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SUNBURY AMERICAN.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 28. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1862. OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 2.

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One square of 12 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
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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.

Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College,

N. E. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the 18th year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time a diploma, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, Attorney at Law.

February 8, 1862.—1y

THE LATEST STYLE OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

GARMENTS,

ARE CONSTANTLY MADE AT THE

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment OF

JACOB O. BECK,

Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

THE subscriber has just received and opened a large assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as

CLOTHS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

of the latest styles. In addition to his stock he is constantly receiving new supplies from the city, keeping a full assortment of the most substantial and latest styles of Goods in the city markets.

He is prepared to make to order all kinds of Gentlemen's and Boy's wear, such as

DRESS COATS, FROCK COATS, BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, PANTALOONS, &c., &c.,

of the very latest style, and in the most substantial manner, at short notice.

Any Goods not on hand, will be furnished from Philadelphia, by giving two days' notice.

☞ Call and examine my stock. No charges made for showing.

JACOB O. BECK.

Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE FREEZER!

As Improved for 1859 and 1860.

BY F. KETCHAM & CO., 289 Pearl st., New York.

THE only Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The one hastens the freezing of the cream—the other removes it as fast as frozen.

The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity of ice.

The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure.

For sale in all the principal cities and towns in the Union.

Each Freezer accompanied with a book of recipes and full directions.

PRICES.

3 quarts,	$3 00
4 quarts,	4 00
6 quarts,	5 00
8 quarts,	6 00
14 quarts,	8 00
20 quarts,	12 00

Apply to H. B. MASSER, Sunbury, Pa.

March 29, 1862.

ROCKEFELLER & BOYER,

Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa

A. JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON H. BOYER respectfully announce that they have entered into partnership in the practice of Law, and will continue to attend to all business entrusted to their charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Montour, promptly faithfully and carefully. Special attention will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the GERMAN language.

Office—Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel.

Sunbury, February 4, 1860.

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.

THE subscriber, having opened in Thompson's Brick Building, Mill street, Danville, a large and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

comprising the best brands of Brandies, Gin, Old Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, Cogniac and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesale, at the lowest city prices. Tavern-keepers, by buying of us, can save a lotter freight.

Persons desirous of purchasing liquors for

FAMILY USE,

may rely upon being furnished with a pure and undoubtedly article.

☞ Being determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to.

JEREMIAH S. HALL.

Danville, June 16, 1860.

Save your Fruit,

BY using Mason's Patent Sheet Metal Screw Top Preserve Jar.

MASON'S PATENT SHEET METAL SCREW TOP!

All that is necessary being to screw the Cap down on the Rubber Gasket, which is placed outside on the shoulder of the Jar, ¼ of an inch distant on the top; prevent the possibility of the flavor of the fruit being injured by coming in contact with the rubber.

Persons desiring these Jars can be supplied by giving their orders with H. B. MASSER, Agent.

Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

Washington House,

NORTHUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA,

(*Near the Bridge.*)

THE subscriber having leased this well known Tavern Stand, lately kept by Mrs. C. S. Brown, spectfully informs the public that he is refitting and refitting the premises, and will be prepared to entertain, in a comfortable manner, his numerous friends throughout the county, and all who may patronize his establishment.

April 12, 1862. JOSEPH VANKIRK.

Franklin House,

REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cor. Howard and Franklin Street, a few Squares West of the Baltimore Central Railroad Depot, BALTIMORE.

☞ TERMS, $1 PER DAY.

G. LEISENRING, Proprietor.

July 16, 1859.—tf

The St. Louis,

Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house, since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; its apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan. Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE

April 12, 1862.—1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS.

Greater Results from our War than from England's Twenty-three Years' War with France.

In the last number of the New York *Ledger* Mr. Everett takes issue with the English journalists who argue that our struggle with the rebellion is hopeless and unreasonably prolonged. He cites numerous historical precedents to prove that we have accomplished greater results in sixteen months than England, in alliance with all the powers of Europe, was able to achieve in twenty-three years, while battling against the French.

The following are some of the precedents which are cited by Mr. Everett:

"If we except the victories of England at sea and the conquest of the maritime colonies of France—the results of the naval superiority of Great Britian, and which may be compared to the almost uniform success of the naval operations of the United States, the war against revolutionary France presented for nearly twenty years an almost unbroken series of reverses; of feebly conducted abortive, and sometimes frightfully disastrous expeditions, such as that against Walcheren, on the part of England, and shameful defeats, territorial partitions and dynastic overturns on the part of her allies. In fact, the historian Alison, not inclined certainly to magnify the prowess of France, nor disparage that of England and her allies, after naming the gallant British officers who led the storming parties at the assault of Caudad Rodrigo, on the 11th of January, 1812, (just twenty years from the invasion of France by the Prussians), enthusiastically exclaims, 'with the exploits of these brave men BEGAN the fall of the French empire."

"'But the Union forces' (it is said) are constantly retreating, constantly defeated, you are outnumbered and outgeneraled; again we tell you it is wicked to carry on the war; your cause is hopeless.' Is it more so than that of the allies when the Duke of Brunswick was beaten back from the heights of Valmy in 1792; when the allies were defeated and the Duke of York driven from Dunkirk by Houchard in 1793, 'an event,' says Alison, 'which changed the whole face of the war from the German ocean to the Mediterranean sea;' when Jourdan cleared Belgium of the allied forces in 1794; when the first coalition was dissolved by the peace of Basle in 1795; when, in 1796, the first marvelous campaign of Bonaparte commenced in Italy, which after a series of victories unparalleled in modern history, ended in the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797? Is our cause less promising than that of the allies when the British navy, their right arm, which seldom struck but to conquer, was paralyzed by the great mutiny of 1797, and the Bank of England suspended specie payment not to be resumed for twenty years; when, in 1798, the rebels, sustained by a French auxiliary force, defeated the English army and established a provisional government of the heart of Ireland; when, in 1799 the Duke of York, at the close of the sixth year of the war, evacuated Holland, with the fragments of the greatest force which had been fitted out from England during the contest, thus breaking up the second coalition, and confirming, says Alison, 'in a signal degree, both on the continent and at home, the general impression that the English soldiers had irrevocably declined from their former high renown.'

"Is our cause as hopeless as that of the allies, when Napoleon in 1800, running the gauntlet of the Nelson's fleet, returned from Egypt, overthrew the Directory, raised an army by stamping his foot on the ground, burst the passage of St. Gothard, recovered Genoa, gained the great victory of Marengo, and thus enabled Moreau to move forward to that of Hohenlinden, and compelled Austria to sign another treaty of peace at Luneville? Are our prospects darker than those of England when at the close of the first decade of the war, she dismissed 'the pilot that weathered the storm,' celebrated a grand apotheosis of imbecility in the person of the Addinton ministry, and patched up the peace of Amiens, without the attainment of any one of the objects for which a ruinous war of ten years had been waged? Is our future less hopeful than that of the allies, when this short lived truce was broken, and the Emperor Napoleon, having held the entire arms-bearing population of England on foot for months, to repel a threatened invasion, broke into Germany in 1805, shook the wretched Mack and thirty-three thousand veterans out of Ulm by the fear of his name, struck the terrific blow at Austerlitz, which laid Austria for a third time at his feet, abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and broke the lion heart of Pitt? Are not our chances of final success at least as good as those of the allies the following years, when Prussia was reduced to the dimensions of a province by the overthrow at Jena, and Russia, tamed and subdued at Eylau and Friedland, was content to accept the peace of Tilsit.

"Did the prospect brighten for England when Junot, in 1808, marched with a French army through Spain, established himself as a conqueror at Lisben, and drove the house of Braganza into exile beyond the sea; or, when all that was effected by the auxiliary forces of England, was the convention of Cintra by which that French army was sent home in safety, and the British generals who negotiated it (Sir Arthur Wellesley among the rest) were recalled in disgrace to England? Have we any greater reason for discouragement than England, after the disastrous retreat of Sir John Moore from Spain—his noble army demoralized by his flight, which was precipitated to such a degree that casks of dollars were abandoned and rolled down the mountains. That retreat was conducted indeed with Roman fortitude by the gallant commander and crowned with glory by the heroism of its close, although in the words of the national historian, a sort of despair seized upon the public mind of England, when the news came that 'the British army instead of making Napoleon prisoner in the heart of Spain, was expelled, after a disastrous retreat, with the loss of its general, from the Spanish peninsula.' Napoleon a prisoner in Spain.'

"Scarcely had the retreat of Sir John Moore commenced, when the tidings being brought to the French Emperor then in Spain, that Austria was preparing for war, he rushed back to France, raised an army, marched on Vienna, which capitulated on his approach, and after superhuman struggles and perils on the Danube, gained the decisive victory of Wagram, which laid Austria for a fourth time in the dust. If fortune seemed, about three weeks after the battle of Wagram, to smile upon the cause of the allies in Spain, by the victory of Wellington at Talavera, so honorable to him and the British arms, that transcient smile was soon changed to her wonted frown. For the best of military and political reasons, Lord Wellington abandoned Spain, withdrew with his army into Portugal, and entrenched himself within the three fold lines of Torres Vedras.

"We are told indeed that the inauspicious and unfriendly tone of the British press represents the feelings neither of the government nor of a majority of the people of England, and this there is reason to believe. The steadiness with which Lord Palmerston has resisted the clamors for intervention, and the rebuke administered by Lord Russell to the blockade-runners from Nassau, who, after violating every principle of the law of nations, have the effrontery to demand the protection due only to honest trade, are much to the credit of those ministers and the government of which they are the heads. We cannot perhaps much wonder that the public press of England, with a few honorable exceptions, is, in this respect, so little in harmony with the temper and policy of the government, when we remember with what ferocity the conduct of their own generals and the policy of their own rulers was assailed in the war of the French revolution. We foreigners certainly cannot expect to be more handsomely treated than their own ministers, their own commanders, their own country, during the various fortunes of the great contest over which we have just cast a glance. 'The editors of the daily press,' says Colonel Napier, with reference to the convention of Cintra, 'broke forth with such a torrent of rabid malevolence, that all feelings of right and justice were overborne, and the voice of truth entirely stifled by the obstreperous cry.'"

Noses: A Chapter Out of Lavater.

How beautiful are the noses on the Egyptian sculptures! You may spend hours in studying them on covers of porphyry sarcophagi. But if you would have all the majesty of a nose, look at the Greek Jupiter; or if all the masculine beauty, study the Apollo.

If you turn to the left on first entering the British Museum, you pass into a gallery of Roman portrait busts. Several are of doubtful or unknown personages, and a number, I am sorry to observe, have lost their noses by the accidents of fifteen or twenty centuries; but there are the busts and noses entire, and to all appearance faithfully accurate, of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Nero, Domitian, Antoninus, Caligula, and a few imperial ladies. Suppose one were to transpose the two noses of Nero and Julius Cæsar. Each face would be made monstrous. Nero's is monstrous as it is. He has been called handsome, but his nose is that of a demon of cruelty and lust. And this notion of a transposition of noses reminds me that the change of this one feature is all that is necessary for the most effectual disguise. A false nose is as delusive as an entire mask. A false eye must be matched in color with the true one or there is a disagreeable contrast; but a man who has the misfortune to require a false nose must get one in harmony with his whole face, and one which is therefore a true expression of his character, or the effect will be very unpleasant. No two faces are alike; no two noses will suit the same face; and none but a nose of wax will suit two faces. "Nose of wax!" A pliable character is one whose nose may be moulded to any contour.

If you look at the progress of the individual life, the contour of the nose marks all its stages. Who ever saw a baby with a Roman or aquiline nose, or even a Grecian? The baby-nose is a little snub, the nose of weakness and undevelopment. The child's nose keeps its inward curve; in youth it straightens; and then comes in certain characters and races, the bold, outward curve of the aquiline or the stronger prominence of the Roman. It may stop any point in this march of progress, and present a case of arrested development. And we all feel instinctively that a certain shaped nose is the proper index of a certain character.

When I had pondered Lavater, and surveyed antiquities in stone and bronze, frescoes and vases, I looked into the collections of portraits of distinguished men, looking especially, as we always do and must look, at the most prominent feature. What wonderful noses they have! There was not such a nose in all Europe, in his time, as that worn upon the face of the Emperor Charles V.; and those of Henry IV., Pope Alexander VII., Charles XII. of Sween, and Frederick II. of Prussia, were scarcely less remarkable. The fierce nose of the youthful Napoleon, compacted into the massive one of the Emperor; and then, for a soldierly and heroic nose, where would you look for a finer one than that which marked, among a million, the striking face of Wellington? All that was greatein firmness, patience, and heroism in the character of Washington, is stamped upon his nose.

DISLOYALTY IN ILLINOIS.—The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune from Springfield, Illinois, announced that loyal democrats of that State are denouncing the action of the recent Breckinridge State Convention. He says:

"The War Democrats here are on the rampage. General McClernand, Judge Scates and other gentlemen of that side of the democratic house openly repudiate it. Gen. John A. Logan has already done so in advance, in a very strong speech delivered at Carbondale. Judge Scates was treated in a most ungentlemanly manner in the Convention. He offered a series of resolutions endorsing Mr. Lincoln's letter to Horace Greely, and urging a vigorous prosecution of the war: but they were lain on the table without reading.

"The Douglas Democrats in the northern part of the State cannot go where John A. McClernand and John A. Logan refuse to lead, and they will not. A delegate from Stephenson county, in Committee, offered a part of Douglas' last speech—the great speech of his life—to be incorporated into the resolutions. But A. L. Knapp, a Member of Congress from this district, fairly scouted at him, and the Stephenson gentleman left in disgust."

An old gentleman traveling some years ago, inside the Bath mail, had two ladies, sisters, for companions. The younger, an invalid soon fell asleep, and the old gentleman expressed his regret to see so charming a young lady in ill health.

"Ah, yes indeed," sighed the elder sister, "a disease of the heart."

"Dear me!" was the sympathetic response, "at her age?" Ossification, perhaps?"

"O, no, sir, a lieutenant!"

From California.

The San Francisco papers contain full details of the disaster to the Pacific mail steamer Golden Gate. From some of the statements made by the survivors of the wreck we copy the following interesting incidents:

A LADY'S EXPERIENCES.

Mrs. Gough, a first-cabin passenger, says:

"Most of the passengers in our boat, finding we were drifting to sea, began screaming in the wildest manner. Some tried to repeat snatches of prayers, in the midst of which they broke into wild and blasphemous language. We were now a good way out to sea, and saw a boy and a large fat man swimming towards our little craft. Unable to take them in, we requested that they should cling to the boat. The boy, who was one of the hands on board the steamer, did so for some distance; but the fat man, who was on a life preserver, wanted to come in, and had to be beaten back by a rope, as the chances were that we let him, our already swamped vessel must go under water. He hung on for two hours and a half.

"We now saw a boat making for us, the first thing like relief seen. When the boat hailed us, not a man on board was able to reply—no one, in fact, for some time being able to manage the boat, all weeping, praying and yelling, showing the most abject cowardice—not one on board having ability or nerve enough even to bail out the boat. The boat which came alongside contained about eight persons. I got into this boat and we started for shore, they having placed me at the stern to pilot them. The sun was just setting, and we had rowed about an hour, when we discovered a boat signalizing us with a white flag. We waited till she came up, when some one on board cried out: 'Hold on, that's the first mate; we're all right—he knows the shore!' On making inquiries, we found the boat was full of drowning men, and swamped. The first mate said it was impossible to land on account of the breakers, and that he would have to steer for Manzanillo—that it was only twelve hours' row. He rose up in the boat with an oar in his hands, and said that he only came along for women and children and the first man that stirred he would brain with the oar.

A MOTHER'S HEROISM.

Mr. Ben Holladay, of New York, gives a thrilling story of the scenes on board the steamer. As soon as the flames were discerned Captain Hudson ordered all persons forward, but so rapid was the progress of the fire that communication between the bow and stern was almost instantaneously cut off. Then ensued frightful scenes. The more timid men and women began to jump overboard, whilst Captains Hudson and Pearson (the latter a passenger) cried out, "For God's sake, don't jump—don't jump—wait till she beaches and you'll be safe." But the panic stricken could not restrain themselves, and leaped into the sea before the ship had neared the breakers. But the great majority behaved with greater coolness, and maintained their presence of mind and firmness at the most critical moment. One lady, whose name our informant did not know, approached him, bearing an infant in her arms. She said, "I believe you are Mr. Holladay." "Yes, madam." Can you save my child?" "I don't know, madam, that I shall be able to save even myself." "If my children (she had another child three years of age) can be saved, I will consent to be burned in that fire." As she spoke, she solemnly pointed to the cracking flames as they furiously raged in the centre of the ship. She never left the vessel—perished, probably, by drowning, but her infant and older child were saved.

Later News from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool, Sept. 13th, and Queenstown, Sept. 14th, arrived here this morning. She brings 168 passengers, including Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Minister. The Scotia passed the Europa going into Liverpool, on the evening of the 13th inst.

It is asserted that a general amnesty to Garibaldi and his followers is all but determined upon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Daily News* has an article in defence of American heroism and patriotism, and condemns the sophistry of those who find fault that the Americans are not sufficiently despondent.

The Liverpool *Post* advocates mediation, and argues that England is the power to meditate and Lord Palmerston the man.

The *Index*, the London organ of the Confederates, says, that George N. Sanders brought no communication whatever from the Confederate Government to the European Commissioners.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent gives a version of Gen. Butler's difficulty with the French Consul at New Orleans, very unfavorable to Gen. Butler.

Important discoveries are said to have been made to enable jute to be used to a great extent as a substitute for cotton. The article had advanced nearly fifteen per cent. since the first of the month, and the market was greatly excited. Hemp is also considerably higher.

Serious disturbances had occurred at Pressnitz, Moravia, owing to the stoppage of the cotton factories. The riots continued three days, when they were stopped by the military.

It is stated that the Queen of England has formally demanded the hand of the Princess Alexandria, of Denmark, for the Prince of Wales.

FRANCE.

The Prince of Wales and his bride elect leave Brussels early next week, to join the Queen in Germany.

ITALY.

It is reported that Victor Emanuel will soon visit Paris.

A distinguished English physician has been sent to Garibaldi.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The London *Times* to-day has an article on the justifications which are now being put forth in the North for the war, and says, this symptom is a hopeful one, for if reason is to be the arbitor, it is certain the war policy can never be sustained. It refutes the arguments of Edward Everett and others.

APPLE JELLY.—Pour into a stewpan a quart of cold water; throw into it, as quickly as they can be peeled, cored and weighed four pounds of boiling apples of fine flavor—codlings are the best; stew them till the fruit is well broken; strain through a jelly-bag; to every quart of this juice allow one pound and a half of sugar. This makes a beautiful jelly to preserve other fruits in.

THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL TAX.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COLLECTORS.

The collectors appointed under the recent act of Congress, to collect the national tax, are making their arrangements and will soon commence operations. The Commissioner of Revenue at Washington has just issued the following important regulations, which are of vital interest to our business community:

1. All mechanics, except those who merely do repairs, must be registered as manufacturers, and must take out a license as such if their annual sales amount to $1,000.

2. But mechanics and other manufacturers who sell their own manufactures at the place where they are produced are not required to take out an additional license as traders. This does not include rectifiers, who must pay both licenses.

3. If manufacturers have an office, depot, store-room, or agency, at a place different from the place where the goods are made, or if they sell the manufactures of others, in addition to their own, they must pay a traders' as well as a manufacturers' license. Thus, a tobacconist who both makes cigars and keeps for sale goods in his line which he has purchased, must take out both licenses. So must a druggist, who also makes patent articles, or medicines, &c., for which he has a private formula or receipt.

4. Persons keeping bar-rooms or saloons, for the sale of liquors, must take out a liquor dealer's license. If they also furnish food, they must, in addition, take out an eating-house license; and the sale of cigars, &c., requires a tabacconist's or retail dealer's license besides. Billiard tables require a special license, and bagatelle tables are reckoned as billiards.

5. Commission merchants who are also ship or commercial brokers are required to take out two licenses.

6. Grocers selling flour by the barrel, or salt by the sack, or any other article in the original package, are reckoned as wholesale dealers.

7. Stamps must be attached to the papers requiring them at the time of their execution, and must be obliterated by the person writing his initials upon them. Telegraphic despatches must be stamped and effaced when delivered to be transmitted. But railroad and telegraph companies are not required to stamp their own despatches over their own lines.

8. Arrangements will be made with the collector of this district to supply stamps to parties desiring to purchase $50 worth or over, at the rates of discount established by the Treasury Department.

9. Notes and bills of exchange drawn for a certain sum, with interest, will be stamped according to the principal sum. Foreign currency will be estimated at the real par of exchange; the pound sterling, for instance, at the rate fixed for sovereigns, not at the nominal rate of $4 83, nor at the market rate of exchange, which is now something above the real par.

10. On and after October 1st the following instruments must be stamped: All agreements, appraisements, checks, sight drafts, promissory notes, inland and foreign bills of exchange, bills of lading to foreign ports, packages, &c., per express, bonds, certificates of stock, or profit, of deposit in banks, of damages, and all other certificates, charter parties, brokers', memorandums, conveyances, mortgages, leases, telegraph despatches, custom-house entries and manifests, policies of insurance—life, marine and fire, and renewals of same—passage tickets to foreign ports, powers of attorney, proxies, probate of wills, protests, warehouse receipts, and writs or other original process for commencing suit. Also, patent medicines, perfumeries, and playing-cards.

In reference to public houses and liquor dealers exclusively, it is defined that in a tavern or public house where liquor is sold, licenses must be taken for each business, the license for the tavern to be according to the rental, and the license for liquor in all cases of retail to be twenty dollars. By retail is understood any quantity under three gallons. To sell above that quantity is wholesale, and the license is one hundred dollars. Restaurants which furnish bedding, and which keep liquors, are required to obtain three licenses—first a tavern license, secondly a license for the liquor bar, of twenty dollars, and thirdly, a license for the eating bar, costing ten dollars, when the receipts amount to or exceed one thousand dollars per year. Eating houses are permitted to keep confectionery without an additional license. All dealers in liquor by retail are required to pay a license of twenty dollars per year. The penalty for refusal or failure to take out license is a fine of three times the amount of duty or tax imposed by the law, one-half of which goes to the informer. These taxes are, of course, in addition to the State and city licenses now imposed, and the accumulation of expenses will materially affect the smaller dealers, who abound in every part of the city. The prosecution of delinquents is made imperative on the collectors, who hold the names and residences of all dealers, so that escape from the penalty is next to impossible.—*Philada. Press.*

HEROIC CONDUCT OF TWO LADIES.—The conduct of two young ladies of Danville, Ky., on the occasion of the arrival the Rebels at that place, was equal to our idea of Spartan courage. For many months a beautiful specimen of the national flag has floated from the residence of Mrs. Taylor, an estimable widow lady, and when the Rebels took possession of Danville, was but natural that they should seek to remove the hated emblem. A squad of half-a-dozen men were sent to Mrs. Taylor's residence, to take possession of the flag, but they were confronted at the door of the residence by Miss Maria and Miss Matti Taylor, the two accomplished and charming daughters of the patriotic widow, the young ladies announcing their determination to defend the cherished banner. The chivalrous half-dozen returned to their commander and reported that it would require a force equal to a full company to capture the flag, and a company was accordingly despatched to make the capture Arriving in front of Mrs. Taylor's residence, the commander of the company demanded the surrender of the flag; but the two young ladies again made their appearance, bearing the flag between them, each armed with a revolver. In response to the demand for the flag, the ladies informed their persecutors that they would never surrender it to Rebels, and, drawing their pistols, vowed that they would shoot the first Rebel that polluted the sacred emblem with his foul touch. The company of Rebels retired, leaving the ladies in quiet possession of their flag, which they yet retain.—*Louisville Journal.*

George Francis Train in Phila'd.

The irrepressible George Francis Train, of Boston, spoke in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia last night, on returning from Washington. He made a characteristic "spread eagle" speech, spiced with the usual amount of egotism, and among other things, said:

"I have found the English people out.—They are a nation of cowards. Slap them in the face; kick them; and there is no fight in them. I have come from Washington where I saw Mr. Seward, and in conversation with him, spoke of how our vessels, the Tuscarora for instance, have been refused the privilege of obtaining coal in English ports, and I asked him why it is that British ships are allowed to get coal in these waters? I would send them out as our vessels are sent out.

"It is time that we emancipate ourselves from our reverential idea with regard to the English nation. I tell you there is no fight in them. I have told them this in their halls of public discussion:—'You have insulted us when you thought we could not recent it, as in the Trent affair. You threw down the gauntlet. We gave up the men because it suited our purpose to do so. But the gauntlet is there. We mean to take it up. We know you are cowards, but you shall fight, whether you wish to or not.

"But who is it that will fight the English? We Americans are educated to take a man of our own size—never to strike a woman nor an old man. Therefore, we must never fight England; we will leave that for the Irish to do. [Applause.] One of the hopes of my life is to see an Irishman on the throne of England.

"I will tell you that their country is trembling on the brink of a revolution. The people are thinking. All Ireland is on fire. The beacon lights are lit. They only wait the result of the contest in this country, and then all Europe is in flames. We are fighting for all the world. We are fighting the great battle of humanity.

"Resuming my statistics, that in Lancashire there are four hundred and fifty thousand operatives in the factories absolutely starving, why is it that, after years of hard toil, they should not, many of them, have saved enough to preserve them from this wretched condition? Let me tell you the reason. Their customary wages are eighteen pence per diem (thirty-seven cents), out of which they must support their families and pay taxes.

"The people are so enslaved by the aristocracy as to be brought down to this miserable condition. When there is plenty they receive eighteen pence per day, and live; when famine comes they get nothing, and die. I have seen those people ready to rise in revolt, and I have said to them: 'Wait a little longer; there's a good time coming; your time will come one of these days.' The people are just beginning to think for themselves in England.

"Let me confess that I have come back from England with a magnificent idea of my own abilities, and I am going to take the field against Wendell Phillips, if he is willing to risk the encounter. [Applause.] Charles Sumner shall not go back to the United Senate if my efforts can prevent it. [Cheers.]

"Let me tell you what Mr. Seward said to me. He said, 'Mr. Train, party is not patriotism.' The President said, 'There are but two parties now in this country—one the party of patriots and the other the party of traitors.' Mr. Seward also said, 'The meanest men are sometimes more loyal than the greatest.' The slave loves his country more than his liberty.

"The Irish stands around the flag more faithfully than those who try to disorganize the army, put McClellan out and break up the Administration.

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell, said Mr. Seward: 'You cannot stop God's water-works; the great wheels turn around, the wheat comes down, the big millstones move, and the wheat will come out good flour in all good time.'"

Washington's Opinion of Northern and Southern Soldiers.

The following is an extract from an unpublished letter from General Washington to Mr. Lund Washington, dated at New York, June 12th, 1776:

"We have lately had a general review, and I am much pleased in informing you that we made a better appearance and went through our exercises more like soldiers than I had expected.

"The southern states are rash and blamable in the judgment they form of their brethren of the four New England States. I do assure you, with all my partiality for my own countrymen and prejudices against them, I cannot but consider them the flower of the American army. They are a strong, vigorous and hardy people, inured to labor and toil, which our people seldom are; and though our hot and eager spirits may suit better in a sudden and desperate enterprise yet in the way in which wars are now carried on, you must look for permanent advantages only from that patient and persevering temper which is the result of labor.

"The New Englanders are cool, considerate and sensible, while we are all fire and fury. Like their climate they maintain an equal temperature, whereas we cannot shine but we burn. They have a uniformity and a stability of character to which the people of no other states have any pretentions; hence, they must and will always preserve their influence in this great empire. Were it not for the drawbacks and disadvantages which the influence of their popular opinion on the subject of government have on their army, they soon might, and probably would, give law to it."

"SMALL LIES."—H. W. Beecher, in a recent sermon upon faithfulness in small things said:

"I do not know any Lawyer that pays such prices as the devil pays when he buys men. Here is a man who sells himself for about one-eighth of a pound of chicory in a pound of coffee. He prepares his commodity with a lie and retails it with another lie. Every time a man commits a known dishonesty, he sells his soul, and thousands are selling themselves by little driblets. And I think that a man who sells himself thus, cheats himself. No, he cheats the devil. The devil pays too much for him. I am informed that before the commutation system was abandoned by the ferry company men of property and standing in society, would boldly declare that they had a commutation ticket in their pocket when they had none, for the sake of going through without paying! They lied for one cent! I pity the devil. I do not know what he does with such men. It is awful to be chief magistrate of a parcel of men like these. I cannot understand how these exiguous, thrice-squeezed men can be managed!"

Daniel Webster in His Coffin

We find the following account of the private funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster, and of the inspection of his illustrious father's remains, in this week's issue of the Plymouth Rock:—

The tomb of Marshfield once again opens wide its portals to receive the last of the sons of the "Great Expounder."

The funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster took place in Marshfield on Wednesday, Sept. 10. The body was brought down from Boston in a richly comparisoned hearse, with four horses, by way of Hingman and South Shore. Several coaches conveyed his Boston friends from the Kingston depot, while a large assemblage gathered from the neighboring towns. Rev. M. Alden, the village pastor, conducted the services, the body resting on his father's writing table in the library, according to his dying request. A large procession followed his body to the tomb, where the coffin was deposited with the family whom a nation mourns.

By request of Peter Harvey, Esq., and others, the oaken box containing the great statesman's coffin was opened, and the metallic cover of the glass removed. How were the feelings of those personal friends stirred within them to find those lineaments and features which no man ever looked upon to forget, retaining the same color and impress—natural as when ten years ago they gave him up to the grave.

The eyes were more sunken, but the heavy shadows beneath the brows were always there in life. Even in death, and for a decade the captive of a grave, that kingly presence inspired the same deep reverence and speechless awe as when in the living temple of his matchless mind.

Said one who looked upon his face again, "I forgot all else, and cannot tell you anything of the tomb or surrounding objects' The velvet pall with its rich embroidery was in perfect preservation, though deprived of its primitive gloss.

In silence the lid was dropped and the box reclosed. Farewell, thou great departed! Earth's communion with the is o'er.—No more shall human eye behold that face over which thought and feeling once flashed the light and shade of that "imperial mind." Rest noble statesman, with thy patriot sons. Thy memory "still lives" enshrined in a nation's admiration and gratitude."

Honor to Pennsylvania.

There is no doubt that the sudden and swift rising of such a vast body of Pennsylvania State Volunteers (75,000 men) and throwing them on the Southern border of the State, has had a great deal to do with cooling the Rebel desire for a march upon Baltimore, or an invasion of Pennsylvania, and may have had little to do with their flight out of Maryland. These volunteers were this week crossing over into Maryland to protect their own State, by acting as an immediate support to the National army; and in many a contingency which might have arisen, such a tremendous force might have decided the fortunes of the day.

A very large proportion of this Pennsylvania army was from the rural districts and the villages, and was composed of hardy fellows, thoroughly familiar with shot-gun rifle—a class which has not entered upon this war in any such number in the Northern States as the same class has done in the South and Southwest. They were out in the South by invasion, and it has been threatened invasion which has called them to arms in Pennsylvania, as well as in Ohio and other Free States. Formed into companies and regiments, a very short time makes such men fit for actual service in the field.

General Lee did not expect to have this vast additional army to contend with when he entered Maryland. His blows were to be so quick and heavy as to paralyze the North and induce it to accede to terms of submission or disunion. But the people of Maryland failed him; Baltimore was too hard a nut for him to crack; Washington was securely defended by an army twiceas large as his own, and a loyal hostsprung out of the soil of Pennsylvania that was almost sufficient of itself in a few weeks to annihilate his ragged Rebels. These gallant volunteers of the Keystone State deserve all applause for the alacrity with which they sprung to arms, and the splendid patriotism they have shown; and even if they should take no part in the actual work of the battle-field, have earned the honor and credit of having done much to discourage and crush the Rebellion.—*New York Times Sept. 20.*

General Steven's Last Battle.

The following extract from a private letter of Captain William T. Lush, a meritorious officer who was Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General Stevens, gives interesting details of the manner of his General's death. It was written immediately after the battle of Chantilly, in which Gen. Stevens was killed.

"Whenever anything desperate was to be performed Kearney and Stevens were always selected—with this difference, though—that Stevens was rarely credited with what he did, while Kearney's praises were very properly puddished. On Monday's fight the General's son and I were walking together in the rear of the Seventy-ninth regiment, when Captain Stevens was wounded. Finding that he was able to move off without assistance, I continued to follow the regiment. Soon the General came up on foot. 'Have you seen your son?' I asked. 'Yes,' said he, 'I know that he is wounded,' and then added: 'Captain Lush, I wish you would pass to the left of the line and push the men forward in that direction.' I did as I was ordered, and on my return found that the General had been killed and the troops badly slaughtered.

"The General, you have read, was shot while holding the flag of the Seventy-ninth regiment in his hand. There were five men shot holding the same flag in about twenty minutes' time. I found the sixth man standing almost alone, at the edge of some woods, still clinging hopelessly to the colors. I drew him back to the crest of a hill, a couple of hundred yards, and gathered a few of the