THE SUNBURY AMERICAN,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
EM'L WILVERT, Proprietor,
Moore & Dieslinger's Building, Market Square,
At $1.50 in Advance.
If not paid within 6 Months $2.
Subscriptions taken for less than six Months.

CONNECTED with this establishment is an extensive NEW JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type equal to any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

Established in 1840.
PRICE $1 50 IN ADVANCE.

SUNBURY, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1873.

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Professional.

W. C. PACKER,
Attorney at Law,
Sunbury, Pa.
November 9, 1872.—tf.

DR. CHAS. M. MARTIN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Sunbury, Penn'a.
Office on Front Street, next door to Haas & Yagesly.
Office Hours.—Until 8 a. m. From 12 to 1 p. m. From 5 to 6 p. m., and after 9 o'clock p. m.
At all other hours when not professionally engaged, can be found at Drug Store, on Third st., next to Clement House. aug8,'72.-1y

S. B. BOYER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Rooms Nos. 2 & 3 Second Floor, Bright's Building, SUNBURY, PA. Professional business attended to, in the courts of Northumberland and adjoining counties. Also, in the *Circuit* and *District* Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Claims promptly collected. Particular attention paid to *cases in Bankruptcy*. Consultation can be had in the German language. mar25,'71.

L. H. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA., office in Masser's Building near the Court House. Front Room up stairs above the Drug Store. Collections made in Northumberland and adjoining counties.
Sunbury, Pa., June 8, 1872.

T. H. B. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA. Office in the Clement Buildings, second floor. Entrance on Market street. Professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to.
Sunbury, March 16, 1872.-1y.

J. G. HARKLE & CO, Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.
Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Pocket Books, Dairies, &c.

S. P. WOLVERTON, Attorney at Law, Market Square, SUNBURY, PA. Professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to.

C. A. REIMENSNYDER, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—All business entrusted to his care attended to promptly and with diligence. apl27-67

H. B. MASSER, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming. apl10-69

A. E. BRICE, Attorney at Law, Sunbury, Pa. Office in Masonic Hall Building.—Collections of claims, writings, and all kinds of legal business attended to carefully and with dispatch. §April 8, 1871.—1y.

SOLOMON MALICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office at his residence on Arch street, one square north of the Court House, near the jail, SUNBURY, PA. Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in this and adjoining counties. Consultations can be had in the German language. July27-1872.

W. W. ZIEGLER. L. T. ROHRBACH.
ZIEGLER & ROHRBACH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office in Haupt's Building, lately occupied by Judge Rockefeller and L. T. Rohrbach, Esq.
Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining counties.
Dec. 2, 1871.

Hotels and Restaurants.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
W. F. KITCHEN, PROPRIETOR,
MT. CARMEL, NORTH'D COUNTY, PA.
Centrally located in the town, and ample accommodations furnished to the traveling public. A conveyance runs to and from every passenger train free of charge.
July 27, 1872.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, C. NUFF Proprietor, Corner of Market & Second Streets, opposite the Court House, Sunbury, Pa. May25,'70.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE, A. BECK, Proprietor, Nos. 612 and 614 Market Street, above eighth, PHILADELPHIA. Terms, $2 per day. He respectfully solicits your patronage. Jan6'72.

NATIONAL HOTEL. AUGUSTUS WALD, Proprietor, Georgetown North'd County, Pa., at the Station of the N. C. R. W. Choice wines and cigars at the bar.
The tables supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling and attentive ostlers.

HUMMEL'S RESTAURANT,
LOUIS HUMMEL, Proprietor,
Commerce St., SHAMOKIN, PENN'A.
Having just refitted the above saloon for the accomodation of the public, is now prepared to serve his friends with the best refreshments, and fresh Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, and all other malt liquors.

BYERLY'S HOTEL,
JOSIAH BYERLY, Proprietor, Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., on the road leading from Georgetown to Uniontown, Smith Inn, Trevorton Pottsville, &c.
The choicest Liquors and Segars at the bar. The tables are provided with the best of the season. Stabling large and well suited for drovers, with good ostlers.
Every attention paid to make guests comfortable.
Nov. 11, 1871.-1y.

Business Cards.

W. S. RHOADS. J. PACKER HAAS.
W. S. RHOADS & CO.,
RETAIL DEALERS IN
ANTHRACITE COAL, SUNBURY, PENN'A.
OFFICE WITH HAAS, FAURLY & CO.,
Orders left at Seasholtz & Bro's., office Market street, will receive prompt attention. Country custom respectfully solicited.
Feb. 4, 1871.—tf.

ANTHRACITE COAL!
VALENTINE DIETZ, Wholesale and Retail dealer in every variety of ANTHRACITE COAL, UPPER WHARF, SUNBURY, PENN'A.
All kinds of Grain taken in exchange for Coal. Orders solicited and filled promptly. Orders left at S. F. Nevin's Confectionery Store, on Third Street, will recieve prompt attention, and money receipted for, the same as at the office.

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned having connected the Coal business with his extensive FLOUR & GRAIN trade, is prepared to supply families with the
VERY BEST OF COAL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Egg, Stove and Nut, constantly on hand. Grain taken in exchange for Coal.
J. M. CADWALLADER.
Sunbury, Jan. 18, 1870.—tf.

DENTISTRY.
GEORGE M. RENN,
In Simpson's Building, Market Square,
SUNBURY, PA.,
Is prepared to do all kinds of work pertaining to Dentistry. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Teeth, and other Dental material, from which he will be able to select, and meet the wants of his customers.
All work warranted to give satisfaction, or else the money refunded.
The very best Mouth Wash and Tooth-Powders kept on hand.
His references are the numerous patrons for whom he has worked for the last twelve years.
Sunbury, April 20, 1872.

New Advertisements.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—GRANT BROS., Shippers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in WHITE AND RED ASH COAL, SUNBURY, PA. (LOWER WHARF.)
☞ Sole Agents, westward, at the celebrated Henry Clay Coal. jan 19-66

FINE MILLINERY.
The Fall and Winter stock of Goods at
Miss L. Weiser's Store,
Market Street, Sunbury,
TAKES THE LEAD.
Every article in the line of Millinery Goods can be purchased at her establishment, comprising of
LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, FRAMES, FLOWERS,
CRAPES, RIBBONS, LACES, TURQUOISE, and all the leading styles of ladies' Millinery wear,
NOTIONS, a general Variety. HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c.
The ladies of Sunbury and vicinity are invited to call and examine the gem goods now in my Store.
MISS L. WEISER.
November 16, 1872.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.
Just received from the cities an entire new stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of
BONNETS AND HATS.
FLOWERS, WREATHS,
Feathers, Frames, Laces, Ribbons, Turquoise,
and all the leading styles of fine Millinery.
I have spared neither pains nor expense to make my Fall Stock one of the most attractive ever offered to the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity.
All are invited to call and examine my stock.
M. L. GOSSLER.
45 South Fourth Street, below the S. V. R. R.,
SUNBURY, PA.
Nov. 2, 1872.

LADIES' FANCY GOODS
FALL STYLES AT
Miss Kate Black,
Market Square Sunbury, Pa.,
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Plaid and Plain Poplins, Worsted and Embroideries, Worsted Sacks and Shawls for Ladies and Children. All kinds of
LADIES' WOOLEN GOODS.
A general assortment of White Goods, Dress Trimmings, Laces, &c. A general variety of Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hose for ladies and gentlemen.
TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.
Everybody is invited to call and see them and buy cheap.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU,
Formerly sold by (H. T. Helmbold)
TRADE MARK.
KEARNEY'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
Is the only Known Remedy for Bright's Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.
Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor, pains, bearing in children, etc.
In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Fonfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.
KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, Etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.
KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by
KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y.
to whom all letters for information should be addressed.

AVOID QUACKS AND IMPOSTERS.
No Charge for Advice and Consultation.
Dr. J. B. Dyott, Graduate of *Jefferson Medical College*, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study), either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating, or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms, and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.
Send for the *Guide to Health*. Price 10 cents.
J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
104 Duane St., New York.
February 8, 1873.—1y.

C. W. KEEFER. C. W. BASSLER.
New Goods!
Dry Goods, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Oil Cloths, Glass and Nails
of every variety, at one low price, at
Keefer & Bassler's Store,
Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,
SUNBURY, PA.
All kinds of Grain taken in exchange same as cash. Call and see us.
KEEFER & BASSLER.
Sunbury, Feb. 1, 1873.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
902 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Have now ready their magnificent stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS.
JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, FANCY GOODS, EUROPEAN NOVELTIES,
ATTRACTVIE GOODS AT MODERATE FIXED PRICES.
902 Chestnut St. 902

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL
DR. JOHNSTON,
Physician of this celebrated Institution, has discovered the most certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy in the world for all
DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.
Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of 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 Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—these 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 of 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 ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.
MARRIAGE.
Married Persons or Young Men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness, (Loss of Procreative Power—Impotency), Nervous Excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other Disqualification, speedily relieved.
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.
Impotency, Loss of Power, 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.
A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.
Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keep them trifling month after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.
DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduated 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 Back and Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of 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.
A CERTAIN DISEASE.
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 suffering, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."
It is a melancholy fact that thousands DIE victims to this terrible disease, through falling into the hands of Ignorant or unskillful PRETENDERS, who, by the use of that deadly Poison, Mercury, &c., destroy the constitution, and incapable of curing, keep the unhappy sufferer month after month taking their noxious or injurious compounds, and instead of being restored to a renewal of Life Vigor and Happiness, in despair leave him with ruined Health to sigh over his galling disappointment.
To such, therefore, Dr. JOHNSTON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable Secrecy, and from his extensive practice and observations in the great Hospitals of Europe, and the first in this country, viz: England, France, Philadelphia and elsewhere, is enabled to offer the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all diseases of imprudence.
DR. JOHNSTON,
OFFICE, NO. 7, S. FREDERICK STREET,
BALTIMORE, M. D.
Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.
☞ No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send a portion of advertisement describing symptoms.
There are so many Paltry, Designing and Worthless Impusters advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and ruining the health of all who unfortunately fall into their power, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office.
ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.
The many thousands cured at this Establishment, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the representatives of the press 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. Shin diseases speedily cured.
March 1, 1873.—1y

Select Poetry.

INVENTORY OF A DRUNKARD.

A hut of logs without a door,
Minus a roof, and ditto floor;
A clapboard cupboard without crooks,
Nine children without shoes or frocks;
A wife that has not any bonnet
With ribbon bows and strings upon it,
Scolding and wishing to be dead,
Because she had not any bread.

A tea-kettle without a spout,
A meat-cask with the bottom out;
A "comfort" with the cotton gone,
And not a bed to put it on;
A handle without an ax,
A hatchet without wool or flax;
A pot-lid and a wagon-hub,
And two ears of a washing-tub;
Three broken plates of different kinds,
Some mackerel tails and bacon rinds;
A table without leaves or legs,
One chair and half a dozen pegs;
One open keg with hoops of brass,
One tumbler of dark-green glass;
A fiddle without any strings,
A gun-stock and two turkey wings.
O readers of this inventory,
Take warning by its graphic story;
For little any man expects,
Who wears good shirts with buttons in 'em,
Ever to put on cotton checks,
And only have brass pins to pin 'em.
'Tis, remember, little stitches
Keep the rent from growing great;
When you can't tell beds from ditches,
Warning words will be too late.

—*Alice Cary.*

Miscellaneous.

CREDIT MOBILIER OF AMERICA.

ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

We have several times been requested to publish the origin and early history of the Credit Mobilier, which has of late been making sad havoc of great men's names, and have refrained because the different statements heretofore made, all claiming to be true, have all differed from each other in important particulars. The following, which we believe to be correct, was written to the New York *Herald* by Benjamin E. Green, son of General Duff Green, with whom the Credit Mobilier originated:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 1, 1873.

To the Editor of the Herald:

My attention has been called to the report of the remarks of Messrs. Boyd and Smith, in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, in reference to the Credit Mobilier. The former said that the charter had been granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for $50,000, after $300,000 had been offered to the Legislature of New York and $150,000 to the Legislature of New Jersey for such a charter, but without success. Mr. Smith said the charter, stock book and papers were stolen and bodily carried to New York when the company known as the Credit Mobilier was organized. Neither of these statements is correct. The truth is as follows:

My father, General Duff Green, obtained the charter of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency from the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the session of 1858, and 1859. Not a dollar, not a cent, was paid, or offered or promised to any member of the Legislature for the charter. His purpose was to organize a company of American, Mexican and European capitalists, including the European holders of Mexican bonds, to build the Sabine and Rio Grande railroad in Texas, connecting with the New Orleans and Opelousas railroad on the Sabine, and to extend that road from the Rio Grande to the City of Mexico and the Pacific.

The then Governor, W. F. Packer, for some time hesitated to approve the act of incorporation—first, because of the extensive powers granted thereby, and second, because he doubted my father's ability to accomplish what he proposed by it. In the summer of 1859 my father went to Europe, with letters from President Buchanan, Senor Mata, then Mexican Minister at Washington, and Senor Ledory Tejada, now President of Mexico. He soon returned with written assurances from the European holders of Mexican bonds, acting through a committee and other capitalists, stating that, if Governor Packer would approve the charter, they would put into the enterprise $60,000,000 of Mexican bonds, and advance all the funds necessary to build the road from the Sabine to the City of Mexico and the Pacific. The documents he brought with him from Europe satisfied Governor Packer of the feasability of his plans and of the great public benefit to the United States and to Mexico, whereupon the Governor approved the charter on the 1st of November, 1859.

On the 5th of November, 1859, the company was duly and regularly organized in Philadelphia according to law, and the whole stock (50,000 shares) taken. The first Board of Directors were Duff Green, David R. Porter, Jacob Zeigler, Samuel R. Brooks and Oliver W. Barnes; Duff Green, President; William Halstead, Treasurer; Oliver W. Barnes, Secretary.

The necessity of additional legislation by the State of Texas, and for some satisfactory arrangement with Senor Teulero and others, who held a prior grant from Mexico for a railroad from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, caused some delay. In the fall of 1860 my father went to New Orleans to meet commissioners from the Mexican government, and to Texas on business of the road. Anticipating that he might need them at New Orleans or Austin, he took with him all the original books and documents, which Mr. Smith erroneously supposes were afterwards "stolen and carried bodily to New York," leaving with Oliver W. Barnes, the Secretary of the Company, in Philadelphia, copies. These originals still exist, and are safe in the possession of their proper and lawful custodians. In December, 1860, my father having satisfactorily arranged the business which had taken him to Louisiana and Texas, returned to Washington on his way to Europe, to consummate the above-mentioned agreement with the parties there. On reaching Washington he found civil war imminent. Mr. Lincoln and my cousin, Nidian Edwards, had married sisters, and my father held to Mr. Lincoln relations of intimate personal friendship. For that reason he was selected by President Buchanan and Senator Jeff Davis to bear from them to Mr. Lincoln an invitation to come to Washington at once, as Mr. Buchanan's guest, with assurances that he would be received at the White House with all the respect and honors due him as President-elect, and that by acting together they could put a stop to the secession movement and avoid a civil war. Mr. Lincoln seemed at first eager to accept the invitation, but afterwards declined, because Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio, opposed it. The *Herald* of January 8, 1861, contained a report of an interview between a reporter of that paper and my father on his return from his unsuccessful mission to Springfield.

Two or three years before the war my mother went to Georgia to pay me a short visit, and was there taken sick. In April, 1861, my father went to Georgia, hoping to find her sufficiently recovered to return to Washington; but as she could not be removed, he decided to remain with her and postpone his visit to Europe and the further prosecution of his great enterprise until the settlement of the political difficulties.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company was chartered by act of Congress, approved 1st of July, 1862. That act fixed the capital stock of the company at $100,000,000, and limited the amount of stock to be held by any one person to $200,000, thereby holding out the idea that it was to be a great national enterprise, which could not be "gobbled up" by a few individuals. But it was also provided that the company could be organized on a subscription of $2,000,000 and the payment of ten per cent. thereof, whereby it was placed in the power of $100,100 to control the enterprise. The idea was also held out to the public that the management was to be entrusted to men of high character, such as Erastus Corning, Wm. B. Ogden and others of like standing. Those gentlemen, however, relying on this general understanding, stood back on the dignity of their characters, waiting to be elected by the spontaneous action of the stockholders. But Dr. T. C. Durant had managed to secure the requisite proxies to elect himself as Vice-President, with a board to suit his purposes; and, to give some character to the organization, a large sum was paid to John A. Dix for the use of his name as President of the company. Durant's next step was to open a negotiation through George Francis Train and Charles M. Hall for the purchase of the charter of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency from Messrs. Halstead, Brooks and Barnes. But that could not be done legally, because neither of the last mentioned had any authority to transfer my father's interest, and Mr. Halstead refused to listen to any arrangement that did not protect my father's just rights. Failing in the attempt to purchase that charter, efforts were made to obtain a similar one in New York and New Jersey. I know nothing, except from hearsay, of $300,000 having been offered at Albany, and $150,000 at Trenton, as stated by Mr. Boyd, although I have reason to believe that in that Mr. Boyd's statement is correct; but he is altogether mistaken in saying that it was afterwards obtained from the Pennsylvania Legislature for $50,000. That sum was paid to Oliver W. Barnes and Charles M. Hall, and not to any member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. It was not paid as purchase money for the charter, but as a bribe to Barnes and Hall for their aid in an attempt to "steal" the charter, as hereinafter explained.

In the spring of 1863 my father was lying ill in one room of my house in Georgia and my mother in another. About that time the death of my cousin, Mr. Duff Green, of Fairmount, Virginia, was announced, and it was generally supposed that my father was dead. Tempted by an offer of $50,000, and perhaps emboldened by the idea of my father's death, Barnes and Hall were induced, on May 29, 1863, to fabricate false and fraudulent papers purporting to be "minutes of the proceedings of the commissioners named in the act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency," and a "certificate" of pretended subscriptions to the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency.

On the 1st of June, 1863, Barnes "affirmed" before James McCahen, an Alderman of Philadelphia, that these fraudulent "minutes" were "correct." On these fabricated papers and false affirmation, by deceitfully concealing the previous *bona fide* organization of the company by the commissioners in November, 1859, letters patent, dated June 1, 1863, were obtained from Governor A. G. Curtin, purporting to "create and erect the subscribers (i. e., those named in said fabricated papers) into one body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency."

These pretended letters patent were then turned over by Barnes and Hall to the Durant-Dix party in New York. They were obtained by fraud practiced on Governor Curtin, who doubtless signed them inadvertently, in the usual course of business, and in the confidence which every Governor of a State must necessarily repose in his official subordinates, whose business it is to prepare papers for his signature. But they were a mere nullity, there being no law authorizing their issue. They could have no effect whatever on the previously vested rights of the stockholders under the organization of 1859.

By a subsequent act of the Legislature, approved 26th March, 1864, the name of the "Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency" was changed to the "Credit Mobilier of America." My supposition is that the chief—if not the only—object of this change of name was to prevent inquiries being made by Messrs. Halstead, Brooks, Stephen Colwell and others, who, if they should happen to hear of the operations of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, would ask awkward questions, but would never suspect that the great Credit Mobilier of America, which was building the Union Pacific Railroad, claimed the "franchises, powers, rights, privileges" of their old Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency.

I am happy to inform you that my father is not dead, as you stated a few days since. At the age of eighty-two his mind is as clear, his eye as bright and his hand-writing as steady as they were forty years ago. He is now President of the lawful and genuine Credit Mobilier of America, whose officers are William Halstead, Treasurer; Benjamin E. Green, Secretary; Samuel R. Brooks, Jacob Zeigler and John Rice, Directors, with one vacancy, caused by the death of Stephen Colwell.

The Durant-Ames-Alley Credit Mobilier is a bogus concern, originating in fraud and based on fabricated papers, falsely "affirmed" to be correct, by which the charter was not stolen, as stated by Mr. Smith, but only attempted to be stolen.

BENJAMIN E. GREEN,
Sec'y of the Credit Mobilier of America.

A FELLOW, on being asked to write a testimonial for a patent clothes-wringer, produced the following: "I am immensely pleased with it. I purchased a load of wood, which proved green and unfit to burn. I ran the whole load through your clothes-wringer, and I have used the wood for kindling ever since."

JOSH BILLINGS was asked, "How fast does sound travel?" His idea is that it depends a good deal upon the noise you are talking about. The sound of a dinner-horn, for instance, travels half a mile in a second, while an invitation to get up in the morning I have known to be three-quarters of an hour going two pair of stairs, and then not have strength enough left to be heard.

An Arab Wedding Ball.

A curtain drawn across the door of the tent (writes a traveler in Algeria) concealed the bride, who, closely veiled, sat within, surrounded by women. On the outside between four and five hundred people were collected, and a clear space was kept in the middle for the dancers by two men with drawn swords, who vigorously applied, right and left, the flat of the blade to all who pressed too forward. On one side of the ring squatted the band, consisting of two men with instruments like flageolets and a drummer who occasionally accompanied the music with his voice.

In the centre was a middle-aged woman, dressed in the usual dark blue cotton garments, but decked with all her ornaments—ear-rings, bracelets and necklace—to which sundry charms and amulets, teeth of wild beasts, verses of the Koran sewn up in little bags, and various odds and ends, considered as protections from the evil eye, were suspended; a large circular brooch of silver or white metal—the same in form as those used by Scotch Highlanders—confined the loose folds across her bosom, and a small looking-glass dangled conveniently at the end of a string of sufficient length to allow of her admiring her charms in detail. Her face was uncovered, and her features were harsh and disagreeable, except the eyes, which were large and expressive, with that peculiar lustrous appearance given by the use of a mineral paint. Her feet were hardly visible from the length of her dress, and her finger-nails, together with the palms of her hands, were stained with henna. As soon as we had taken our stands in the front row, the music, which had ceased for a few minutes, struck up, and the lady in the midst commenced her performance.

Inclining her head languishingly from side to side, she beat time with her feet, raising each foot alternately from the ground with a jerking action, as if she had been standing on a hot floor, at the same time twisting about her body with a slow movement of the hands and arms. Several others succeeded her, and danced in the same style, with an equal want of grace. A powerful inducement to exert themselves was not wanting, for one of them more than once received some tolerably severe blows, both from a stick and the flat of a sword; what the reason was I do not know, but suppose that either she was lazy or danced badly.

While the dancing was going on, the spectators were not idle; armed with guns, pistols, and blunderbusses with enormous bell mouths, an irregular fire was kept up. Advancing a step or two into the circle, so as to show off before the whole party, an Arab would present his weapon at a friend opposite, throwing himself into a graceful attitude; then suddenly dropping the muzzle at the instant of pulling the trigger, the charge struck the ground close to the feet of the person aimed at. After each report the women set up a long-continued, shrill cry of "lu-lu, lu-lu," and the musicians redoubled their efforts. The advance of one man is usually the signal for others to come forward at the same time, all anxious to surpass their friends or neighbors in dexterity and grace. Ten or a dozen men being crowded in a small space, sometimes not more than six feet wide, brandishing their arms and excited by the mimic combat, firing often at random, it is not to be wondered at if accidents happen occasionally to the actors or to the bystanders.

HOW TO GET RID OF RATS.—Captain S. kept a hotel in the village of M., which—the hotel, not the village—was noted for its poor accommodations and meagre fare. One day a traveler came along, called for supper, partook without complaint of the slender repast set before him, paid the half-dollar which the captain demanded, and went on his way rejoicing, perhaps. So far nothing remarkable. But in about a week the traveler did what few ever did during the captain's reign—he came a second time and put up for the night. In the evening, as is usual in small towns, a crowd gathered around the bar-room fire conversing upon various subjects, when the captain began to complain of rats. They were the pest of his life, he said, and he would give anybody five dollars—yes, ten—if they would tell him a sure way of getting rid of them.

A dozen remedies were immediately suggested by the loungers. One prescribed poison; another suggested traps; another rat-terriers; while the fourth thought the best way was to singe one and let him go to scare the rest into vacating the premises. But, no; the captain had tried all these methods in vain. The rats scorned poison, avoided the traps and whipped the terrier. As for the singeing process, the captain reminded the promulgator of that brilliant idea that old Mrs. Glass' recipe for dressing a hare commenced with the important item, 'first catch your hare;' and in this case it seemed necessary to begin much in the same way. The traveler before mentioned spoke at this juncture.

'If you will give me ten dollars, sir,' said he to the landlord, 'I'll tell you how to get rid of your rats without fail.'

'I'll do it, sir! I'll do it,' said the captain, joyfully.

After handing the traveler the money, who insisted on receiving it before imparting the secret, he continued:

'Now, then, sir, what is your remedy for these pests?'

'Well, sir, perhaps you remember that I came along here and took supper with you about a week ago?'

'Yes, sir.'

'And you charged me fifty cents?'

'Yes, sir; that is my regular price. But what has this to do with rats?'

'I'm coming to it. I paid you for my supper, didn't I?'

'Yes.'

'Well, then, all I've got to say is, just set such a miserably poor supper before your rats as you set before me, and charge them fifty cents a head for it, and, my word for it, they won't stand it; they'll leave the house in disgust, and never come back.'

A SAILOR'S DESCRIPTION OF A RIDE ON HORSEBACK.—"I hired a very fine horse, and, mounted him bravely, laid his head east by south as near as might be according to our binnacle. But, though the wind was abaft the beam, and tide and all in his favor, and a brave commander upon his poop, what did he do but douse his stern, and run out his spanker-driver, and up with his taffrail, as if I was wearing him in a thundering heavy sea. I resolved to get the upper hand of this mutiny. I slipped my foot out of the chains for fear of any sudden capsize, and then I rapped him over the catsheads, instead of doing at all what I expected, up with his bowsprit and down with his quarter, as if struck by a whale under his forefoot. This was no far from true seamanship, and proved him to be so unbuilt for sailing, that I was content to disembark over his stern, and with slight collisions."

THE COLLECTING LAWYER.—"There is a certain style of legal gentleman," says an exchange, "well known to the profession and to business men as the 'collecting lawyer'—very respectable, very industrious and often quite successful. One of our leading wholesale houses having an unsettled claim against a Western customer (one of the tardy kind), sent it down to the office of the collecting person, with instructions to have it put through with all the celerity consistent with legal purity. The lawyer forwarded it to an attorney who had been recommended to him in the town where the dilatory tradesman resided, and in due time received the following reply, which, though sufficiently concise, was not regarded as encouraging:

'DEAR SIR: You will never get any spondulick from Ebenezer Weatherby. The undersigned called upon him yesterday, and found him with nary tile, his feet upon the naked earth, and not clothes enough up