the Constitution of thirty-six States untarnished. Are you for dividing this country? (Cries of "No.") Then I am President, and I am President of the whole United States. (Cheers.) I will tell you one other thing. I understand the discordant notes in this crowd to-night. He who is opposed to the restoration of this Government and the re-union of the States is as great a traitor as Jeff. Davis or Wendell Phillips. (Loud cheers.) I am against both. (Cries of "Give it to them.") Some of you talk about traitors in the South who have not courage to get away from your homes to fight them. (Laughter and cheers.) The courageous men, Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and the long list of the distinguished sons of the Union, were in the field and led on their gallant hosts to conquest and to victory, while you remained cowardly at home.—(Applause, "Bully.") Now, when these brave men have returned home, many of whom have left an arm or a leg, or their blood upon many a battle-field, they find you at home, speculating and committing frauds on the Government. (Laughter and cheers.)

You pretend now to have great respect and sympathy for the poor brave fellow who has left an arm on the battle-field. (Cries "Is this dignified?") I understand you. You may talk about the dignity of the President. (Cries "How was it about his making a speech upon the 22d of February?") I have been with you in the battles of this country, and I can tell you furthermore, to-night, who have to pay these brave men who shed their blood. You speculated, and now the great mass of the people have to work it out.—(Cheers.) It is time that the great mass of the people should understand what your designs are. What did General Butler say? (Hisses.) What did General Grant say. (Cheers.) And what does General Grant say about General Butler? (Laughter and cheers.) What does General Sherman say? (A voice "What does General Sheridan say!) General Sheridan says that he is for the restoration of the Government that Sheridan fought for. ("Bully!" and renewed cries of "New Orleans," and confusion.)

The President—I care not for dignity. There is a portion of your countrymen who will always respect their fellow citizens when they are entitled to respect, and there is a portion of them who have no respect for themselves, and, consequently, have no respect for others. (A voice—"Traitor!") I wish I could see that man. I would bet you now that, if the light fell on your face, cowardice and treachery would be seen in it. Show yourself. Come out here, where I can see you. (Shouts of laughter.) I stand now where I stood when the rebellion commenced. Who has sacrificed more for his country than I? Who has run greater risks? But the factious, domineering and tyrannical party in Congress has undertaken to poison the minds of the people against me. (Cheers.)

The President continued the strain of his previous arguments upon the issues of the coming contest, dwelling particularly upon the nature of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Gen. Sheridan at the Battle of Winchester.

From "Personal Recollections of Maj-Gen. Sheridan," by an officer of his staff, we quote the following story of the battle of Winchester: At this juncture, Sheridan appeared on the field, having ridden up in hot haste from Winchester. A fearful responsibility suddenly devolved upon him; for, with him alone, rested the safety of thousands of precious lives, the fate of his army and the security of the Federal Capitol—and he was equal to the emergency. Making his way to Gen. Wright's headquarters, he eagerly inquired after the situation, and received the desponding answer: "General, I fear the battle is going against us." "What!" exclaimed Sheridan, his face livid with indignation, "Early whip my three corps of infantry and my cavalry? He *can't do it!* Before night we shall have our camps back again, and Early will get the worst whipping he ever had.". "Sheridan has come!" leaped from lip to lip along the Union lines, and, no longer retreating, the whole command seemed inspired with confidence, as though, by the advent of one man, victory was already assured.

For two hours there was a lull in the conflict, while the stragglers from the different corps were returned to their commands. Then Sheridan proceeded to carry into execution the plans he had hastily formed.—First, he sent General Custar with his division of cavalry to the extreme right, with instructions to concentrate his attack upon a limited portion of the enemy's line—to vex, harass, and distress it until he should succeed in creating a panic, when, upon a given signal, Sheridan with the rest of his army would cause this panic to communicate itself along the entire length of the enemy's lines. This plan, simple in its conception, was successful beyond the expectation of the commanding General himself. At 4 P. M., Custar having turned the enemy's left flank, a charge was ordered along the whole line.

It seemed hardly credible that the men who were so badly worsted in the morning were the same men who made that magnificent charge in the afternoon. The Sixth Corps sprung forward as if impelled from the cannon's mouth, while the other corps vied with it in impetuosity. The enemy opened on the charging party with fifty pieces of artillery, filling the air with flying missiles. With surprising precision shells were thrown into the solid masses of Union infantry, scattering limbs in every direction, and lifting mangled corpses high in the air. The Federal batteries, likewise, were not idle. Along the crests of the hills on either side of the road, and down the pike close upon the heels of the infantry, they followed. Sheridan seeing one posted in an advantageous position, turned to one of his staff, and said, "Ride down to Capt.——and tell him to fire *faster* FASTER." The message delivered, the detonations were almost without interval.

Only once did our infantry falter, when subjected to a scathing fire of musketry from the enemy posted behind a stone wall. The survivers pushed on, and, with the bayonet, drove the opposing force from the wall. The enemy no longer made a stand. Their men, alike indifferent to the threats and entreaties of officers, sought safety only in flight. A miserable rabble, they plunged into the stream, and crossing, hurried on through Strasburg toward the mountains, with Sheridan's troopers close upon them. Over forty guns, together with a large number of army wagons abandoned on the road and in the town, fell into the hands of the cavalry. Devin's Brigade, having the advance, was occupied until midnight in securing these trophies. An officer of the brigade, fearing a recapture, rode back to Sheridan's headquarters, when the following dialogue ensued:

"General, I have come back to ask for a brigade of infantry, to help hold the artillery already captured, of which I think we have at least twenty-five pieces."

"I don't believe it," said Sheridan, not yet realizing the full extent of the victory.—"Who are you?"

"Captain B——, of the —— Dragoons. General, I believe we have over *forty* pieces."

"Captain, you shall have *two* brigades of infantry."

When Custar came back, soon after, to report his wonderful success, Sheridan caught him in his arms, embraced him, and then wrestled with him with all the playfulness of a child.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The Recent and Coming Eclections—The Prospects.

It is an historical axiom that revolutions never go backwards. Its truth has been affirmed in the great political events of this country since the adjournment of Congress, and especially in the recent State elections. It was reasonable to suppose that the Jacobical violence, recklessness and ferocity of such political reformers as Ben Butler in the East, Senator Chandlier in the West, and Parson Brownlow in the South, would have a damaging effect upon their party when brought to judgement before the people; but it is strikingly apparent from the result of the late elections in Maine that the popular mind is controlled by larger questions, against which the sayings and doings of this or that fanatical politician go for nothing. That great body of American people to which we are indebted for the suppression of the most formidable rebellion in the history of mankind, are evidently determined to have substantial securities for the future before they pronounce the good work of the restoration of the Union complete—that, in short, Southern reconstruction shall rest upon the solid foundation of the federal constitution, regardless of the disturbing forces of radicals, copperheads, rebels, ruffians or fanatics, North or South.

From the elections which have occurred since the constitutional amendment was adopted by Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States, we are satisfied that that amendment is to become the basis of Southern restoration—that it will carry and be carried by all the Northern State elections yet to come, and that, with New Jersey leading off, it will be ratified by them all and become part and parcel of the supreme law of the land. Nor have we any fear of consequences. There is nothing, after all, so very objectionable in this amendment—nothing which President Johnson himself has not, at one time or another, recommended to some Southern State or to Congress, and nothing upon which there should have been a disagreement between the President and Congress.

This amendment is the reconstruction plan and platform of Congress, and there is no good reason, we say, why it should not have been adopted also by the President, inasmuch as he stands committed in some shape to all its provisions. It is not the platform of Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner, or any other of the noisy radicals of Congress. They can do nothing. It was adopted against their remonstrances and in spite of their threats. It embodies substantially, in fact, the President's original programme, and if carried in these coming October and November elections—as we predict it will be, from Massachusetts and New York westward—we trust that the administration, in deference to the will of the people, will come back to it. Why not? Surely this amendment engrafted upon the constitution will be amply sufficient for the restoration of the Union, internal peace, sectional harmony and the security of the government and the Treasury for many generations to come, against all disturbing factions of either section. Parson Brownlow, in leading off with the State of Tennessee for the ratification, has shown that a good thing may be done by a bad man and for a bad motive; but that Tennessee should thus lead off for this amendment is a very remarkable and significant fact—that New Jersey should next follow is almost as strange; but from good or bad designs, thus started, the amendment will surely go through.

The President's quarrel and rupture with Congress was an unfortunate mistake.—From recent events, South and North, it is clear that it will prove a fatal blunder to his administration, unless he abandons it as the issue before the people. The old contests in England between King and Parliament are full of instruction on this subject. Had Mr. Johnson taken our friendly advice, and made the distinguishing features of his administration a vigorous foreign policy and a sound financial system, he might ere this have become as popular a President as Andrew Jackson. He has yet a fair field before him in which to retrieve his misfortunes. Let him begin *de nova*, by a reconstruction of his Cabinet, beginning with his particular marplot, the Secretary of State; and let him give us a Cabinet and a policy, foreign and domestic, shaped to meet the exigencies of the day and the developments of public opinion, and his administration may still become universally acceptable and gloriously successful. We speak to him as a friend, and, we think, in the voice of the people.

The Eagle of the Regiment.

The Boston *Transcript* says that a letter just received from Rev. R. C. Waterson, dated Madison, Wisconsin, contains the following account of a veteran of the 8th Wisconsin regiment:

The veteran of the 8th Wisconsin is a white-headed eagle, taken from the nest in the northern part of Wisconsin by a Chippewa Indian at the beginning of the war. From a little fledgling he soon became a magnificient bird, and seemed animated by a national enthusiasm. Adopted by the 8th Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers he became the pet of the regiment.

One man was delegated to take care of him and act as the standard-bearer, having his place by the flag, his perch being cut in the shape of a shield, and painted with the stars and stripes. He seemed proud of his position, and often blanched himself with expanded wings, a living national emblem. His eye would flash, his feathers quiver, as if he held in his talons the forked lightnings. The soldiers on catching sight of the bird, would kindle with fresh fervor, and often broke forth into cheers; and when they marched through the city, the eagle, borne aloft, excited the whole population.

The bird seemed to share in the excitement of the battle, and was in seventeen engagements. He was at the taking of Vicksburg, at Little Bear Creek, and in many of the fiercest contents. The rebels called him "Owl" and "Yankee Buzzard," and hated him. One commander declared that he would rather capture that bird than the whole brigade. Once a bullet ruffled his feathers, but left him unharmed. He fought through the war, and came home in safety—yes, in triumph, and seemed to rejoice in the knowledge that the old flag was secure. When the boys of the Eighth Wisconsin went to their homes from the many hard fought fields, they parted from their eagle with great regret. A place was assigned him in the Capitol, where he has a room and is well provided for, and during the morning he is among the trees in the park, enjoying rest after his battles for his country. His name is "Old Abe."

On the Fourth of July he was taken, with the flags captured in various battles and the powder-stained banners which was waved above the noble volunteers from Wisconsin, and passed through the streets of the city, guarded by the "boys of the Eighth," who love him well. It was the event of the day. Everybody here knows "Old Abe," and at the Chicago Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission, the sum raised by an additional fee for a visit to the bird amounted to $20,00. All honor to the brave sons of Wisconsin, and a long life to the eagle.

The Assassination Conspirators.

A letter from Form Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, says:

Beside the State prisoners, Arnold, Mudd (Dr.) Spangler and O'Loughlin, there are two hundred other prisoners sentenced here for different periods by the widely extended provost jurisdiction of the army. All these prisoners are working upon the large and stately fortification. The party of prisoners of State are each and all in the enjoyment of excellent health. Arnold is the clerk to the commanding General, who represents him as a staid and useful young man, always doing his duty cheerfully, and possessed of friends among the officers and men of the fort. Dr. Mudd employs each day in sweeping and sanding the innumerable stairways of the fort, always under a strong guard. He still continues demure, however, as well as exceedingly impatient of restraint. It is thought that Spangler, whose term of service covers six years only, will be pardoned ere long for obvious reasons. He and O'Loughlin are at work on the fortification.

A bricklayer in Paris recently made a bet that he would drink twelve glasses of brandy while the clock in the Tuilleries was striking 12. With difficulty he finished nine glasses, and then fell down senseless and was dead in three hours.

Condensed History of Steam.

About 280 years B. C., Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 540; Antheminus, an architect, arranged several caldrons of water, each covered with the bottom of a leather tube, which rose to a narrow ton, with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the caldron, and the house was shaken with the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17, Brasco de Garay tried a steamboat of 200 tons, with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a caldron of boiling water, and a movable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present, however, was made to Garay.

In 1650, the first railroad was constructed at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Invention," A. D. 1663.

In 1601, Newerman made the first steam engine in England.

In 1718 patents were granted to Savary for the first application of the steam engine.

In 1764, James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1766, Jonathan Hulls first set forth the idea of steam navigation.

1778, Thomas Payne first proposed the application in America.

In 1781, Marquis Jouffary constructed a steamboat on the Saone.

In 1785 two Americans published a work on it.

In 1789, William Smythington made a voyage in one, on the Forth and Clyde canal.

In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782, Ramsay propelled a boat by steam in New York.

In 1789, John Fitch, of Connecticut, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1784, Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1783, Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1810, from Charleston to Liverpool.

[*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

Autumn Fashions.

The fashions are always an interesting subject to young ladies—yes, and even to those who have passed the "hey-day of youth," and are plodding down the vale of tears with tottering footsteps and shrunken form. In fact, woman in the decline of her beauty evinces an increased desire to aid her present appearance by the devices of fashion. There the full rounded form which nature had given her in youth is kept in seeming repair by a careful systematic padding.—Her ivory molars are replaced by porcelain, the damask tinge of her cheek by *vinege de rouge*. The raven blackness of her hair by Christadora's hair dye, and the symmetry of her pedals by—horse hair. We have no objection to urge against all this. It is all eminently proper.

As women are originally the prettiest, it is nothing but natural for them to keep up the deception as long as possible, and force poor male bipeds to admire them even if they are, like the stuffed forms in a show window, the work of the dress maker and milliner. In order to assist our lady readers, we append a list of the fashions for September. The bonnets will be more in vogue this fall, taking in a great measure the place of the hats now worn. The turban of the various shaped will, however, still be in favor with the votaries of fashion.

The Lamballe or Celestial is still regarded as fashionable by the *demi monde*, when constructed of pointed chips trimmed with white ribbons, long green leaves, and a large white or red rose-bud at the back.

A bonnet of white crape, trimmed with pipings of blue satin and dotted with large pearl beads, the crown being flat and round, resembling a snail shell, promises to be the fall favorite. This bonnet is much larger than those worn last year, and we are of the opinion that the small shaped are already doomed. This is a matter of taste, however, and people will be disposed to wait and see what is going to be the real style before purchasing. For the streets, of course, high necked dresses will be still the rage, with moderately tight sleeves and the usual long trail. Gray and a light color of drab will be the prevailing colors. We have seen a very pretty trimming for dresses, consisting of four rows of velvet near the bottom and running up the front in a bias for forming a point midway between the waist and bottom of the skirt. For out-door wrappings shawls will be much worn, but a new mantle, which is known as the "Pall Mall," will doubtless be in favor. This pretty and elegant mantle is made of black grus grain silk. It is full behind, and crossing over in front on the right side where it is secured by a passementeric clasp, from which depends two long silk tassels. The fronts are slightly curved at the bottom, forming two separate points, each terminated by a large silk tassel. The whole garment is entirely trimmed with a rich passemetric, edged by a row of small grelots. The seams under the arms are covered with appliqued passementric, finished off with gimp fringe. The sleeve is very small at the bottom, and has a seam at the elbow covered by the trimming, which forms a cuff at the wrist. The epaulette is composed of appliqued passamenteric, with gimp fringed to match the side-piece. Altogether the garment is very beautiful, and as we said before, will doubtless be very popular. The ladies will be rejoiced to learn that dress goods shows a tendency to decline in prices.

Consistency.

We hear that the captain of the slave-ship Wanderer has received an appointment in our custom-house at the request of the President.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

To make room for the slaver captain some good Union man was removed, because he would not support the Johnsonian plan of reconstruction. It is a singular fact that the man who influenced this appointment has been bestowing offices upon those who, a year ago, were the most bitter opponents of himself and the principles upon which he was elected. The appointment is a just commentary on the peculiar policy of the President.

Ninety distilleries have lately been closed in Philadelphia for manufacturing whiskey without license.

Milwaukie is a right smart place. It has 55,640 inhabitants, and received 12,042,659 bushels of wheat last year.

Mrs. Swisshelm in her Washington letter to the Chambersburg *Repository*, makes a curious statement in regard to what is witnessed at the White House. She says: "Some anxiety is felt here about the White House, and people wonder whether Mr. Johnson is carrying on the embalming business or entertaining some Fee Gee friends. Several times recently, very early in the morning, a carriage was driven up to the Presidential mansion, four men alighted from it, lifted out a dead body and carried it in. Sometimes the carriage comes to the front door and sometimes it drives around and discharges its load at the basement opening on the South side. No one has observed any funeral cortege leave the house; and the querry is, what becomes of the dead bodies which are carried into the Executive Mansion before breakfast.

Last week a young bull was picked at sea, off Chebeague Island, coast of Maine.—The animal was five miles from the main land when he was overhauled, and was hard on his way to visit his English cousin.

It is said that the King of Prussia is so pleased with the letters from his army, written by Captain Hosier, the correspondent of the London *Times*, that he proposes to confer upon the journalist an honorary decoration.

Mr. Baldwin, who died in Philadelphia last week, built the first model locomotive engine ever constructed in this country, about the year 1829, and at the time of his death had over 1,000 men employed in his locomotive works.

A flock of geese recently wandered from Small's, on Plum Island, near Newburyport harbor, and alighted on the grounds of a gentleman on the mainland, who attempted capture them, and in doing so wounded one of the number, and had a severe fight with the flock, which valiantly defended their injured companion. They were finally secured.

Advices from Montana state that the Golden Ore Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have discovered in one of their lodges a mine of cinnabar, or a sulpheret of mercury.

In Gloucester, Mass., as Mr. Brainard Parker was firing a pistol at a cat, the pistol recoiled and struck Mr. Parker in the forehead with such force as to break the skull.

In Eairfax county, Va., recently, James Boswell, a gay and festive colored gentleman of 97 years, was married to Mrs. Sarah A Burke, a dark complexioned but blooming lady of seventy-nine summers.

J. Scott Harrison, son of President Harrison, and formerly a member of Congress, is the Johnson candidate for clerk of a court of Cincinnati.

The American colonization Society have recently had applications from 600 colored persons to aid them in their purpose to emigrate to Liberia.

A gentleman and his wife residing in Oswego, New York, are making a jaunt to New Orleans, in a little steamer, built expressly for the purpose. It is twenty-five feet in length and six feet wide. In the middle of the vessel is carried a neat little steam engine, by which the craft is driven, on the propeller principle. She had touched at St. Louis at last accounts.

The total amount deposited by the laboring classes in New England and in New York is as follows:

	Savings Dep.	No. Dep.	Ave.
New England	$115,977,000	527,700	$219
Sate of New York	115,472,000	460,000	250
Total amount savings deposited	$231,449,000		

The coffin of a colored woman who had apparently died of cholera at Cairo, Illinois, the other day, during her husbands absence, was opened by the latter on his return, and signs of life were observed in the supposed corpse. The woman was removed from the coffin, and is now as well as ever.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

CURE FOR SHYING.

If a lady's horse be addicted to shying, I will give her a sure and simple cure for the same, one which I have never known to fail. Let us, for an instance, suppose the existence of a heap of stones on the near side of the road. The horse sees an indistinct gray object, and prepares to shy at it. The moment he shows such symptoms let his fair rider turn both her eyes on exactly the opposite side of the road, and look steadily away from the offending heap, and I engage that the horse will walk steadily by. For many years I have ridden horses of all tempers and dispositions, some of them much given to shying, and have never yet found this simple remedy to fail in its