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SUNBURY AMERICAN

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

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One square of 12 lines, 3 times, \$1.00 Every subsequent insertion, 25 Cts. One square, 3 months, 2.50 Six months, 4.50 One year, 8.00

Advertisements of 5 lines, per annum, with the privilege of inserting different advertising weekly, 16.00. Business notices inserted in the Local Columns of the Morning and Evening, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. Larger Advertisements at special rates.

JOB PRINTING. We have connected with our establishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute, in the most elegant style, every variety of Printing.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY. THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE CAN BE OBTAINED. DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most certain, speedy and only effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back, Limbs, Stomach, the Kidneys and bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Gonorrhoea, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Loss of the Constitution of the Heart, Spleen, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Pain of the Head, Throat, Now or skin, Affections of the Lungs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Dropsy, Disorders arising from the Salivary Glands of the face, those secret and solitary practices more fatal than any other, and all the various diseases of the Urinary System, including the most brilliant hemorrhages, retarding marriage, &c., impotency, &c.

YOUNG MEN who have become the victims of Salivary Glands, that dreadful and destructive disease, which sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant fortunes, who might otherwise have entered brilliant careers with the honors of a noble and useful life, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE. Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, &c., should be examined by Dr. J. Johnson, who will advise them as to the propriety of marriage, and if necessary, will advise them to abstain from it until they are restored to health.

ORCHIDACEA VEGETABLES. Call for the most beautiful and interesting plants, including the most rare and destructive ones to both body and mind. The system is deranged, the physical and mental faculties weakened, the power of procreation is lost, and the falling into improper habits, and the consequent diseases, are the result of this system. The most reliable and effective medicine for the cure of these diseases is the "Vegetable" of Dr. J. Johnson, which is sold by all the leading druggists and chemists.

DR. JOHNSON'S Medical and Surgical Treatise, containing the most complete and reliable information on all the diseases of the human system, and the most effective remedies for their cure. It is a valuable work for every family.

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JUST OPENED! E. Y. BRIGHT & SON, 92 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. INVITE the early attention of cash purchasers to their choice, varied and extensive assortment of FRESH WINTER GOODS which they offer at reasonable prices. Our stock embraces: A full line of Handsome Dress Goods, A nice lot of Domestic Dry Goods, A choice supply of fine White Goods, A great variety of Boots and Shoes, A large stock of Queens and Glassware, A very extensive lot of Hardware, Hats and Caps and Ready Made Clothing, Groceries of all kinds, fresh and pure, Drugs—Paints—Glass and Oils.

WE INVITE particular attention to the following line of Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents.

Real White Blanket Shawls, French Blanket and Broche Shawls, Hosiery for Ladies, Gents and Children, Ladies Gloves in great abundance, A complete stock of Gents Gloves, Fine Shirts and Opera Handkerchiefs, Assorted colors Balgorn Skirts, Skeleton Skirts in great variety, Zephyr Opera Caps and Sashes, Fine Sable Furs and Muffs, Fine White Linen Handkerchiefs, Colored border Cambric Handkerchiefs, Real Bandanna Silk Handkerchiefs, Gents Silk Neck Ties and Cravats, Fine needle work Collars, Super Black Love Veils, Silk Tissues of assorted Shades, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings and Bindings, Fine Black Mohair Caps, Shawl Pins and Scarf Pins, Perfumery, Pomades and Soaps, Back Pursets and fancy Port Monies, First rate Skates, ready strapped, Nice Hair Brushes and Pocket Combs, Extra good Penknives and Scissors, Childrens Gum Gilted Combs, &c., &c., &c. Sunbury, Dec. 20, 1862.

SOLEMAN HALL, Attorney at Law, Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa. OFFICE, Market Street, one door east of Felling Street. All professional business, collections, &c., will receive prompt attention. April 12, 1863.

J. E. HELLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, on south side of Market Square, near the Court House. Sunbury, Penna. With a view to the convenience of business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties. Sunbury, May 24, 1863.

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE FREEZER. Improved for 1860 and 1860. BY E. KETCHAM & CO., 250 Pearl St., New York. This Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The one hastens the freezing of the cream—the other returns it in frost, with the least quantity of ice. It is most economical in fuel, as it is the most simple and durable in structure. For sale in all the principal cities and towns in the United States. Each Freezer accompanied with a book of recipes and full directions. March 25, 1863.

ROCKEFELLER & JOYNER, Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa. J. B. JOYNER, respectfully announces that he has entered into partnership in the practice of his profession, and will continue to attend to all matters entrusted to his charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Montour, promptly, faithfully and carefully. Special attention will be given to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the GERMAN language. Office—Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel. Sunbury, February 1, 1863.

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c. This subscriber, having opened in Thompson's Brick Building, Mill street, Danville, a large and complete stock of BRANDIES AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, comprising the best brands of Brandy, Gin, Old Eye, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Champagne and other Wines, of all grades, all warranted to be of the highest quality, and at the lowest prices. Tavern-keepers, by buying of us, can save at least the freight. Persons desiring of purchasing liquors for Family Use, may refer to being furnished with a pure and unadulterated article. Being determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to. DANVILLE, June 18, 1860. J. B. JOYNER.

The St. Louis, Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth, PHILADELPHIA. This undervalued, having been, for a term of years, this popular house, has 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, the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and terminal buildings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the City 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. Bathrooms, to afford a private and comfortable stay. Tabled Hotel for merchants and business men from 1 to 2 P. M. HENRY NEIL, ISAAC L. DEVOE. April 12, 1863—ly

CENTRAL HOTEL, FOR SALE. This well known Hotel, located in Sunbury, at the junction of the Northern Central with the Pennsylvania Railroad, is offered for sale. The building is of solid and well made brick. For further information, inquire at this office. August 7, 1863.

W. M. KNOCH'S 92 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. **PIANOS.** NEW Rosewood Piano, from the best makers from \$200 upwards. **MELODIONS.** The best manufactured instruments from \$40 to \$100. Guitars, Violins, Accordions, Flutes, Pipes, Trombones, Saxophones, Violin and Guitar strings and musical merchandise in general. **SHEET MUSIC.** The latest publications always on hand. Music sent by mail to any part of the country. **FRAMES.** Suitable for looking glasses, and all kinds of pictures always on hand. **LOOKING GLASSES.** From smallest to largest sizes. Any style of frame made to order at the shortest notice. W. M. KNOCH, April 11, 1863. 92 Market st. Harrisburg.

JUST READY, NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY. An opportunity not to be lost sight of. Rare chance for Agents. Ladies desiring fine Goods on their own account. Apply early and secure the agency for your locality. 100,000 **WATCHES, VEST CHAINS, LOCKETS, RINGS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, BRACELETS, STUDS, BUTTONS, NECK CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY.** To be sold for \$1 each, and not to be paid for until you know what you are getting. Send 25 cents for Catalogue, telling you what you can have, with a circular, giving full particulars to Agents. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Address: J. W. WARD & CO., 208 Broadway, Box 4,576, March 21, 1863—ly

ROGARDUS' PHOTOGRAPHER. "GARDER DE VIRTUE." Photographs, Daguerreotypes, &c., taken in the best style of the Art. January 5, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS. Mortality in the Rebel Armies. Of course the Rebel leaders are not anxious that the direful results of the mad Rebellion into which a few of them have hurried the people of these States should be seen at a glance. The reports of losses, therefore, we generally very unreliable. Of the losses in many of the battles fought it is said that no reports have ever been given. They are delayed until the occurrence of other battles causes the public to lose sight of the mortality.

The Knoxville Reporter, however, states that "CLARK'S Diary of the War for Separation" has the following estimate of killed, wounded and missing from the commencement of the war to the first of January, 1863: Confederates—Killed, 20,893; wounded, 69,513; prisoners, 22,169. Total 112,575. Died from disease and wounds, 130,000. This estimate is one of their own making, and even this shows a very heavy loss. We have no confidence in its accuracy. A few months since we gave to our readers an estimate founded on the tables contained in the National Almanac. This table includes their losses from the commencement until the 27th of December, 1862. According to this authority, their reported losses, exclusive of those in the seven days' battle before Vicksburg, were 102,000 killed, 80,000 wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. The aggregate mortality of 8000 per month for the past twenty-one months of the Rebellion. If that has been continued up to the present time, as probably it has, we must add to the sad list 48,000 more, making a total mortality of 150,000. This, too, it must be remembered, is only the number of actual deaths. It is probable that a number nearly as large have been disabled by wounds or disease. If this supposition be correct, then we have the total list of dead and disabled amounting to 432,000. All this vast amount of human life has been sacrificed to the cause of a few rebels, and to the charge of Jefferson Davis and his fellow rebels and conspirators. Will they never call them to a fearful reckoning? This sacrifice has been made as the result of their machinations and for what?

The result of this calculation we wish to put a little before the eyes of our readers. Some years since, that a levy of 100,000 men in the Rebel States, of all between the ages of eighteen and fifty, would only give a total of 1,109,005. If, then, 432,000 have been taken from this total, we have a remainder of 677,005. This represents the whole of the present available population between the ages of eighteen and fifty, from which the army and navy can be recruited, even supposing the average rate of mortality at home to have been no greater than in former years. The average rate, however, we estimate, has been much greater, and by so much is their available strength diminished. It will readily be seen that their fighting material is wasting rapidly away. Hence the unparalyzing despatch, and hence the importance of now making up our forces and retreating to the rear. We have not men enough in the field of this, the necessity of putting them there at the earliest possible moment.

LEGISLATIVE VOICE ON SECESSION IN VIRGINIA. "MURDER BY OATH." I Louis Kipper, citizen of seceding proclivities, did recently in Alexandria, and among his papers he turns up a yea and nay "blank form" with the vote in secret session of the Virginia Convention, upon the question of the passage of the ordinance of Secession, each member's vote—yea or nay, being checked off opposite to his name in print.

To the bottom of the list is appended a note in the handwriting of George W. Brent, the delegate to the Convention from Alexandria, setting forth that the said vote was taken (decided—yea) at 30 minutes past 4 P. M., April 17, 1861—the precise time at which, it is well known, the Secession ordinance passed that body. Up to this time the vote upon that terrible secession to Virginia and the whole country, has been wholly a matter of rumor, so far as the public's knowledge is concerned, and on the outside of the oath-bound band knowing precisely what the majority for the passage of the measure was, or who did or who did not finally vote for it.

So the discovery of this roster among the papers of the former law partner of George W. Brent, will enable the people of Virginia to know exactly who are responsible for bringing their current desolation upon them and who steadily voted from first to last against the measure. Years—88. Nays—55. Excused—Benjamin Wilson.

The following members appear not to have been present, as there is no tally opposite their names in the list from which we quote: Alfred Barbour, Robert E. Grant, Addison Hale, John R. Killy, Paul McNeil, John Q. Marr, Thomas Marlin, Peter Saunders, Jr. &c.

AN ANTOUDING DISCOVERY. The Jersey City "Advocate" has the following description of a very curious discovery: "By an ingenious contrivance the heavy cannon which scientific gentlemen know are on the deck of Steyer's Battery are lifted into slings and deposited in a slide or tube, at such distance without change, both ways, on the east side of the river, as to be within reach of attaching a speculum to a small aperture in the breech, at once makes them a powerful telescope, enabling the observer not only to sweep the horizon, but to overcome the obstacles to more distant views, thus desecrating vessels father at sea than can be done by the ordinary glass. A model is to be seen at the Elysian Fields, which the inventor has put up to test its quality on the North river.—Of course, the Secretary of the Navy will appreciate this great invention, and hesitate no longer to purchase this to the treasury of the State. The simplicity of the arrangement is characteristic of the great warrior and the genius of Mr. Stevens."

It must be a happy thought to a lover that his bird and that of his sweetheart might be in the same mosquito. The Graz, who succeeds in winning the true love of a true man, makes a lucky hit and is herself a lucky miss.

THE GARDENS OF YEDO. These are numerous in the suburbs of the capital of Japan, of which the romantic town of Dango-Zaka is one. The most curious objects in one of these gardens were imitation India, made up out of the flowers of the chrysanthemum. Thousands of flowers are used for the purpose, and as these artificial beauties smiled upon the visitors of the little alcoves or summer houses, the effect was something rather startling. Mr. Fortune visited garden after garden, each of which was crowded with plants, some cultivated in pots, and others in the open ground, many of which were entirely new to Europe, and of great interest and value. A great number of new shrubs and trees, many of them probably well suited to the English climate, was here purchased by Mr. Fortune, exploring the country and gardens about Su-mae-yah and Ujoe, in the same direction as Dango-Zaka, but somewhat farther from Yedo. Mr. Fortune found "park-like scenery, trees and gardens, neatly clipped hedges succeeding each other, until he arrived at the village of Su-mae-yah. The whole country here, he says, is covered with nursery gardens. "One straight road more than a mile in length, is lined with them," and he remarks he had never seen in any part of the world such a large number of plants cultivated for sale. Each nursery covers three or four acres of land, is nicely kept, and contains thousands of plants, both in pots and in the open ground. As these nurseries are generally much alike in their features, a description of one will give a good idea of the others.

"On entering the gateway there is a pretty little winding path leading up to the proprietor's house which is usually situated near the centre of the garden. On each side of this walk are planted specimens of the hardy ornamental trees and shrubs of the country, many of which are dwarfed or clipped into round table forms. The beautiful little tree (*Acacia cuneata*) occupies a prominent place among the dwarf shrubs. There are also the different species of pines, junipers, retinosporas, and the beautiful *Podocarpus neriifolia*, all duly represented. Plants cultivated in pots are usually kept near the house of the nurseryman, or enclosed with a fence of bamboo work. These are cultivated and arranged much in the same way as we do such things at home. The Japanese gardener has not yet brought glass houses into vogue, but instead of this, his houses, sheds and rooms are filled with shelves, into which all the tender things are huddled together for shelter during the cold months of winter." Here Mr. Fortune found some South American plants, such as cacti, &c., which have found their way here, although as yet unknown in China; a fact which shows the enterprise of the Japanese in a favorable light over that of their neighbors.

In Japan and China, dwarf plants are greatly cultivated, and the art of dwarfing has been brought to a high state of perfection. President Meylan, in 1839, saw a box which he describes as only one inch square by three inches high, in which were actually growing and thriving a bamboo, a fir, and a plum tree, the latter being in full blossom. The dwarfing of plants is a matter of great interest, and has been the subject of much of the Dutch garden, or about £100.—Robert Fortune.

Two Hundred Thousand Emigrants Wanted. The Nashville Union, which is one of the most widely circulated papers in the United States in the country, hopes "to see a hundred thousand German emigrants settle in Tennessee in the next two years." It adds: "We are tired of effete aristocracy; give us honest working men in their places." "We are tired, in regard to climate, soil, and other advantages, one of the finest States in the Union, its valleys are among the pleasantest and richest, and its mountains amongst the grandest in the country; and the people, except in the Western part of the State, near the Mississippi, are loyal and looking to the liberty, the independence of industries, peaceful foreigners can find a pleasant home, with work in abundance, in the iron mines, or the fertile fields of the State.

One good result of the thorough shaking up of the rebellion has given to the slave, the question is, did he benefit from the war? He will no longer have to travel half across the continent, to Iowa or Minnesota, to buy cheap and pleasant homes; but these classes will henceforth seek—and be sought for—in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, as well as Maryland and Delaware. These States could do nothing, now, more advantageous to their interests than to send responsible and capable agents to Europe to induce emigration to their borders.—New York Post.

A SINGULAR SPECTACLE IN BATTLE.—At the battle of Stone River, while the men were lying behind a crest waiting, a brace of frantic wild turkeys, so paralyzed with fright that they were incapable of flying, ran between the lines and endeavored to hide among the men. But the frenzy among the turkeys was not so touching as the exquisite fright of the birds and rabbits. When the roar of battle rushed through the cedar thickets, flocks of little birds fluttered and circled above the field in a state of utter bewilderment, and scores of rabbits fled for protection to our men lying down in line on the left, nestling under their coats and creeping under their legs in a state of utter distraction. They hopped over the field like toads, and as perfectly tamed by fright as household pets.—Many officers witnessed it, remarking it as one of the most curious spectacles ever seen upon a battle-field.

THE HERO OF VICKSBURG.—Peter Apple, of Oakland, Indiana, according to the Indianapolis Journal, is the hero of the siege of Vicksburg. In the late assault on the rebel works he did not notice that our men were receding under the terrific fire of the rebel batteries, but pressed on until he reached one of the rebel guns, and, seizing a gunner by the collar, brought him into our lines, saying, "Boys, get away from here, come on! Every fellow might have got one."

PROVISIONS. The Agricultural Bureau is preparing to carry into effect the provision made by Congress for experiments in cottonizing flax and hemp. The sum appropriated is only \$20,000, but samples of cottonized flax and hemp, and of cloth made from such material have been produced, and have given much encouragement to the prosecution of further experiments.

TO CLEANSE WELLS.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts Phoenix says he made his well pure by balling out the water, filling up the well with straw and burning it. After this he washed the bottom with a knife and slacked lime. It was found very effectual.

FRESHING HOGS.—A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator, who insists that the food for hogs should always be cooked, and, in a warm place, gives the following statement of his manner of preparing the daily food, and the cost thereof, for his swine; his business being chiefly to raise pigs and shoats for sale: "Take six pounds of beef scraps, at a cost of nine cents, boil in two pails of water, scald in two quarts of corn meal at a cost of three cents, add six pails of water, and you have good well enough to feed six store hogs and eight small shoats once, at an expense of twenty-four cents. This done twice each day is sufficient to keep breeding sows or store pigs in good condition. This is the exact quantity I am feeding to the number of hogs mentioned. I slaughtered two fat hogs last fall, in this way until the time to fatten them had arrived, after which they had their usual feed thickened to a dough with corn and cob meal only, and at the age of sixteen months the two weighed over 1000 pounds."

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU. The Agricultural Bureau is preparing to carry into effect the provision made by Congress for experiments in cottonizing flax and hemp. The sum appropriated is only \$20,000, but samples of cottonized flax and hemp, and of cloth made from such material have been produced, and have given much encouragement to the prosecution of further experiments.

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WIT AND HUMOR. Joe Brown was a nice young man, generally, but he had his faults—and who has not? When with his friends in conversation, he never refused to take a glass, and sometimes whiskey got the better of him; but to do Joe justice, it did take an awful quantity of whiskey to turn him into a fool. He got married, lately and started a little home of his own. It used to be Mrs. Brown's practice to put a plate of something nice waiting on the table when he got home late at night. One night, he got home just blue enough to try to open the door with a five cent piece, and pull off his boots with a toothpick; but still he was hungry, and he got very drunk after all. He found the table all set, as usual. "What an old brute I am, (he) any way, to go and get (die) drunk, and my wife home here fixing me (die) such a nice plate of cabbage." He pulled the plate up and, after seasoning it to suit his taste, began, with a knife and fork, to cut the "cabbage," but "hurry gack" could he make.

He saved and swore, and sawed and swore again. He took it in his hand and tried to eat it; but it was in vain. He began to pull it up in pieces, and he took it into his hands, and, at last, either cut or swore a piece off. He put it in his mouth and tried to chew, but that was no go. He laid down the "cabbage" and began to swear, when soon brought his wife from her bedroom and into the room. He took it to suit his taste, began, with a knife and fork, to cut the "cabbage," but "hurry gack" could he make.

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—The Comic Grammar says: Pray remember, though box in the plural makes boxes. The plural of ox should be oxen not oxes, and remember, though fleece in the plural is fleeces. That the plural of goose aren't geesees nor geeses. To which may again be said— And remember, though fleece in the plural is fleeces. The plural of mouse should be mice and not mouses. All of which goes to prove that grammar is a farce! For the plural of donkey surely is nezes.

DURING AN EXAMINATION. A medical student being asked the question, "When does mortification come?" he replied, "When you pop the question and are answered no."

JOS. HOWE, who is an incredulous dog, was listening to a wonderful story told by a friend of his, in which his daughter Mary bore a complexion part. Joe looked wise and doubtful. "If you don't believe it, you may go to the house and ask Mary, and take it from her own lips." Joe took it in at his word; the old man followed him to see the result, and found Joe kissing Mary very sweetly. "What on earth are you about?" "Oh, taking that awful long story from her own lips—that I am satisfied now." And so was Mary.

THE GARDENS OF YEDO. These are numerous in the suburbs of the capital of Japan, of which the romantic town of Dango-Zaka is one. The most curious objects in one of these gardens were imitation India, made up out of the flowers of the chrysanthemum. Thousands of flowers are used for the purpose, and as these artificial beauties smiled upon the visitors of the little alcoves or summer houses, the effect was something rather startling. Mr. Fortune visited garden after garden, each of which was crowded with plants, some cultivated in pots, and others in the open ground, many of which were entirely new to Europe, and of great interest and value. A great number of new shrubs and trees, many of them probably well suited to the English climate, was here purchased by Mr. Fortune, exploring the country and gardens about Su-mae-yah and Ujoe, in the same direction as Dango-Zaka, but somewhat farther from Yedo. Mr. Fortune found "park-like scenery, trees and gardens, neatly clipped hedges succeeding each other, until he arrived at the village of Su-mae-yah. The whole country here, he says, is covered with nursery gardens. "One straight road more than a mile in length, is lined with them," and he remarks he had never seen in any part of the world such a large number of plants cultivated for sale. Each nursery covers three or four acres of land, is nicely kept, and contains thousands of plants, both in pots and in the open ground. As these nurseries are generally much alike in their features, a description of one will give a good idea of the others.

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In Japan and China, dwarf plants are greatly cultivated, and the art of dwarfing has been brought to a high state of perfection. President Meylan, in 1839, saw a box which he describes as only one inch square by three inches high, in which were actually growing and thriving a bamboo, a fir, and a plum tree, the latter being in full blossom. The dwarfing of plants is a matter of great interest, and has been the subject of much of the Dutch garden, or about £100.—Robert Fortune.

Two Hundred Thousand Emigrants Wanted. The Nashville Union, which is one of the most widely circulated papers in the United States in the country, hopes "to see a hundred thousand German emigrants settle in Tennessee in the next two years." It adds: "We are tired of effete aristocracy; give us honest working men in their places." "We are tired, in regard to climate, soil, and other advantages, one of the finest States in the Union, its valleys are among the pleasantest and richest, and its mountains amongst the grandest in the country; and the people, except in the Western part of the State, near the Mississippi, are loyal and looking to the liberty, the independence of industries, peaceful foreigners can find a pleasant home, with work in abundance, in the iron mines, or the fertile fields of the State.

One good result of the thorough shaking up of the rebellion has given to the slave, the question is, did he benefit from the war? He will no longer have to travel half across the continent, to Iowa or Minnesota, to buy cheap and pleasant homes; but these classes will henceforth seek—and be sought for—in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, as well as Maryland and Delaware. These States could do nothing, now, more advantageous to their interests than to send responsible and capable agents to Europe to induce emigration to their borders.—New York Post.

A SINGULAR SPECTACLE IN BATTLE.—At the battle of Stone River, while the men were lying behind a crest waiting, a brace of frantic wild turkeys, so paralyzed with fright that they were incapable of flying, ran between the lines and endeavored to hide among the men. But the frenzy among the turkeys was not so touching as the exquisite fright of the birds and rabbits. When the roar of battle rushed through the cedar thickets, flocks of little birds fluttered and circled above the field in a state of utter bewilderment, and scores of rabbits fled for protection to our men lying down in line on the left, nestling under their coats and creeping under their legs in a state of utter distraction. They hopped over the field like toads, and as perfectly tamed by fright as household pets.—Many officers witnessed it, remarking it as one of the most curious spectacles ever seen upon a battle-field.

THE HERO OF VICKSBURG.—Peter Apple, of Oakland, Indiana, according to the Indianapolis Journal, is the hero of the siege of Vicksburg. In the late assault on the rebel works he did not notice that our men were receding under the terrific fire of the rebel batteries, but pressed on until he reached one of the rebel guns, and, seizing a gunner by the collar, brought him into our lines, saying, "Boys, get away from here, come on! Every fellow might have got one."

PROVISIONS. The Agricultural Bureau is preparing to carry into effect the provision made by Congress for experiments in cottonizing flax and hemp. The sum appropriated is only \$20,000, but samples of cottonized flax and hemp, and of cloth made from such material have been produced, and have given much encouragement to the prosecution of further experiments.

TO CLEANSE WELLS.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts Phoenix says he made his well pure by balling out the water, filling up the well with straw and burning it. After this he washed the bottom with a knife and slacked lime. It was found very effectual.

WIT AND HUMOR. Joe Brown was a nice young man, generally, but he had his faults—and who has not? When with his friends in conversation, he never refused to take a glass, and sometimes whiskey got the better of him; but to do Joe justice, it did take an awful quantity of whiskey to turn him into a fool. He got married, lately and started a little home of his own. It used to be Mrs. Brown's practice to put a plate of something nice waiting on the table when he got home late at night. One night, he got home just blue enough to try to open the door with a five cent piece, and pull off his boots with a toothpick; but still he was hungry, and he got very drunk after all. He found the table all set, as usual. "What an old brute I am, (he) any way, to go and get (die) drunk, and my wife home here fixing me (die) such a nice plate of cabbage." He pulled the plate up and, after seasoning it to suit his taste, began, with a knife and fork, to cut the "cabbage," but "hurry gack" could he make.

He saved and swore, and sawed and swore again. He took it in his hand and tried to eat it; but it was in vain. He began to pull it up in pieces, and he took it into his hands, and, at last, either cut or swore a piece off. He put it in his mouth and tried to chew, but that was no go. He laid down the "cabbage" and began to swear, when soon brought his wife from her bedroom and into the room. He took it to suit his taste, began, with a knife and fork, to cut the "cabbage," but "hurry gack" could he make.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—The Comic Grammar says: Pray remember, though box in the plural makes boxes. The plural of ox should be oxen not oxes, and remember, though fleece in the plural is fleeces. That the plural of goose aren't geesees nor geeses. To which may again be said— And remember, though fleece in the plural is fleeces. The plural of mouse should be mice and not mouses. All of which goes to prove that grammar is a farce! For the plural of donkey surely is nezes.

DURING AN EXAMINATION. A medical student being asked the question, "When does mortification come?" he replied, "When you pop the question and are answered no."

JOS. HOWE, who is an incredulous dog, was listening to a wonderful story told by a friend of his, in which his daughter Mary bore a complexion part. Joe looked wise and doubtful. "If you don't believe it, you may go to the house and ask Mary, and take it from her own lips." Joe took it in at his word; the old man followed him to see the result, and found Joe kissing Mary very sweetly. "What on earth are you about?" "Oh, taking that awful long story from her own lips—that I am satisfied now." And so was Mary.

THE GARDENS OF YEDO. These are numerous in the suburbs of the capital of Japan, of which the romantic town of Dango-Zaka is one. The most curious objects in one of these gardens were imitation India, made up out of the flowers of the chrysanthemum. Thousands of flowers are used for the purpose, and as these artificial beauties smiled upon the visitors of the little alcoves or summer houses, the effect was something rather startling. Mr. Fortune visited garden after garden, each of which was crowded with plants, some cultivated in pots, and others in the open ground, many of which were entirely new to Europe, and of great interest and value. A great number of new shrubs and trees, many of them probably well suited to the English climate, was here purchased by Mr. Fortune, exploring the country and gardens about Su-mae-yah and Ujoe, in the same direction as Dango-Zaka, but somewhat farther from Yedo. Mr. Fortune found "park-like scenery, trees and gardens, neatly clipped hedges succeeding each other, until he arrived at the village of Su-mae-yah. The whole country here, he says, is covered with nursery gardens. "One straight road more than a mile in length, is lined with them," and he remarks he had never seen in any part of the world such a large number of plants cultivated for sale. Each nursery covers three or four acres of land, is nicely kept, and contains thousands of plants, both in pots and in the open ground. As these nurseries are generally