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



AMERICAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 3, NO. 20.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1867.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 27, NO. 20.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Stwon P. WOLVERTON HILL & WOLVERTON. SUNBURY, PA.

SUNBURY, PA.

Will attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Penapl. 1, '66. Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

L. H. KASE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Two doors east of Friling's store, Market Square, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Business premptly attended to in Northumberland and adjoining counties. Is also duly authorized and Elcensed Claim Agent for the collection of Bounties, Equalization Bounties, Pension, and all manner of claims against the Government. Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

G. TY. NIEGLER ATTORNEY AT LAW, North Side of Public Square, adjoining residence of Geo. Hill, Esq.,

SUNBURY, PENN'A. Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining Counties. Gunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

J. R. HILBUSH SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Mahonoy, 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

WN. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH. ATTORDETS AT LAW UNBURY, PENNA.

FFICE the same that has been heretofore occu-pied by Wm. M. Roskefeller, Esq., nearly op-osite the residence of Judge Jordan. Sunbury, July 1, 1865.—19

H. B. MASSER, A ttorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA .
A Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming.

Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,
A. G. Cattell & Go.,
Hon. Wm. A. Porter,
Morton McMichael, Esq.,
E. Ketcham & Co., 289 Pearl Street,
John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law,
Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law,
Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

JACOB SHIPMAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT SUNBURY PENN'A. REPRESENTS

Formers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Ps., Jamberland Valley Mutual Protection Co., new York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil's, & Hartord Con., General Accidents.

Sunbury, April 7, 1y.

Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR, Momeopathic Physician. Fraduate of the Homosopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. OFFICE, Market Square opposite the Court House

March 31, 1866. SUNBURY BUILDING LOTS

IN J. W. CAKE'S Addition to the Borough of Sunbury, for Sale on reasonable terms.

Apply to Dr. R. H. AWL and, SOL. BROSIOUS, Sunbury, Pa.

Or P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa. 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

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 mannfactured 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 strend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties. Sanbury, April 7, 1866.

TYILLIAM 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. COAL! COAL!! COAL!! GRANT & BROTHER, Shippers & Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

WHITE & RED ASH COAL, in every variety.
Sole Agents, westward, of the Celebrated Henry Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866.

VALENTINE DIETZ,

in every variety of ANTHRACITE COAL Upper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn'a.

Orders solicited and filled with promptness and espatch. Sunbury, May 12, 1866.

E. C. GOBIN. BOONVILLE, COOPER CO , MISSOURI. W ILL pay taxes on lands in any part of the State. Buy and sell real Estate, and all other atters entrusted to him will receive prompt atten-July 8, 1865 .- oct 15, '64.

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

JACOBO. BECK

MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. Fawn street, south of Weaver's SUNUBRY, PA.

INSURANCE? GEO. C. WELKER & SON

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY Office, Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.
Risks taken in First Class Stock and Mutual Compa
nics. Capital Represented **814**,000,000.
Sunbary, May 12, 1856.—y

W. J. WOLVERTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. East and of Pleasant's Building, Up Stairs, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

All professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to.
Sunbury, November 17, 1866.—1y

Pensions Increased.

The late Act of Congress gives additional pay to the following Pensions, viz :

the following Pensions, vis:

ist. 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. 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.

HECDEUM'H'W. THE following persons are entitled to receive an increase of Bounty under the Act of Congress passed July 1866, to equalize Bounties.

1st All soldiers who enlisted after the 19th day of April, 1861, for 3 years, and served their time of enlistment and have been honorably discharged, and have received or are entitled to receive a Bounty of \$100, are entitled an additional Bounty of \$100.

2d All such soldiers who enlisted for 3 years, and have been honorably discharged on account of

bave been bonorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, are entitled to an additional Bounty of \$100. 3a The Widow, Minor Children, or Parents of such soldiers who died in the service of wounds or disease, are entitled to an additional Bounty of \$100. By application to S. P. WOLVERTON, Esq., of SURBURY, Pennsylvania, who is an authorized Chaim Agent, all such claims can be speedily collected. Sunbury, August 4, 1865.—if

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES. L. H. KASE, L. H. KASE,

Attorney at Law, Sambury, Pa.

Is duly authorized and Licensed by the Government to collect all Military Claims against the United States. Bounty money due soldiers under the late Equalization Act of Congress, and all military claims against the State, due soldiers of 1812, for Pensions and Gratuity. Claims due soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps from enlistment to the date of muster, promptly collected.

Sunbury, August 4, 1866.

Bounties Collected. G. W. HAUPT, Attorney at Law, Sunbury, Pa offers his professional services for the collection of bounties due to soldiers under the late Equalization Act passed by Congress. As an authorized claim agent he will promptly collect all Bounties, Pensions and Gratuities due to soldiers of the late war, or the war of 1812.

August 18, 1866. JNO. KAY CLEMENT.

ATTORNET AT LAW Business in this and adjoining counties carefully and promptly attiended to.

Office in Market Street, Third door west of Smith
& Genther's Stove and Tinware Store,

SUNBURY PENN'A. BINGHAM HOUSE.

ELEVENTH & MARKET STS., PHILADEL'A THIS new and elegant House is now open for the This new and clegant House is now open for the reception of guests. It has been fitted up in a manner equal to any in the country. The location being central makes it a very desirable stopping place, both for Merchants and parties visiting the city. The parlors are spacious and elegantly furnished. The tables will be supplied with all the delicacies the market will afford, and it is the intention of the Proprietor to keep in every respect a First Class Hotel.

Terms \$3 00 per day. CURLIS DAVIS, Proprietor. February 2, 1867.—6m

Mount Carmel Hotel

MT. CARMEL, Northumberland Co., Pa., THOS. BURKET, PROPRIETOR. This large comu odious Hotel is located near the depots of the Shamokin Valley and the Quakake & New York Railroads. Trains arrive and depart daily. This house is located in the centre of the Coal Region and affords the best accommodations to travelers and permanent customers. jay 5. jay 5.

GIRARD HOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. THIS well known Hotel, situate near the Corner of Ninth & Chemut Streets, Philadelphia, is, on account of its superior location and excellent accom-modations, one of the best and most desirable stopping places in the city.

H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.
February 16, 1867.—6m

THE WOLLD BE SELDED Sheet Iron and Stove STEEDER BO.

Market Street, near Engel's Store, SUNBURY, PA. A N immense stock of every kind of Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware of all descriptions.

STOVES, COOK, OFFICE and PARLOR STOVES of the best Brands which are unsurpassed for beauty of finish, simplicity of arrangement, combining cheapness and durability and each stove warranted to perform what they are represented.

Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Lanterns, hades, Chimnys, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of this kind. COPPER, BRASS and IRON KETTLES, of all

FRUIT JARS and CANS of the latest improved styles.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of Spouting and Roofing, Range and Furnace Work.

Repairing, cheaply and neatly executed.

BENJ ZETELMOYER.

Sunbury, July 7, 1866 .- ly

BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS. HAVE made arrangements in Washington City, for the prompt collection of Bounty under the late Act of Congress. I have also received the proper blanks to prepare the claims. Soldiers entitled to this Bounty should apply immediately, as it is estimated that it will require three years to adjust all the claims.

the claims.
All soldiers who enlisted for three years and who have not received more than \$1000 bounty are entitled to the benefits of this Act, as well as soldiers who have enlisted for three years and discharged after a service of two years, by reason of wounds received, disease contracted in time of duty, or re-enlistment.

LLOYD T. ROHRBACH.

Sunbury, August 18, 1866.

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!! \$20,000 wanted in exchange for all kinds of Hardware, Irons, Nails, &c., at the new Hardware Store of J. H. CONLEY & CO. Sunbury, June 16, 1866.

CALL and see those beautiful Bird Cages at the new Hardware store of J. H. CONLEY & CO.

POETICAL.

TWO LITTLE PAIRS OF BOOTS. Two little pairs of boots, to-night,

Before the fire are drying.

Two little pairs of thred feet
In a trundle bed are lying;
The tracks they left upon the floor,
Make me feel much like sighing.

Those little boots with copper toes!
They run the livelong day!
And ofttimes I almost with
That they were miles away!
So tired I am to hear so oft

Their heavy tramp at play. They wade about the new-plowed ground,

Where mud in plenty lies,
They roll it up in marbles round,
Then bake it into pies;
And then at night upon the floor
In every shape it dries.

To-day I was disposed to scold;
But when I look, to-night,
At those little boots before the fire,
With copper toes so bright,
I think how sad my heart would be
To put them out of sight.

For in a trunk, up stairs, I've laid Two socks of white and blue; If called to put those boots away, O God, what should I do? I mourn that there are not to-night Three pairs instead of two.

I mourn because I thought how nice My neighbor "'cross the way,' Could keep her carpets, all the year, From getting worn or grey; Yet well I know she'd smile to own Some little boots to-day!

We mothers weary get and worn, Over our load of care;
But how we speak of little ones
Let each of us beware,
For what could our firesides be to-night, If no little boots were there.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE GREAT MARKETS IN PARIS:

beil sounds, are the scene of noise, bustle and methodical confusion. It is said it was amid this morning turmoil that Auber found the motif of the market chorus in Massaniello. One sees there so many varied and the motif of the market chorus in Massaniello. lo. One sees there so many varied spectacles, and the like. Soon the cooks of hotels and different regiments charged with the day's marketing; and les petites væars (a sort of sisters of charity) begging for their poor, here a in this business these fifteen years, and every cabbage, there eggs, yonder potatoes or salad. In old times gourmets made it a point of duty to come to the Great Markets to pick have discovered that each inhabitant of side, ch?" (She folds up the piece of newswas followed by three footmen with im-mense baskets. It was Grimod de la Rey-Montthery, are sold to a much larger amount. niere, who, in describing how thrushes were cooked with gin, was so far carried wholesale in the Great Markets. Dry cheeses niere, who, in describing how thrushes away by his enthusiasm as to say, "One are chiefly sold wholesale in the shops of away by his enthusiasm as to say, "One are chiefly sold wholesale in the shops of wait a bit, and we'll see." Then she goes on would cat one's own father if served up the Rue des Lombards and Rue de la Ver- wheezing: "Three artichokes with a bit of with this sauce."

Do you hear that noise? It comes from the middle of the Rue de la Tonnellerie, and is made by three or four lusty fellows, who are hopping, skipping, jumping amid heaps of verdure, constantly gesticulating and bawling at the top of their voices: "All is going! All will disappear! I tell ye, here's the beautiful article, boys! I tell ye, here be the best ye can find! And be spry, for there isn't enough for everybody?" They are the quantity 18,000,000 lbs. are sold at the fern dealers. They come from twenty-five or thirty leagues to sell for three sous a bunch, those beautiful denticulated leaves with which greengrocers adorn their shop windows. By the side of the fern-dealers are the vine-leave dealers. Vine-leaves are used to set off fruit to advantage. These wooden tower, from which fall four draw-women sort their merchandise into little packets, which are tied with straw. They get the vine leaves from the market-garden. ers, or from some roguish boy who has been pillaging the vines. They sell their little packets for four sous, and make some three or four francs a day on an average. There are days when they make ten or twelve francs. Do not be astonished! It is really at the Great Markets one may see the justice of the proverb: "There is no stupid trade." I was shown at the Great Markets a dealer

Another profitable trade in the Great Markets is that of itineraut coffee-sellers. There are six of them. They have a large cylindrical vessel made of sheet iron. It is provided with two cocks. Under the cylinder is a heater, and under the heater is a cupwarmer, where cups and spoons are kept; under the cup-warmer is a basin of water, where each cop and spoon dives after the customer empties it, and after each dive the water changes color, becoming darker and darker. This operation is called "washing the cup." The dish of coffee, sugared, costs one sou; there are however, dishes at two sous for the aristos, for people who wish to make a show. The whole difference between the coffee at one sou and that at two sous consists in the position of the cock. The one sou cock is on the right, the two sous cock is on the left. The liquid which issues from both cocks is identical, for if the cylinder has two spertures it has no interior division. The two cocks are for ap-pearance sake. The sale of coffee is prodigious. Hundreds of amateurs may be seen around the coffee woman waiting their turn to be served, and she can scarcely ever be seen without a large knot of coffee-drinkers around her. Fortunately, this liquid is absolutely without danger, for it contains no exciting principles. Between you and me, good reader, this coffee is a very distant relation of its homonyme of Bourbon and Martinique. The best "grounds" used have been used several times before they come to the Great Markets. These coffee women buy the "grounds" from petty cafes, who themselves bought the "grounds" from large cafes. Those who enjoy, without spending much more money, a little more substantial aliment, apply to the soup-woman. They bring their cups of soup to the Great Markets in baskets which hold 30 at a time. Each of these soup-women sells on an average 15 or 20 baskets a morning. One of them disposes of 1000 cups a day. She is the aristocrat of the business. She employs a lad to do nothing but wip, the spoons.

Let us pause for a moment in the fish de-

partment. To hear an auctioneer in the butter-market upon finding such a revenue Great Markets is a pleasure one ought to enjoy at least once in a lifetime. To understand what he says is a feat beyond the reach of mortal man. The astutest people guess at it. It is an abrupt continuous hum, amid which numerals burst like the explosion of artillery or the rattle of musketry.—
When there is an auction going on at each of the eight stands at the same time, the spectator at a distance thinks he hears immense watchmen's rattles, agitated by con-vulsive hands. While this uproar is taking place at each stand, a descanter puts both hands to his mouth to form a speakingtrumpet, and bawls the new fishes he spreads on the bench. Besides the eight stands for fishes hob-nob in places with vestiges of dry sea-fishes, where the sales annually amount to \$2,000,000, there is one reserved for tresh water fishes, which sells about \$200,000 saturated with a liquid containing more or worth of fishes a year. We may regard as a less grease, as it pleased the sauces of yester-portion of this market the retail sale of small day or day before yesterday to deposit there. seine fishes, driven by fishermen's wives on one of the outside sidewalks.

raises so many chickens as to warrant him sending them directly to market. The greater | the dishwashers of wealthy houses, or from part of the eggs brought to Paris, consequently, come through the egg-dealers. They go from farm to farm, and from rursi market to market, picking up a dozen here and a dozthey send for the viewer, who is the only judge who can officially attest the quality of the eggs. There are sixty egg-viewers in the Great Markets. Their business is divided of less value; viewing proper eliminates time you may every morning see poor fam-spotted, bad, frozen and limed eggs. By an ishing devils waiting in front of their shops The four o'clock A. M. bell is like the sound of the going in the fairy-piece, which makes a whole world rise out of earth. The Great Markets, relatively quiet untill that the purchaser. A viewer earns \$1.40 on what for eggs cannot be viewed except in a place one hears so many cries, six pair of eyes and several pair of ears would not suffice to save us from losing something. At first one sees moving about among the market-gardeners none but greengrocers, purveyors, hawkers, the same but greengrocers, purveyors, hawkers, the same but greengrocers and the same but greengrocers. him to inspect all around the shell. To dis-cover from the slightest indication the conrestaurants appear, and their white costumes forms a strange contrast to the motley dresses on every hand. Then come soldiers of the much more complicated science than may be believed, and it requires long, special studies.

rerie. The sale at the Great Markets takes place only twice a week, and it is not large, as the greater part even of the new cheeses are sent directly to the retail dealers. Wholesale butter consequently thrones pre-eminently in this portion of the Great Markets. It comes there daily in innumer-Great Markets. If we edge our way through enormous baskets of eggs and lumps of butter placed in order on the ground in their white cotton envelopes, we shall reach the centre of the butter-market. Here we come narrow and they are long. When the four persons who gesticulate and scream inarticulate sounds at the entrance of each of these drawbridges are seen from some dis-

tance,-while a crowd of people in violent excitement seethe and surge around them, -one would think that he witnesses a riot, or saw insurgent peasents besieging the for-tress in which their lord had taken refuge, and whose entrance was defended by four valorous champions. But when one raises in chickweed for birds in cages, who has his eyes towards the summit of the tower made money enough to buy three houses at one is surprised to see-instead of archers armed from head to foot-very quiet clerks (peacefully writing in immense blank-books) with linen sleeves drawn over their coats. One at last sees the tower is nothing but an accounting desk, the valorous champions mere auctioneers, the four drawbridges sales benches, and the mob of insurgents mere buyers and sellers. As for the dagger which most of them hold in their hands, it is a mere probe, which they call "lance," and use to taste the butter offered on sale. As it is necessary to distrust the external layers of butter, each buyer thrust his probe as deep as he can, gives it a twist, and brings out with it a small portion of the butter. You are all attention, I hope, good reader? Well, I said the ouyer puts a bit of butter into his mouth. As he tastes about 100 lumps one after the other, were he to swallow the sample tasted he would be sure of nausea long before he had tasted the 99th lump. Consequently, after turning it with his tongue two or three times to give his palate full opportunity to make its acquaintance, he spits it out. I beg pardon for entering into this detail, but it is indispensably necessary in order that I may reveal to you one of the strangest trades I know. The space where the buyers stand and the edges of the sales' benches are covered with straw, destined to catch these bits of butter. After the sales are ended, the porters collect this straw, saturated with butter, and seil it to people whose names we consent to leave in the shade. These people throw this straw into immense pots of boiling water. The butter melts from

emolument of the porters of the butter-mar-ket, who make from it some \$1800 or \$2000

According to the second

quin (harlequin) explains itself. It indicates a dish composed of every sort of bit, like the motley-colored habit of the hero of the Italian pantomime. It is an indescribable meats, and bones of all species of poultry together with spinach and potatoes,-all Some people's appetite is sharpened by the sight of this dish. Hunger is a good thing It is not far from the fish-market to the butter-market. We meet, at its entrance, sembled in one of the corners of Division the egg-dealers. It is not often a farmer No. 12 drive the sale of this terrible merchandize. They draw their supplies from the more important restaurants, who sell them for an insignificant sum of money the unappetizing omnium of all the tablecloths. Some of them sell stale pastry too. On on there, and sending them up to Paris in their crowded stall are to be seen all the large quantities. Eggs are sold at private sale. When buyer and seller come to terms those granite-like set-cakes, which resist all those granite-like set-cakes, which resist all efforts of the teeth. These dealers have lewer customers than the others, for if the robust viscera of the customers wish solid food, 'tis not of this sort. Pastry is good into three successive operations: counting, running through the ring, and viewing.—
Counting consists in verifying the alleged number of egg, from which the broken eggs are subtracted; ring running detects the eggs which are under size, and consequently gave her \$6000 in dowry. At breakfast old custom of trade, if the alleged number each for his turn to come. You ought to

of eggs prove ten less than the real number, see that sight, if only to know the worth of stall. It is the hour when the supply is delivered. The dealer is on her legs, fresh, fat, smiling, with a mountain of broken bread on one side of her, and a pyramid of dark grease, the sombre production of mysterious meltings on the other side of her. Behind her is a shelf groaning beneath many a packet covered with a bit of newspaper. She opens them one after the other, indicating the contents more or less pompously, and then she empties them on plate. As she does this the customers in the second rank push those of the front much more complicated science than may be rank, while all around are eager eyes staring through the wired fence.

She wheezes: "Here is a bone of a baked leg of mutton, for only 5 sous; here is rice and omelette, 4 sous; baked cauliflowers, 3 sous; -who wants the cauliflowers? This Henri, if you've any chickory?" asks a regular customer. She replies: sole," (she dips her finger in the sauce, and carries it to her mouth,) "a tip-top article! 4 sous." (She opens a paper dropping oil.)
"Here is salad. Who wants salad? 2 sous. Here is a charming piece of beef, streaked fat and lean, 12 sous. (Murmurs of admiration.) A voice ventures to bid 8 sous for it. She replies: "You are a pretty fellow! Roast

beef for 8 sons! Well, well, take it after all, and be off with ve!" She continues wheezing as she opens packet after packet, and the plates covered with broken victuals crowd the marble counter more and more, and the crowd of her customers becomes larger and larger, until all passage in her neighborhood is intercepted. Now and then, to the annoyance of customers whose mouths water at the glance she gives, she folds up again a paper she opens, and puts it aside. It is a tit bit which some neighboring cheap eating house keeper will serve up that same evening to his patrons under some most appetizing name. Somebody comes up, nods, slips in her hand a sou and receives in exchange a large packet, strongly tied. This takes place again and again. I ask an old woman busily engaged in filling her basket, who stands by my side, to unravel this riddle to me. She replies: "Tis minced meat at one sou a packet." I found it hard to repress a wry face. She exclaimed: "O. sir. you can buy here with confidence; all is good meat here." Had I uttered another word the old woman would have insisted upon my tasting it-just to see. So I took

o my heels. A Word for Wiver. Little wives, if ever a balf-suppressed sigh finds place with you, or a half-unloving word escapes you to the husband whom you love, let your heart go back to some tender word in those first love days; remember how you loved him then, how tenderly he wooed you, how timidly you responded, and, if you can feel that you have not grown unworthy, trust him for the same good love now. If you do feel that you have become less loveable and attractive than you then were, turn-by all that you love on earth, or hope for in heaven—turn back and be the pattern of loveliness that won him; be the "dear one" your attractions made you then. Be the gentle, loving, winning maiden still; and doubt not the lover you admired will live forever in your husband. Nestle by his side, cling to his love, and let his confidence in you never fail; and my word for it, the husband will be dearer than the lover ever was. Above all things do not forget the love he gave you first. Do not seek to "emancipate" yourself; do not strive to unsex yourself and become a Lucy Stone or a Rev. Miss Brown; but love the bigher honor ordained by our Saviour of old—that of a loving wife. A happy wife, a blessed mother, can have no higher station -needs no greater honor.

Cyrus W. Field made a proposition by telegraph to the Directors and shareholders of the Atlantic cable, at London, to increase the stock to six millions, for the purpose of laying a cable between Heart's Content and Boston, and thus avoid the interruptions so constant in Newfoundland. Mr. Field proposes to sail again for England soon poses to sail again for England soon.

Twenty-five farms have been sold in one ection of Alabama for the low price of one

A teacher at a national school at Whittlesay recently asked a boy which is the highest dignitary of the church. After looking up and down, north, east, south, and west, the boy innocently replied: "The

weather-cock." A story is told of a solidier who, about one hundred and fifty years ago, was frozen in Siberia. The last expression he made was. "It is ex——." He then froze as stiff as marble. In the summer of 1850 some French physicians found him, after having lain frozen for one hundred and fifty years. They gradually thawed him, and upon animation being restored, he concluded his sentence with "ceedingly cold."

The Good Templars have 130 lodges and 2000 members in Vermont.

In Jackson county, Iowa, one night last week, three brothers married three sisters. Lynn, Mass., commenced exporting shoes to England in 1651, and has kept at it, more or less, ever since.

Elopements are so common at Springfield that there is talk of establishing "A Home for Deserted Husbands."

At a dinner party last month in a Forfarshire eastle, Scotland, the principal dish par-taken of consisted of the flesh of a pony.

A cattle-train was snowed in during the late storm in France and was attacked by wolves. The men in charge with difficulty saved themselves by getting into a close car. The cattle were greatly terrified by the how-ling of the wolves but they were safe from danger.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that a bequest, to secure the right of voting to women, is not a legal charity, and has decreed that five thousand dollars left by Francis Jackson for that purpose shall be divided among his heirs.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CHANGED by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia it is a

Concerning Barnum and his Congressional aspirations, a Connecticut paper says, that 'sewing a monkey's head and a fish's tail together, to make a mermaid, is a performance well calculated to make a man notorious, but it affords no evidence of statesmanship.

George W. Ellery, the last of seventeen children of Wm. Ellery, signer of the Declaration of Indepen-dence, died at Newport, R. I., last week. Deceased had been collecter of the port of Newport for forty

Thirteen of the leading railways in Great British paid compensation for personal injuries to passengers amounting to £304,376 during the year 1865. The Legislature of New York, as well as the Legislature of Missouri, are considering the adoption of the Parisian system of license for houses of ill-

A bill has been introduced in the West Virginia Legislature to levy a specific tax on old bachelors, for the support of immigration into the State.

HUMOROUS.

MASSACHUSETTS SCENE.-On a train that was putting distance between it and a place for themselves the best pieces brought. Paris consumes on an average 200 eggs, 246 paper, and hands it to the applicant.) "A called "Bosting" by some, was a lady of the pounds of fruit, 20 pounds of butter, and blanquette of veal, 3 sous; who wants the variety known, as "well preserved," who applicants the first their consumers of the constant of t coming to the Great Markets at their opening. He came wearing his handsomest alone are included in this last figure; cheeses and throw down his most delicate lace; he like Gruyere, Roquefort, etc., are called dry his 3 sous, while the lucky fellow retires geous to those parts, whose thoughts had apparently long been busy with the one before him. At last, leaning forward in an easy attitude, with his arms on the back of warm. They were never sick. Dec. 15.

the seat, he said : "A fine day, marm."
"A beautiful day, indeed, sir," replied she.

After a pause of a few moments, he said: "Mourning long ?"

"About three months," was the reply. "Father or mother?"

"Husband, sir." "Did he die of long sickness ?"

"He was drowned. "Seafaring man ?" "My husband was captain of the Equinox, wrecked last summer.

'Religious man?" "He was, sir."

"Save his chist?" "The cargo and my husband's effects were "Don't you think you have a great deal to be thankful for that he was a pious man

and saved his chist ?" No answer, and a longer pause. Then he "About how much might you have paid for that 'ere umberrel you have in your

band ?" The widow rose, with a glow on her face "You are impertment, sir!" and moved to the other side of the car. The "speci-

men" took a chew of tobacco, and looked

inquisitively out of the window. NEW CONVERTS .- A couple of old bachelors out West, who lived a sort of cat-and- my cooking in this way. They should be dog life together for a good many years, but cut into oblong bits or sliced thin, and then

reform. "Brother Tom," says one, when they had arrived at home, "let us sit down now, and more appetizing than a first-class stew, I'll tell you what we'll do. You tell me of whether made of mutton or beef. Mutton, and so we'll know how to begin to get about

mendin' of 'em." "Good," says brother Tom.

"Well, you begin." "No, you begin, brother Joe."
"Well, in the first place, you know, brother

Tom, you will lie. Crack goes brother Tom's double fist between brother Joe's blinkers, and a considerable scrimmage ensued, until in the course of about ten minutes, neither being able to come to time, reformation was postponed.

poor woman in Indianapolis sold bair for one dollar and fifty cents to buy bread for her children. "What am de difference 'twix a watch and

a fedder bed, Sam ?" "Dunno—gin it up." "Kase de tickin ob de watch am on de inside, and de tickin ob de fedder bed am on de outside."

A man who has a wife or sweetheart named Lize is not to be trusted in anything, for he's always sure to tell Lize about every-

Other goods may have declined, but the rise in hoop skirts on the street is at times quite startling.

A splendid ear but a very poor voice, as the organ grinder said to the donkey.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

The following are the rates for advertising in the Awartean. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference: | 1 t. | 2 t. | 1m. | 2m. | 6m | 1 y. | 51.00 \$1.50 \$2.50 \$4.50, \$3.00 \$10.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 6.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 6.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 6.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | Square,

Ten lines of this sixed 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

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

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

Transfers advertisements will be published uptil ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

Culture of the Peach,

In Commissioner Newton's last Agricul-tural Report, we find the following hints, by Mr. Isaac Pullen, in regard to the culture of this delicious and popular fruit; and we will take occasion to say that though they are brief they contain more solid informa-tion than we frequently find mixed up in columns of advice on the subject,

"In all cases, peach trees should be plant-

ed when of one season's growth. The time of planting, whether fall or spring, is immaterial. In very severe climates, the spring would be preferable; but in all the peach-growing belt of the United States, the choice between fall and spring planting is of little account. For orchard planting the ground should be marked out in furrows, about eighteen or twenty feet apart, and the trees planted to about the same depth as they stood in the nursery. The side limbs and tops should be cut off, leaving a straight stem of the desired height for forming a head. If the trees are planted in the fall, this trimming and topping should be deferred till spring. Low heads are desirable. When the heads begin to form, proper care should be taken to prune out all unnecessary limbs leaving three or four limbs in prory limbs leaving three or four limbs in proper position to form the future tree. Shortening in about one half the growth for the second and third years after planting, and keeping the inside of the trees clear of useless growth, is all that is required in the way of pruning before the trees commence bear ing. The borers, which enter the body of the tree at or a little below the ground should be removed from year to year. Many remedies for their prevention have been re commended, but experience has demonstrated that the best preventive is personal inspection of each tree, and removing with a knife, or other suitable instrument, the borers.— Peach trees will succeed in any soil that will grow corn or potatoes and require about the same cultivation as those crops. No manures are required until the trees have borne their first crop. After the first crop one hundred bushels of wood-ashes, or three hundred pounds of Peruvian guano, or four hundred pounds of some standard superphosphate, or four hundred pounds of bonedust to the acre, will restore the trees and prepare them for the next year.

COOKED AND UNCOOKED FOOD .- A corespondent in the New England Farmer, says—
"I purchased two pigs, 4 weeks old, Oct. 16. 1864. They were a small breed, part Chester county. They were kept mostly on skimmed milk, with a very little meal, till May, 1865. From May to July they were kept almost wholly on milk with a few weeds. When dry weather commenced, not having sufficient milk for them, I began to give them meal, increasing the quantity as the milk lessened. In September I began to give them potatoes and pumpkins, but did not discontinue the meal. For several months their usual allowance was 3 quarts of meal three times a day, with what milk I had, and the same quantity of potatoes, or an equivalent in pumpkins. Several weeks before they were killed, I began gradually to lessen the quantity of some at every meal. I never cooked anywarm. They were never sick. Dec. 15, 1865, one weighed, dressed, 396, the other 842 lbs. Quite a number of pigs of this same litter were sold to different individuals and killed about the same time, but not one of them, so far as I can learn, weighed over 300 lbs. There are certainly two weighty reasons for giving hogs uncooked food. It saves labor, and avoids all danger of injuring them with hot feed, while it adds to the weight of the hogs and the quality of the pork."

RECIPES, &c.

[From the Germantown Telegraph COOKED CARROTS .- Not a fourth as many are used upon our tables that should be know there is a prejudice against them as a vegetable, but this prejudice is among those only who refuse, on account of it, to give it a fair trial. Few seem to know how to cook them properly, though they are as easily prepared as any other vegetable.

Scrape them well, or pare as thinly as possible, split them a third of the way down from the top, and put them in boil-ing water with salt. They require consider-able, say from a half hour for small young carrots to an hour and a half for larger ones, according to size. When done they should be placed round a dish of corned beef or boiled mutton, or buttered and used as a side dish. Carrots are also excellent in soups and stews. I use them constantly in having been to camp-meeting were slightly add in the usual way of other vegetables to converted, and both of them concluded to the soup. They will retain their freshness and flavor for three or four days.

STEWS .- For a change there is nothing all my faults, and I'll tell you of all yourn : however, is to be preferred. But, like everything else, it must be well-prepared. Nothing will give more satisfaction as an occasional dinner in a family. It is, beside, a very economical dish. For a good-sized family take three pounds of mutton chops or of beefsteaks, divided into middlingsized pieces, and place a layer of meat at the bottom of the pot, then a layer of sliced potatoes, cut rather thick, and then another layer of meat, and so on until the whole is in the pot. Salt and pepper as you go along, then pour in a pint or a pint and a half of cold water, adding more if it should be required, and let simmer for two hours or two hours and a half, until thoroughly done. An onion or a few herbs adds to the quality of the stew, but it is not relished by every body.

FRICASSEED CHICKEN.-A fat young chicken is good cooked in any way, but in no way quite so good as broiled when very young, or fricaseed when full-grown. To said Arabella to the captain. "With us a conquest only begins, while with you it cuds, the engagement." ends, the engagement."

Mr. Kent, of Natchez, was astonished the other day by receiving a bill of lading for ten boxes of tom cats. It should have been tomato catsup.

A man who has a wife or sweetheart namwater is reduced one half. This is for the gravy. When done, strain. Then place the white meat in another stew-pan, and pour over the gravy, adding some mace and a little cayenne pepper. While simmering add the yolks of two eggs, shaking up the pan, and when done and before removing from the pan add a gill of aweet cream and A bankrupt merchant says that his business has been so bad that he could not pay his debts, even if he had the money.

pan, and when done and before removing from the pan add a gill of sweet cream and let it again simmer (not boil) for a single moment.

moment.
This is as excellent a dish as can be put upon a table, either for dinner or tea.